

CALIFORNIA
BLUE BOOK
1958

CALIFORNIA BLUE BOOK

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The State Printer herewith expresses his appreciation to the following, who so ably assisted in procuring and preparing the valuable data incorporated in the California Blue Book for 1958:

The constitutional officers and each state department head, board, commission, and other agency of State Government for preparing the articles dealing with their respective offices;

The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly for compiling the material for their respective houses.

Each elective state official for his co-operation and courtesy in submitting information;

The Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce for compiling the Economic Survey of California and Its Counties.

Eleanor K. Donoghue for editorial work in assembling all copy used.

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AUTHORITY FOR PRINTING

CHAPTER 913, STATUTES OF 1957

*An act providing for the compilation and publication of a
State Blue Book.*

[Approved by Governor June 8, 1957. Filed with
Secretary of State June 8, 1957.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The State Printer shall compile or cause to be compiled and published a State Blue Book, as provided in Section 13606 of the Government Code. The volumes shall be distributed pursuant to Section 13607 of that code. The cost of such compilation, publication and distribution shall be a charge against, and shall be paid from, the legislative printing appropriation.

EXCERPTS FROM GOVERNMENT CODE

13606. Whenever so directed by law, the State Printing Office shall, with the approval of the department, compile or cause to be compiled, published and distributed a State Blue Book.

The Blue Books shall be compiled following the adjournment of the session of the Legislature at which the law is enacted and material therein pertaining to the Legislature shall be compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly as pertaining to their respective houses.

13607. The volumes shall be distributed as follows: to the Secretary and each Member of the Senate and to the Chief Clerk and each Member of the Assembly, 10 copies; to the Governor, 25 copies; to the Lieutenant Governor, 15 copies; to the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Attorney General, the Legislative Counsel, and the Treasurer, each 10 copies; to each member of the State Board of Equalization, five copies; to the director of each state department, two copies; to the two United States Senators from California and the members of the California Congressional Delegation, each one copy; to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, each one copy; to the Presiding Justices and Justices of the District Court of Appeals, each one copy; and copies as provided in Section 13661 of this code.

All other volumes shall be sold for such price as may be fixed by the department.

Any person who publishes or sells any publication whose title contains the words "State Blue Book," "California Blue Book," or any similar words which tend to confuse the publication with the State Blue Book authorized by this act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

FOREWORD

Within the pages of the California Blue Book is to be found a wealth of information from which all who refer to it will be able to derive greater knowledge and fuller understanding of the governmental organization, geography and history of our Golden State.

California's history as a State has been one of expansion, growth, and development without parallel. This progress has been consistent over the years, gaining additional impetus from a variety of sources. First there was the desire of emigrants from the East for land and substance. Shortly after this came the great California Gold Rush at the halfway point of the nineteenth century. Unsurpassed agricultural and climate advantages in turn accelerated the expansion of our Nation to the Pacific Coast.

California's position as an important arsenal and training ground during World War II and the Korean fighting brought new people to our State at an unprecedented rate. In the finest western tradition, these newer Californians are working in harmony with those who have been here for longer periods, undismayed by the challenges presented by our continuing growth.

Between the covers of this volume there is compiled another chapter in the story of a great State—a story of the vitality, industry, and intelligence of all its people. Behind its text and statistics is the work of a free people building on a glorious past, envisioning the great promise of the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Goodwin J. Knight". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the Governor.

Governor of California

American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to defend it against all enemies.



I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.



STATE FLAG

CALIFORNIA'S BEAR FLAG OF 1846

By FRED B. ROGERS

The first offensive action of the Bear Flag Revolt occurred at the Cosumnes River on June 10, 1846, when a group of about twelve American frontiersmen under Ezekiel "Stuttering" Merritt captured a band of horses being escorted by Californians commanded by Lieut. Francisco Arce. Merritt then made Sonoma his next objective. Crossing the Sacramento River and moving by way of Pope Valley to the upper Napa Valley, Merritt's force was augmented to about thirty-three persons.

Early on the morning of June 14 the practically undefended pueblo of Sonoma was taken by surprise. Made prisoners were Gen. Mariano G. Vallejo, his brother Salvador, and Lieut. Col. Victor Prudon. These, together with Jacob P. Leese, were escorted to Sutter's Fort and were not released until the following August. With the escort were the erstwhile American leaders Merritt, Robert Semple, and John Grigsby. Back at Sonoma the leadership fell to William B. Ide, and Henry L. Ford became his first lieutenant. The reasons for the revolt are not a matter for consideration here.

With this brief statement of the background we pass to a discussion of the flag of the revolvers. The following is quoted from my *Bear Flag Lieutenant*.

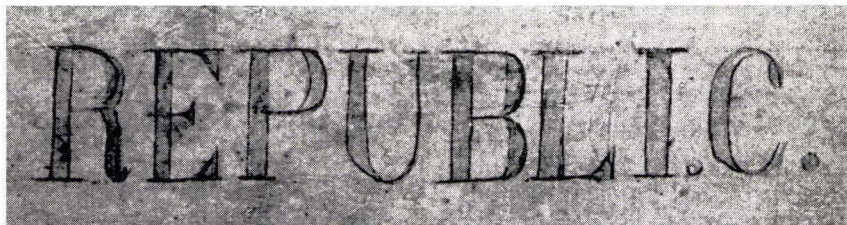
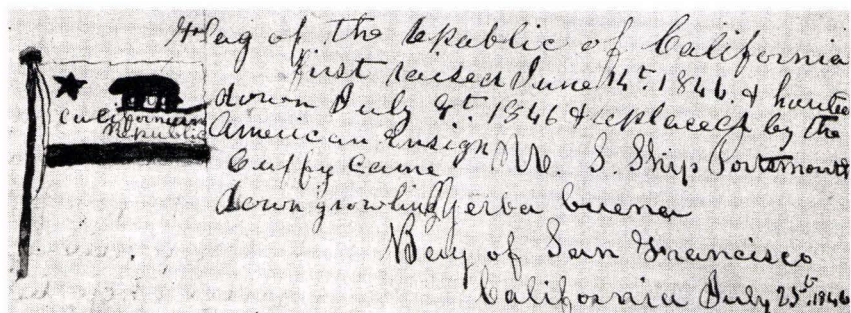
"A flag was needed to replace that of Mexico, usually flown on the staff in front of the barracks. A hunt for materials took place. Whether the unbleached cotton came from Mrs. John Sears or another; whether the red stripe sewn horizontally at the bottom of the flag was from the petticoat of Chepa Mathews or of Mrs. Sears; whether red paint or berry juice was the medium used by William L. Todd, and a brush or chewed stick his tool—all are still matters of confusion comparable with that which existed on that historic Sunday at Sonoma.

"Certain it is that the completed flag showed on its upper right (observer's left) a single star in red; above the red stripe [at the bottom] were the words CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC, outlined in black; and above that lettering, facing the star and also in red, was a crude representation of a grizzly bear standing on all fours.

"Certainly also, Henry L. Ford must be conceded the distinction of having suggested as the central figure of the flag the grizzly bear, so respected as a fighter by Americans and Californians alike. Ford so states, others agree, and none apparently has asserted or proved otherwise. As Todd's bear took form, we can well believe but cannot confirm that his efforts were met with the shouts of his comrades, 'Bill! It looks more like a hog!' a judgment

gleefully but less loudly seconded by the curious Californians. But a bear was intended, so the nickname-loving Californians dubbed the revolters as 'Osos.' As 'Bears' we shall now know them; as 'Bears' they always will be known.

"The halyards of the flagstaff were manned and, 'amid the hurrahs of the little party who swore to defend it if need be with their lives,' there arose to the peak this famous frontier flag. The date of the first hoisting remains in doubt. The context of Ford's account of the flag raising indicates that it occurred the same day as the taking of Sonoma."



Commander John B. Montgomery was then at Sausalito with his ship, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*. In response to misgivings voiced by several Californians, Montgomery on June 15 ordered Lieut. John S. Missroon to Sonoma to investigate. Allowed to accompany Missroon was John E. Montgomery, captain's clerk and son of the commander. This was historically a fortunate occurrence. In a letter to his mother, dated July 25, 1846, young John Montgomery made a drawing of the Bear Flag, reproduced here through the courtesy of the Yale University Library. It will be noted that he said that the flag was first raised June 14. In the body of his letter he asserted, "I have the original & only Flag of the California Republic in my possession & esteem it quite a prize." The story of the travels of that flag to Boston, to Washington, and back to the Society of California Pioneers in 1855, has been authoritatively documented by Dr. John A. Hussey.

Dr. Archibald Hanna, of the Yale University Library, says: "Montgomery's picture of the Bear Flag is drawn in red ink, I suppose the only color other than black available, so the line under the bear is red." This line immediately under the bear, *not the stripe at the bottom*, is of much importance, for Ide, Grigsby, and John H. Nash did indicate that the flag contained a green stripe to represent tule. Todd failed to mention a green stripe. Possibly it may have been added as an afterthought before the flag was superseded by the Stars and Stripes—this to give the bear a footing.

Reproduced here through courtesy of the Society of California Pioneers is a photograph of the Bear Flag taken before its destruction in the San Francisco fire of 1906. No evidence of the green stripe appears; the green may have been of a fugitive quality. The dimensions of the flag were about three feet hoist and five feet fly.

Most interesting, and tending further to establish this flag as Todd's, is the enlargement of the word REPUBLIC. Todd, a pharmacist who came to California in 1845 and who was a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, said: "Underneath the bear and star were printed with a pen the words 'California Republic' in Roman letters. In painting the words I first lined out the letters with a pen, leaving out the letter 'i' and putting 'c' where 'i' should have been, and afterwards 'i' over the 'c.' It was made with ink, and as we had nothing to remove the marks of the false letter, it now remains so on the flag." The enlargement shows faint traces of alterations.

Todd probably wrote from memory and without re-examination of the flag at time of writing. Actually, the first wording can be seen to have read REPUBIC. Then the *I* was converted to an *L* which partially covers the original *C* still faintly seen; then was added *I C*. The period which followed the original *C* still shows after the new *I*, and the terminal *C* is followed by a new period.

Ide and Ford, both certainly in a position to know, stated that Todd painted the flag. A letter to the Society of California Pioneers from Mary, wife of William L. Todd, states that he died suddenly in Italy—date not mentioned but probably in the 1880's.

There are two documents written by Californians soon after the raising of the Bear Flag which show it with the star, the bear on all fours, and a *vertical* stripe of red. One of these depictions shows the stripe on the right, one on the left. Possibly these drawings were influenced by distorted word-of-mouth descriptions and by the normal vertical divisions of the Mexican flag. One such version was copied on July 21, 1846, in the journal of Clements R. Markham, a midshipman on the British man-of-war *Collingwood*, then at Monterey.

A small volume could be written on this subject. With due respect for the beliefs of the adherents to other versions of the flag, this writer can only state that overwhelming evidence shows that the flag painted by William L. Todd, and portrayed here, was the original Bear Flag of 1846.

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Bear Flag Revolt there was raised at Sonoma a replica of the original Bear Flag, substantially correct except for the alterations mentioned here. This replica was attested to in writing on the flag by F. T. Duhring, and is at the mission at Sonoma, now a State Museum, where it may be seen by all interested in the heritage which belongs to California.

Works which may be examined for many references to source material are:

Hubert H. Bancroft, *History of California* (San Francisco, 1886), V, 145-150.

John A. Hussey, "New Light on the Original Bear Flag," *California Historical Society Quarterly*, XXXI, No. 3 (Sept. 1952), 205-215.

Fred B. Rogers, *Bear Flag Lieutenant* (San Francisco: California Historical Society, 1951), pp. 9-21.

THE BEAR FLAG

By J. N. BOWMAN

The events at Sonoma in 1846 connected with the events which followed caught the popular fancy and fixed the Bear Flag in tradition as the popular state emblem. In 1875, the Native Sons of the Golden West came into being and took over as part of their work the keeping of the traditions of the earlier days using the bear in some form in their various ceremonies. Between this date and 1899 some unknown person conceived the idea of redesigning the flag of 1846 into a more presentable and artistic emblem for the use of the N. S. G. W., and this person or some other unknown person or persons, made the actual replica of the oldest Bear Flag.

Frank S. Christy of Sacramento, present Grand Historian of the Native Sons, and his wife, have been unable to locate any data in the records or traditions of all the Parlors between these dates as to the person or persons who conceived the idea and the design. However, in 1899, the members of California Parlor No. 2, of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, Sacramento, after many months of work presented on September 6th of this year a Bear Flag to Sunset Parlor No. 26 of the Native Sons in Sacramento. This Bear Flag, as shown in the accompanying picture, is the earliest known ancestor of the present state emblem. This "marching flag" is made of silk, 67 x 51 inches, with a silk fringe on three sides. The red stripe is nine inches wide, and it together with the star and the bear's tongue are of a lighter shade of red than that of the present State Flag. The bear is 26¼ inches from tip of nose to rear heel and his shoulder height is 12½ inches; the color is brown with darker brown for paws and shading; the eye, the nose and the claws are black; of the fangs of the lower jaw the middle one of the five is longer than the others; his head and eye are turned slightly toward his left. The grass plat, 26 inches long, is in light colors and the California Republic is in red letters.

A silk altar flag of this parlor, probably of a somewhat earlier date, is 30 x 20 inches, and is substantially of the same design and colors; the bottom stripe is 3¾ inches wide, the bear is 11¾ inches between nose tip and heel and 5½ inches high. The bear is all brown with white claws, red tongue and eye, and has one upper and one lower fang; his head is straight forward and up.

The bears of both flags have the appearance of a grizzly, and bear a somewhat close resemblance to the Nahl etching of a grizzly of 1855.

The above marching flag is substantially that of 1911 and of the standardized flag of 1953.



The Bear Flag of 1911 as it was draped behind the Speaker's desk in the House Chamber on December 20 when a picture was taken of members in front of the Flag. Freehand reproduction enlarged three times by courtesy of Paul B. Johnson, Division of Architects.



The Bear Flag of 1899 presented to Sunset Parlor No. 26, N. S. G. W., by Califia Parlor No. 22, N. D. G. W. as a marching flag. Courtesy of Frank S. Christy, Grand Historian, N. S. G. W.

On February 3, 1911, Governor Johnson signed the bill making the Bear Flag the state emblem. Dr. P. T. Conmey, past Grand Historian of the N. S. G. W., reported the following data from the records of the order: at the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Grand Parlor in Marysville in April, 1909, R. D. Barton, of San Francisco, proposed a measure recommending the Legislature to make this flag the State Flag. What prompted Barton to propose this resolution has not been learned. The new president, J. R. Knowland, appointed a committee with Barton as chairman to present the resolution to the Legislature in 1911. In 1911, however, Barton was given a new committee, with J. B. Holohan, a Senator, as a member of both committees, and J. A. Wilson, an Assemblyman, as a member of the latter. Senator Holohan introduced the bill on January 12, 1911, and three weeks later it became law.

The new flag was first displayed in the Assembly Chamber on December 18, 1911, with due ceremonies, speeches by a number of members, and a photograph of these and other members was taken in front of the flags draped behind the Speaker's desk. Unfortunately this picture published in *The Bee* two days later is too indistinct for rephotographing, but a freehand enlargement was made for presentation here.

The manufacturers of the early State Flags appear to have followed as near as they could the Nahl Grizzly of 1855 as presented in *Hutchings' Magazine* of September, 1856, but in the following decades liberties were taken with the design until 1953 when some of the flags appeared to represent other animals than bears, animals with red tongues and red eyes; this change in the animal design is well illustrated by the flags presented in the *Blue Books* from 1911 to 1950. On August 28, 1952, R. E. Stewart, buyer of flags for the Purchasing Division, Department of Finance, raised the question with Fred Links of a standardized bear for the flag to aid in receiving bids for the flags.

Drs. T. I. Storer and L. P. Tevis, Jr., of the University of California at Davis, long students of the California grizzly, extinct since 1911, prepared the details for the form, stance and colors, which were drawn and painted by D. G. Kelley, of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. This bear was presented to the Legislature on March 6, 1953; a few days later the question of standardizing the flag as well as the bear was raised. The suggestion was accepted and after several weeks and many conferences with Stewart of the Purchasing Division and A. S. McLorg of the Emerson Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, representing the manufacturers, all items of the flag were standardized as to size, shape, position relative to the flag dimensions, and as to the colors relative to the standards of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, New York.

On June 2, 1953, Governor Warren signed the standardization of the State Flag.

As a graphic representation of the flag and as a service to the manufacturers, Walter Rank, of the Division of Architecture, drew to scale, without colors, the official draft of the State Flag. It was reproduced in the law and the original filed with the Secretary of State.

The State now has a standardized emblem and laws regarding its display and use.

NOTES

California Statutes, 1953, 4200, Chap. 166, April 10, 1952; 1081, Chap. 165, June 1, 1952; 2248, Chap. 887, May 23, 1953; 2637, Chap. 1140, June 14, 1953; 2785, Chap. 1227, June 19, 1953.

Hutchings' Magazine, I, 106; III, 5; V, 209. Flag pictures, State Library.

Correspondence in Bear Flag folder, State Archives. *Blue Books*, 1903, 1907, 1909, and 1911 to 1954; the pictures of the flag in the *Blue Book* of 1911 is not that of the State Flag of that year.

THE STATE COLORS

BLUE—Yale blue (deep purplish blue)

GOLD—Golden yellow (vivid yellow)

The combination of blue and gold as "colors" in California was first suggested in Oakland in the spring of 1873 by the class of 1875 of the new University of California before moving to the new campus in Berkeley. Who conceived the idea originally is unknown. Classes already had class colors, but, in the spring of 1873, the students began thinking of university colors; the class of 1875 appointed a committee on selection, among the members of which were J. W. Rowell, later long the university librarian, and Harry Webb. The committee and other classmen finally left the selection to Rosa L. Scrivner, class of 1874, the first girl to matriculate and to graduate from the university, and some or all the 10 girls of the regular class of 1876. The colors and their combination were suggested by Rebecca Bragg (now Mrs. W. H. Martenstein, a centenarian living in San Francisco) of the class of 1876: blue for the color of the sky and gold for the colors of the metal from the hills. The suggestion was accepted by the girls, by the committee, by the class of 1875, and by the student body generally. The selection, or at least the acceptance, may have been in part out of deference to the colors of Yale University, whose graduate, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, had been inaugurated president a few months before, on November 7, 1872; and perhaps also because of the suggestion of some members of the faculty that gray be the colors for the cadet uniforms. The selection of blue and gold by the students as the university colors was reported in *The Neolaean Review* in the July number: "The university colors * * * blue on a gold background. They have not determined how it shall be worn yet." The same class of 1875 published the first *Blue and Gold*, the junior annual, in 1874, in which it was stated that this class "introduced the university colors, class badges, class dinners, junior class catalogs, and class albums." The colors selected by the students under the leadership of the class of 1875 was accepted by the faculty and the administration unofficially, and long use and tacit acceptance have made these the official colors of the university.

When the State first used "colors" as ribbons on official documents is still unknown. Colored ribbons were purchased by the State as early as 1851, but not for sealing official papers. The Secretary of State used blue and gold ribbons on official documents in 1913, as recalled by Charles J. Hagerty, Assistant Secretary of State, when he entered the state service in that year. It is quite possible that the colors were introduced by Frank C. Jordan, newly elected Secretary of State, in 1911 when he came from Alameda County service in Oakland, where he was well acquainted with the colors of the university in Berkeley. In order to ensure the continuity of these long-used colors in the state service, J. N. Bowman, Historian, State Archives, suggested to Frank M. Jordan, the Secretary of State, in 1950, that they be made the State Colors by law. The bill sponsored by the Secretary of State was passed by the Legislature in 1951, and in the Sessions of 1955 and 1957 amendments were passed to correct the wording of the popular description of the shades of the two colors. The scientific and popular descriptions of the shades of the colors were determined by the State Highway Laboratory, Sacramento, and by the Color Card Association, New York.



STATE BIRD

The California Valley Quail
(*Lophortyx californica*)

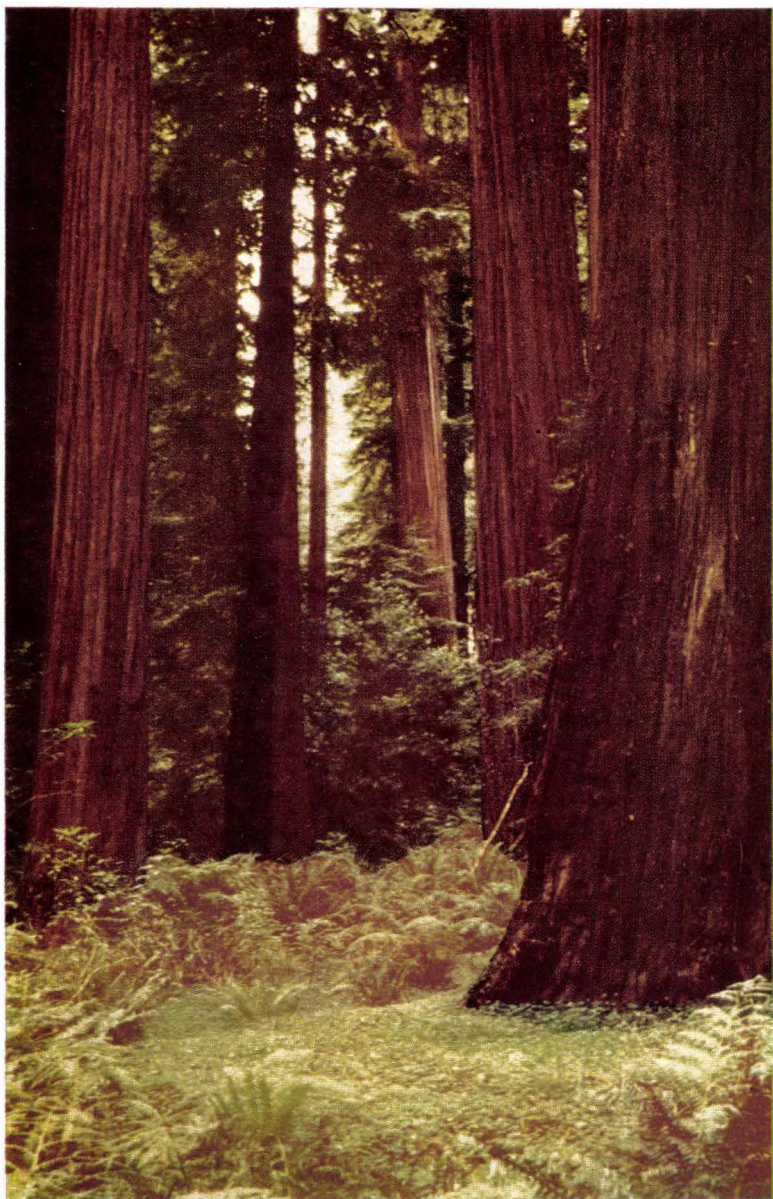
THE STATE BIRD

The California Valley Quail (*Lophortyx californica*) is the official State Bird and avifaunal emblem of the State of California. Widely distributed throughout the State, this fine game bird is especially noted for its hardihood and adaptability.

It is a plump, gray-colored bird a little smaller than a pigeon. Outstanding features include a black plume on top of the head curving downward and a black bib with a white stripe under the beak. In daytime quail are to be found on the ground scratching for food, which consists of grasses and weeds, insects, seeds, and berries. At night they perch in bushy trees where they are safe from enemies. They flock together in numbers ranging from a few birds to 60 or more in the fall and winter months, but in the spring break up into pairs. Confronted with danger, quail depend on their protective coloration, or they may attempt to gain safety by running (up to 15 miles per hour), or, if the danger is great, they may take to flight (for short distances up to 40 miles per hour). They nest in hollows scratched in the ground and concealed by foliage, and their eggs, 6 to 28 in number, are creamy white and thickly spotted with golden brown.

Toward the end of the 1920s, the California Audubon Society, through its State Bird Committee, headed by Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, conducted a statewide canvass for the selection of a State Bird. "Only birds of economic food habits and protected by the state laws of California" were eligible for nomination. Some 22 different birds were entered in the contest. The California Valley Quail, the winning entry, was the choice of the organized sportsmen of the State.

In 1931, the Audubon Society sought legislative action to make the selection official. Assemblyman Charles W. Fisher and Assemblywoman Eleanor Miller introduced Assembly Bill No. 776 for that purpose, which, backed by many interested organizations as well as the Audubon Society, was approved on June 12, 1931. *Cal. Stats.* (1931), 1617.



STATE TREE

The California Redwood
(*Sequoia sempervirens* and *Sequoia gigantea*)

THE STATE TREE

The California Redwood is the official State Tree of the State of California. Both species of California Redwood, the coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the Sierra big tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) come within the official category.

The redwoods are coniferous trees belonging to the family Taxodiaceae with acute, downward extending leaves and small, oval cones. The wood is light, soft, coarse grained, and durable; the bark thick and spongy in texture; these qualities make the tree remarkably resistant to fire and disease.

Once common throughout the Northern Hemisphere, the giant redwood is now almost wholly confined to the forests of California. The coast redwood, the more common species, grows in the fog belts of the coastal range. The seventy-odd groves of the Sierra big tree are found in the Sierra Nevada at elevations ranging from 3,500 to 8,450 feet. Many of the finest stands, as a result of the effective work of the Save-the-Redwoods League and other conservation minded groups, are now safeguarded for the future as public parks.

The maximum recorded height of a sequoia is the 364 feet of the Founders Tree in Humboldt County, a *sempervirens*. The largest sequoia is the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park, a *gigantea*; it has a height of 272 feet, a base circumference of 101½ feet, a diameter of 18½ feet 100 feet above ground, and is estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000 years old. The General Grant Tree in Sequoia National Park, 267 feet high and 35 feet in diameter at the base, is known as "the Nation's Christmas Tree," appropriate services being held there each Christmas day.

The name sequoia was given to the coast redwood (*S. sempervirens*) by the Austrian botanist Stephen L. Endlicher in 1847 after the great Cherokee leader Sequoyah. It was Sequoyah who devised the system of syllable characters that enabled the Cherokee to read and write in their own language.

In 1937 Senator J. James Hollister, acting on the proposal of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Director Maunsell Van Rensselaer, and others, introduced a bill in the Legislature designating the California Redwood the official State Tree. The legislative intent that both sequoias should serve as the official tree is seen from the fact that the species designation *sempervirens* was stricken from the original bill and the word *redwood* left without qualification in the bill approved April 3, 1937.

The State Attorney General ruled in 1951 that both species of sequoia were official or true State Trees; the Legislature of 1953, however, placed the matter beyond further question by amending the earlier law to include the names of both species in the official designation. *Cal. Stats.* (1937), 104, (1953), 2639.



STATE FISH

The California Golden Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*)

THE STATE FISH

The California Golden Trout (*Salmo agua-bonita*) is the official State Fish and piscifiaunal emblem of the State of California. It is one of the four native trout of the rugged upper Kern River country, being itself native only to the South Fork of the Kern and its tributaries, which lie south of Mt. Whitney. "The name *agua-bonita*, suggested for the species," wrote Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University and one of the world's foremost ichthyologists, in describing this fish in 1893, "is that of Agua Bonita Falls, the cataract in Volcano Creek, near which these specimens were found." *Aqua bonita* is Spanish for beautiful water. Later it developed that the specimens forwarded to Dr. Jordan had come from Cottonwood Creek, which in 1876 had been stocked from the South Fork of the Kern, the true habitat of the species.

"This trout," wrote Jordan, "is evidently an off-shoot or descendant of the widely distributed Cut-Throat trout, *Salmo mykiss*, which is found in all the rivers suitable for trout, between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains."

The golden trout of the South Fork of the Kern River rarely exceeds eight inches in length and is distinguished by large roundish black spots above the lateral line along the entire body. The side below the lateral line is light golden yellow, belly scarlet, the underside of the head reddish orange, the cheek light golden yellow. The game qualities of the golden trout are rated good.

By adoption of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 52, introduced by Assemblymen C. Don Field and Thomas M. Erwin, the Legislature designated the California Golden Trout as the official State Fish on April 14, 1947. *Cal. Stats.* (1947), 3512.



STATE FLOWER

The Golden Poppy (*Eschscholtzia californica*)

HISTORY OF THE STATE FLOWER

In early days the golden poppy grew in great profusion the length and breadth of California and it is said that some of the rolling foothills, aglow with their golden bloom, served as beacons to ships far out at sea. This spectacle so fired the imaginations of the sailors on the ships that they nicknamed the country "La Tierra del Fuego" or "Land of Fire." Others named the golden carpet "La Sabanilla de San Pascual" or "Altar Cloth of St. Pascal."

The first naturalist to describe this brilliant cup of gold with its featherlike foliage was Adelbert von Chamisso, and it was he who named it *Eschscholtzia californica*.

Louis Charles Adelaide de Chamisso—the Adelbert von Chamisso was his own choice for the German variation of his name—was born in Champagne in 1781, the son of French nobility. In 1808 he forsook army life and devoted his interests to poetry, romantic writing, and natural science, becoming well-known in each of these vocations.

In 1815, Chamisso sailed as scientist on a voyage of discovery and exploration around the world. This was a three-year scientific expedition under the patronage of Count Romanzoff (Nikolai Petrovitch Rumjanzoff), ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, who outfitted the little ship *Rurick* for the voyage. The expedition was headed by Otto von Kotzebue, son of a popular German dramatist, and anchored in the Harbor of San Francisco in 1816.

Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz accompanied the expedition as entomologist and surgeon, while Louis Choris was the artist. When Chamisso described the golden poppy in 1820* he named it *Eschscholtzia* in honor of his friend, Dr. Eschscholtz, and *californica* for the place of its nativity.

Although "The Golden Poppy" is its most common name, this colorful flower is also known as "The Flame Flower," "La Amapola," and "Copa de Ora" (Cup of Gold). Its incomparable coloring and satinlike sheen have long been the delight of all lovers of nature.

In early days California's Indians found practical use for the golden-topped plant—those of the Northern Sacramento Valley using it for food by boiling its feathery foliage as a green; while the Spanish Californians and Indians of Southern California made a hair dressing out of the oil derived from the plant.

During Gold Rush days the Indians are said to have believed that the yellow metal which the white men held so precious was fallen petals of the golden poppy sunk deep into the earth.

Purported to be a verse or chant of the Indians of Southern California, the best and most authentic legend about the poppy tells of a time when a great drought came upon the land, and all vegetation died. Then came pestilence, famine, and intense cold, and all save two of the Indians perished. In dire distress, these two, Manona (man) and his young squaw Mahala (woman), left the land of their forefathers and journeyed south in search of a new land where they could exist. Each morning and evening they offered up prayers to the Great Spirit of the Red Man for relief from their destitution. Hearing their prayers, the Great Spirit sent the "Fire Flower" to drive away the cold and to fill the land with warmth and plenty.

Peculiarly typical of California, the poppy grows wild throughout the length and breadth of the State and, until about 125 years ago, hardly elsewhere. It is claimed that a golden poppy is blooming somewhere in the Golden State on every day of the year.

In 1890 the California State Floral Society in San Francisco took up the question of selecting a state floral emblem and, after a lively debate and vote on the issue, announced the golden poppy as its choice. The drive to secure legislative enactment to make the adoption official was led by Mrs. John G. Lemmon of Oakland, California State Committee Chairman of the National Floral Emblem Society of America and wife of the noted botanist John Gill Lemmon. The bill designating the golden poppy as the State Flower was introduced by Senator Fred M. Smith; it became law on March 2, 1903. *Cal. Stats.* (1903), p. 78.

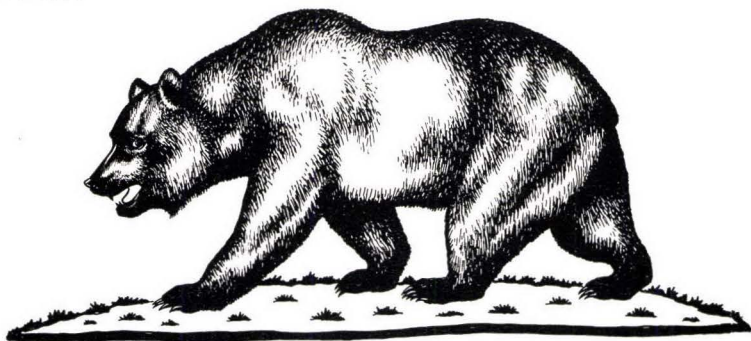
* Professor Luis Née in Madrid, Spain, also published a description and drawings of the poppy in 1820.

THE STATE ANIMAL

By J. N. BOWMAN

From the provincial days of California until he became extinct in 1911, the bear, probably the grizzly, entered into the sports of the native rancheros, the object of hunting in Gold Rush days, and into legend during the American period. In 1855 C. Nahl made his etching of the grizzly bear, and the following year the grizzly made his first appearance in *Hutchings' Magazine*. He is supposed to be the bear of the 1846 flag at Sonoma, and when the Native Sons of the Golden West were organized in 1875 the bear, again presumably the grizzly, appeared on their emblems and flags in some form. The students of the University of California accepted the bear for their college songs, and in 1895 he appeared on their flag used at an eastern athletic meeting. But with all his popularity and tradition, the idea of making him the State Animal did not arise until 1953 when Dr. T. I. Storer, of the University of California at Davis, proposed the idea to Fred Links of the Department of Finance as a due return for the service in standardizing the bear for the State Flag. Dr. Storer, as a zoologist, had long been a student of the extinct California grizzly and was of the opinion that the traditional bear should be the grizzly. It was a grizzly that he presented for the standardized flag. Presumably it was a reproduction, with some changes, of the Nahl grizzly of 1855 which appeared on the earliest known flag of 1899 and perhaps on the early State Flags of the 1910s.

Fred Links accepted Storer's proposal. The grizzly of the new state standardized flag was used as a basis and was drawn and colored as the official animal by D. G. Kelley of the California Academy of Sciences. A reproduction of this drawing, without colors, appears in the law, and the original drawing is filed with the Secretary of State.



STATE ANIMAL

The California Grizzly Bear (*Ursus californicus*)

The grizzly of the State Flag and the State Animal bears some resemblance to the Nahl bear of 1855—the position of the head, the turning of the head and eye slightly to his left and up, the relative position of his paws, the hump of the shoulders, the open mouth and fangs—but the shagginess and forlorn appearance has been replaced by a well-fed and presentable animal with a somewhat different neck and lower jaw. The flag as presented in the 1911 *Blue Book* seems to have only a slight resemblance to the Nahl grizzly of 1855—lower shoulders, no tail, different position of head and of paws. It was not a reproduction of the new flag.

SOURCES: 1953 Statutes, 2637, Chap. 1140, June 14, 1953. R. D. Hunt, *California the Golden*, (N. Y. 1911), 176. *Hutchings' Magazine*, I, 106; III, 5; V, 209. *Blue Book*, 1911, second picture. Flag pictures, State Library. Correspondence, Bear Flag folder, State Archives.



THE GREAT SEAL

The Great Seal, designed basically by Major (later General) R. S. Garnett, was adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Monterey on October 11, 1849, and Caleb Lyon, Assistant Secretary of the convention, was authorized to secure a seal, seal press and the "necessary appurtenances," for which he was to and did receive \$1,000.

The original master die for the seal was engraved by G. A. F. Kuner (Küner). Its earliest known impression is that of December 5, 1849, and the earliest official impression is that on the appointment of the first Secretary of State on December 21st of the same year. Since then, three new master dies have been engraved: the second, of unknown date, was engraved on or before 1883; the next one, of 1891, was engraved by Kuner, who made the first one; and the last one was engraved in 1934 by James Cairns of San Francisco. In 1937, the Legislature authorized an official design for the Great Seal, which is "substantially" the same as all the four master dies, but follows most closely the die of 1891 and in part that of 1934.

The die of 1891 is still in use on the hand press, and the last one is in use on the electric press, both in the office of the Secretary of State. This hand press is one of the three long-purported original seal presses of 1849; the press of 1849, however, is known to have been made by Edward Stabler of Maryland and delivered to Thomas O. Larkin, American Consul in Monterey, in 1846 for his consular seal, and in 1849 it was transferred to Caleb Lyon for the new Great Seal. None of the three traditional presses were made in 1849; this one undoubtedly was acquired by the Secretary of State in 1872.

For the history of the Great Seal, see page 636 in this *Blue Book*.

THE STATE SONG

California's official State Song, *I Love You California*, was composed in 1913 by two Angelinos, F. B. Silverwood, a prominent merchant, who wrote the words, and A. F. Frankenstein, the orchestra leader of the old Orpheum, who composed the music. On a cold, snowy night in 1913, Silverwood sat in a New York cafe, homesick for the sunshine of California. That night it was a cafe orchestra playing *Maryland, My Maryland* that gave him his final inspiration, and shortly after returning home, he wrote the lyrics that praise the entire State.

The song was introduced by Mary Garden at a Shrine convention in Los Angeles in 1913. It was played aboard the first ship passing through the Panama Canal, and it was the official song of the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915.

Since its publications, all moneys collected in the form of royalties have been donated to various charitable organizations. During the first three months after its publication, over 125,000 copies were sold, and the royalties for that period were given to the Dayton Flood Relief Fund.

Graphically describing the beauties of California, the song has been popular with social, fraternal, and other organizations throughout the State; it has been the theme song of many California delegations at state and national conventions.

The Legislature, by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29, introduced by Senator Jack B. Tenney in behalf of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West and other interested organizations, designated *I Love You California* the official State Song on April 26, 1951. *Cal. Stats.* (1951), 4442.

THE STATE THEATER

On March 25, 1937, the Pasadena Community Playhouse of Pasadena, California, was recognized and given the title of "State Theater of California" by the State Legislature.

POET LAUREATE OF CALIFORNIA

GORDON W. NORRIS
(Poet Laureate, Since 1953)



GORDON W. NORRIS
Poet Laureate

GORDON W. NORRIS of Los Angeles was designated and appointed Poet Laureate of California by the State Legislature in 1953. In the history of this State, there have been only three other persons upon whom this honorary title has been conferred.

The appointment of Mr. Norris was sponsored by many cultural groups and organizations, eminent writers, doctors of literature and education, editors, social leaders, and other prominent citizens of California.

He is a native Californian. His grandparents came to California in a covered wagon train in 1849, and his father was the first child of English speaking parents born in the San Gabriel Valley.

Mr. Norris was born in Redlands, California, on August 8, 1907, and attended the schools of Imperial Valley, Redlands, and Big Creek. On June 29, 1944, he was married to Mary Ann MacCleod.

He has been a professional poet since his early teens, and his poems have been widely published throughout

the United States. His first volume of poems, *Song of the Sun*, is still used as a reference in the teaching of literature at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana.

He has dedicated the major portion of his writing to authentic poetry of the romantic heritage of his native State. His volume *Golden Empire*, containing the title poem which is a ballad of three centennials and other poems, was the only volume of state poetry published in celebration of California's first Centennial Years—1948, 1949, and 1950. His latest volume, *Pagan Road*, was published in the fall of 1956, with a highly laudatory preface by the internationally famous poet, playwright, lecturer and author, Lord Dunsany, lately deceased.

His books are in many of the great Eastern colleges and universities, and have been reviewed as far away as England and Japan. The 1957 California Poetry Festival was held in his honor, and he received very gracious greetings from the Governors of the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and most of the 48 States, along with greetings from many other poets laureate.

Mr. Norris is an officer and honorary member of many cultural and literary organizations, including: Member of the Advisory Council, Pasadena Chapter, National Society of Arts and Letters; Poets of the Pacific; the Ina Coolbrith Circle (San Francisco) of California; the Manuscripters; and Interparlor Committee, Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

INA COOLBRITH
(Poet Laureate, 1919-1928)

California's first Poet Laureate was INA COOLBRITH (Josephine Donna Smith) who was born near Springfield, Illinois, on March 10, 1841, the daughter of Don Carlos and Agnes (Coolbrith) Smith.

In 1849, she was brought to California in a wagon train which entered the Sacramento Valley by way of the Beckwourth Pass. She received her education in Los Angeles, and it was there that she took the name of Ina Coolbrith from her mother's maiden name.

From 1873 to 1906, she worked as a librarian in Oakland and in San Francisco. Many of her manuscripts were destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906.

Among her early associates were Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Edwin Markham, and, in later years, Jack London and George Sterling. When Bret Harte founded the *Overland Monthly* he engaged her as one of his co-editors.

Her principal works are listed as *A Perfect Day and Other Poems*, published in 1881; *The Singer of the Sea* (1894); *Songs From the Golden West* (1895); and *Wings of Sunset*, With a Memoir, published after her death (1929).

In 1919, pursuant to legislative action of that year, she was named "The Loved Laurel Crowned Poet of California," and she held the title until her death on February 29, 1928, a few days before her eighty-seventh birthday.

HENRY MEADE BLAND
(Poet Laureate, 1929-1931)

HENRY MEADE BLAND, California's second Poet Laureate, was born in Fairfield, Solano County, on April 21, 1863.

Mr. Bland was a teacher of creative English at the State Normal School and the State College at San Jose for 32 years.

His first published poem appeared in the *Martinez Gazette* in 1885. He is credited with seven volumes of verse, two volumes of prose, and over 120 prose articles and short stories. *The Gardener at the Mission*, a San Francisco *Argonaut* story, went through 50 reprints in as many different periodicals.

He was ranked in *The Poetry Review of London* with leading contemporary poets. His principal works are listed as *California, a Song of the Ultimate West and Other Poems* (1926); *A Day in the Hills*, a poetical competition of the Edwin Markham Chapter of the English Poetry Society held at Villa Montalvo, Saratoga, Santa Clara County, September 18, 1926; *Sierran Pan and Other Poems* (1922); and *Stevenson's California* (1924).

Henry Meade Bland was given the title of "The Laurel Crowned Poet of California" by the 1929 Legislature, which title he held until his death on April 29, 1931.

JOHN STEVEN McGROARTY
(Poet Laureate, 1933-1944)

California's third Poet Laureate was **JOHN STEVEN McGROARTY**, historian, poet, and playwright, who was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on August 20, 1862. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Indiana and at Harry Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre.

At 16, he entered the teaching profession, and taught school for three years. He then became interested in journalism, and, for a time, was managing editor of the *Wilkes-Barre Leader*. From 1890 to 1893, he was Treasurer of Luzerne County. In 1894, he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced law in Pennsylvania and Montana for several years thereafter.

He settled in Los Angeles in 1901. Returning to the field of journalism, he was chief editorial writer on the staff of the *Los Angeles Times* for over 15 years. After his retirement, he remained a special writer for the paper. In 1934, he was elected to Congress, and served for two terms.

His best known works are listed as *Poets and Poetry of Wyoming Valley* (1885); *Just California* (1903); *Wander Songs* (1908); *The King's Highway* (1909); *California—Its History and Romance* (1911); *The Mission Play* (1911); *La Golandrina* (a drama of California), 1923; and *Osceola and Babylon* (dramas), 1927.

Chosen Poet Laureate of California by the 1933 Legislature, Mr. McCroarty held the title until his death on August 7, 1944.

From that time until 1953, when Mr. Gordon W. Norris was appointed, California had no Poet Laureate.

POEM BY POET LAUREATE

Dedicated to the Members of the California Legislature

On June 2, 1955, Gordon W. Norris dedicated the following poem, *Pro Bono Publico*, to the Members of the California Legislature. At its March 12, 1956, meeting, the Assembly Committee on Rules recommended that the poem be printed in the California Blue Book for 1958. The poem, on motion of Assemblyman Allen Miller, was also printed in the Assembly Daily Journal for March 13th of the 1956 First Extraordinary Session.

PRO BONO PUBLICO (For the Public Good)

*To the Honorable Members of the California
Legislature, in gratitude and appreciation.*

Honored and legislative sirs,
Given the trust of high degree,
Who labor with absconding time
In right and legal dignity,
So little do these poor words tell
Your vested, sacrificial years;
But where the spirit moves, the heart
Will heed, and flesh obey its peers.
So little do the people know
Your will of service, all you give
Of substant life in chattel for
The right to let blind justice live.
But you have turned the long day back
In darkness laden without sleep—
Yet paused to give quick legal mind
Literate value. So I keep
Humble remembrance of your purpose,
Lavished on the whims of fate,
Eloquent selflessness of duty
To the people and the State.
These poor laudatory lines
Can never speak your pure intent,
Can only hint your wage of time,
Your deeds, your moral testament.

GORDON W. NORRIS
Poet Laureate of California



GOVERNOR'S FLAG

The Governor's Flag, which accompanies the Chief Executive at all official state occasions, is of blue silk, trimmed with gold fringe. The Governor's Flag received official status by Chapter 963 of the Statutes of 1957.

GOVERNOR'S SEAL

The general design and the details of the Seal of the Governor of the State of California, excluding colors, shall correspond substantially with the following representation thereof:



The roman numerals shall designate the sequence in office of the Governor. *Government Code*, Section 426.

In the center of the Governor's Seal is a replica of the State Flag of California. Above the flag is the rising sun as portrayed on the Great Seal of the Governor's Flag. Below the flag are California Poppies, the State's official flower. The 31 stars above the flag relate to the fact that California was the thirty-first state to enter the Union.

The Governor's Seal was designed, at the instance of the Governor's Office, by Fred W. Links, Assistant Director of Finance, and adopted by Governor Goodwin J. Knight. It became an official emblem for California Governors by legislative action approved June 8, 1957. *Cal. Stats.* (1957), 2203.

STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

HON. GOODWIN J. KNIGHT

Governor of California

(A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH)

On October 5, 1953, Goodwin J. Knight became the thirty-first Governor of California, the thirty-first state. He brought to his new office broad experience in the operation of State Government gained during seven years as Lieutenant Governor of California.

In addition to serving a total of 420 days as Acting Governor of the State, Knight's experience as Lieutenant Governor included such functions as the chairmanship of the California Commission on Interstate Co-operation and membership on the State Lands Commission, State Disaster Council, Toll Bridge Authority, and the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Prior to running for statewide office, he served for 12 years as superior court judge in Los Angeles County. He has been a practicing attorney, a hard-rock miner, and a man active in the civic affairs of his community and his State.

Goodwin Knight was born December 9, 1896, in Provo, Utah, the son of Jesse Knight, lawyer and mining engineer, and Lillie Milner Knight. Both parents were natives of Provo, Utah. The father's family came west from New York about 1850. Mrs. Knight's father was John B. Milner, who came from England. He served on the Utah bench for 50 years.

The Knights moved from Provo to California and settled in Los Angeles. Goodwin Knight attended the Los Angeles public schools. His high school was Manual Arts ('15). His classmates included General Jimmy Doolittle and Lawrence Tibbett. Knight was president of the student body during his junior year.

After graduation from high school he worked for a year in the lead and zinc mines of southern Nevada. He also gained experience as a newspaper reporter on the old *Los Angeles News*, no longer published. Later he entered Stanford University, worked as a hard-rock miner during vacations, and completed the final six months of his four-year college course after he returned from service in the United States Navy during World War I. He served as a seaman aboard a subchaser in both Pacific and Atlantic coastal waters. He enlisted in January, 1918, and was discharged a year later. Re-entering Stanford University, he graduated in June, 1919, with an A.B. degree.

He was selected for the Telluride Scholarship at Cornell University, and studied there for a year. Returning to Los Angeles, he was admitted to the California Bar on March 28, 1921. He was in private law practice until September, 1935, when he was appointed to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County by the late Governor Frank F. Merriam. He was again in the practice of law from the time he became Lieutenant Governor until his succession to the governorship. In addition to his work as an attorney, Knight has successfully owned and operated productive gold mines in Kern County.

Knight's first experience in politics was to distribute handbills in the 1910 campaign of Hiram W. Johnson for the governorship of the State. In 1920, Knight worked in the Johnson-for-President campaign headquarters at New York City. He campaigned for Johnson in 1924 in Los Angeles County when Johnson was also a presidential aspirant. He was keynote speaker at the state convention of the Republican Party at Sacramento in 1934, and again in 1950. Following his appointment to the bench, Judge Knight was re-elected in 1936 and again in 1942, the second time with no opposition.

Knight has a record of tremendous popularity with the voters of both parties. In the 1954 primary election for Governor, his pluralities established new records for volume of votes in California's gubernatorial primaries. In the 1954 general election Governor Knight was elected to a full four-year term with a majority of 551,151. This was a greater margin than that received by any other candidate for statewide office with major party opposition.



HON. GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

In 1950, running for re-election as Lieutenant Governor, he won both the Democratic and Republican nominations at the primary. He polled a combined vote of 1,519,675—nearly a million more than his nearest opponent and 257,730 more than all of his four opponents combined. At that same election, such recognized vote getters as Governor Warren and Senator Nixon went on to face Democratic opposition in the general election. In the 1950 general election, Knight received more votes than any candidate had ever received up to that time for any state constitutional office in California.

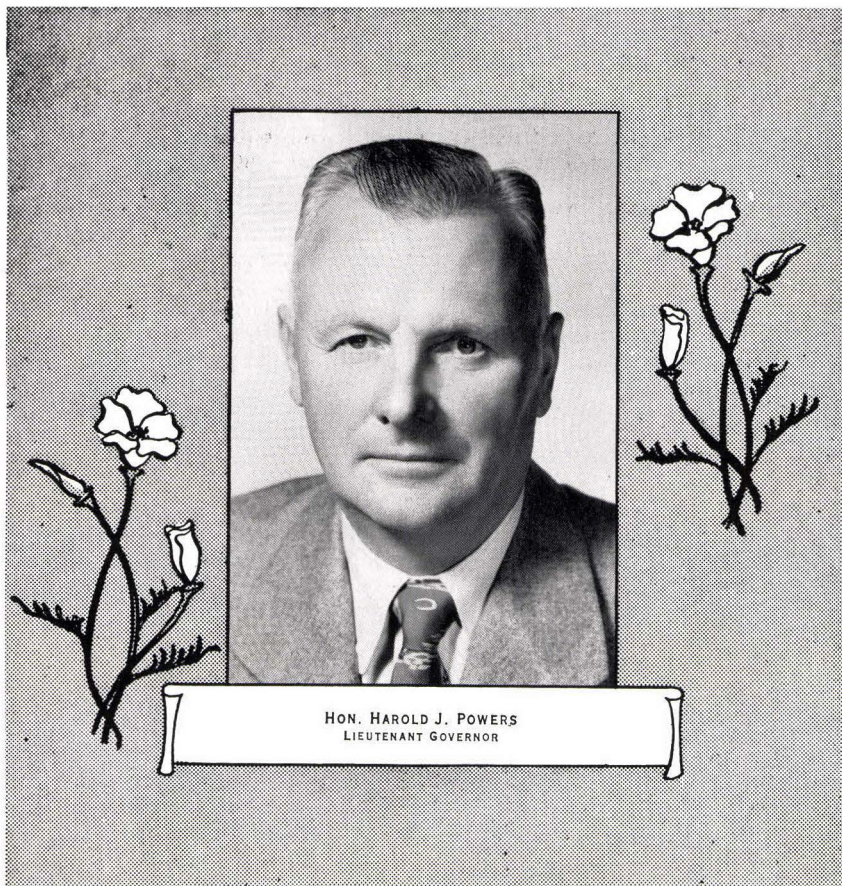
Even in his first bid for statewide office, in 1946, when he was a relatively unknown superior court judge in Los Angeles County, Knight won election as Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 333,000 votes. He polled the largest vote of any opposed candidate for state office up to that time. In that year's primary, he received more combined Democratic and Republican votes than either of his two opponents.

Knight was married on September 9, 1925, to Arvilla Cooley, who passed away in 1952. Their children are Marilyn, now Mrs. Robert A. Eaton of Los Angeles; and Carolyn, now Mrs. Charles V. Weedman, of Hollywood. The Governor has two grandchildren, April Eaton, born April 2, 1952; and Heather Eaton, born November 22, 1956. The Governor was married to Virginia Carlson in Los Angeles on August 2, 1954. He has one sister, Mrs. Dolly K. Land, living in Leucadia.

He is a member of Westlake Lodge No. 392, Free and Accepted Masons, Los Angeles (32°); Al Malaikah Temple of the Shrine; Eagles; Elks; Moose; Odd Fellows; Sciots; Knights of Pythias; and the Order of AHEPA; and he attends the Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and the Greater Los Angeles Press Club. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Sutter Club, Del Paso Country Club, Balboa Bay Club, Wilshire Country Club, and Bel Air Club. He was appointed to the National Civil Defense Advisory Council by President Eisenhower on August 3, 1955.

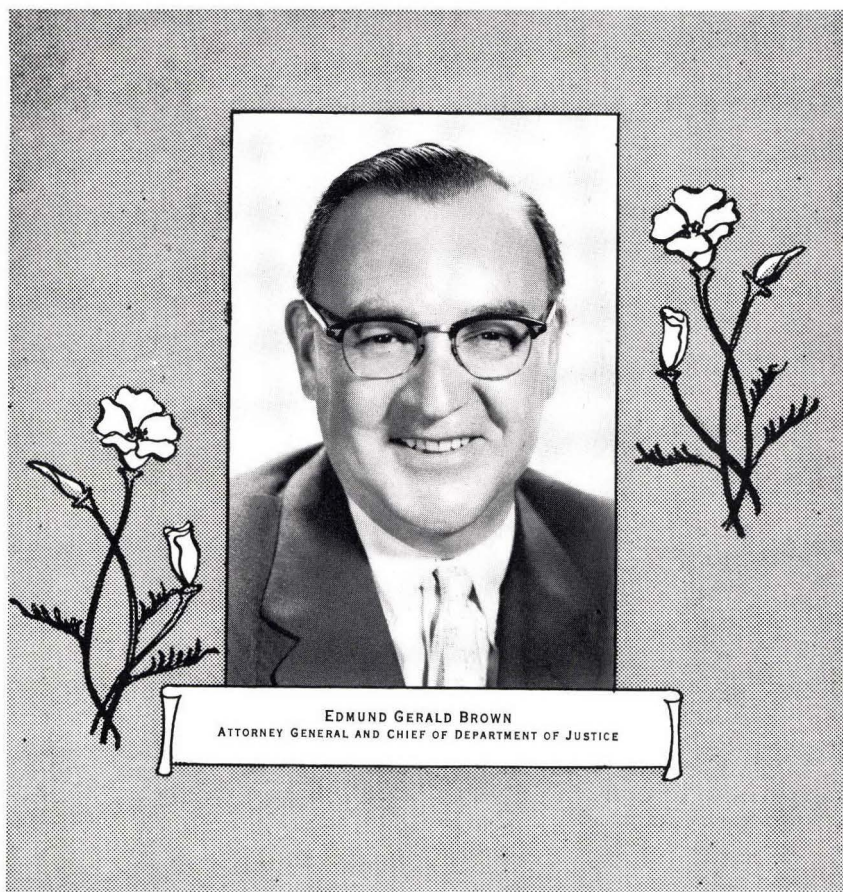
The Governor received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the College of the Pacific, Stockton, on June 9, 1957. He won the American Heritage Foundation Award for Outstanding Public Service, May 23, 1957, and an award from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, February 20, 1956. He holds the following decorations: Star of Italian Solidarity (first class) (April 4, 1955); Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Phoenix (Greece) (June 23, 1954); and Grand Cross in the Order of the Star (Ethiopia) (June 14, 1954).

His fraternities are Alpha Delta Phi; Phi Alpha Delta (law); Sigma Delta Chi (journalism); and Delta Sigma Rho (debating), all of Stanford University chapters. He was manager of the Stanford yearbook, *Quad*, during his senior year at the university, and for three years was a staff member of the *Stanford Illustrated Review*.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HAROLD J. POWERS. Republican. The Powers family took roots in California during the Gold Rush Days of '49, when the Lieutenant Governor's grandfather arrived in California from Ireland. Harold Powers was born in Eagleville, Modoc County, and completed early education in Cedarville public schools. Enlisted in U. S. Army at age 17. After honorable discharge, continued his education at University of California at Davis and Berkeley. Honorary D.L. degree, McGeorge College of Law, Sacramento. Cattle Rancher. His father, Franklin J. Powers, was also a cattleman and legislator. He operated the Powers U Ranch; and served in the State Assembly, 1921-23; and in the State Senate, 1923-25. The Lieutenant Governor is married, and has two children, Franklin (Jack) and Jane. In California public life since 1925. Minute Clerk, State Senate, 1925-1932. Elected to State Senate 1st District, 1932; re-elected, 1936-52. Elected President pro Tempore of Senate in 1947; re-elected each session until becoming Lt. Governor. Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules, 1947-53. Delegate, Republican National Conventions, 1948, 1952. Became Lieutenant Governor in 1953, after Governor Earl Warren was appointed Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court. Elected to office, 1954. Member, Eagleville Community Church, and many business and fraternal organizations throughout State. Known to all of his friends as "Butch."



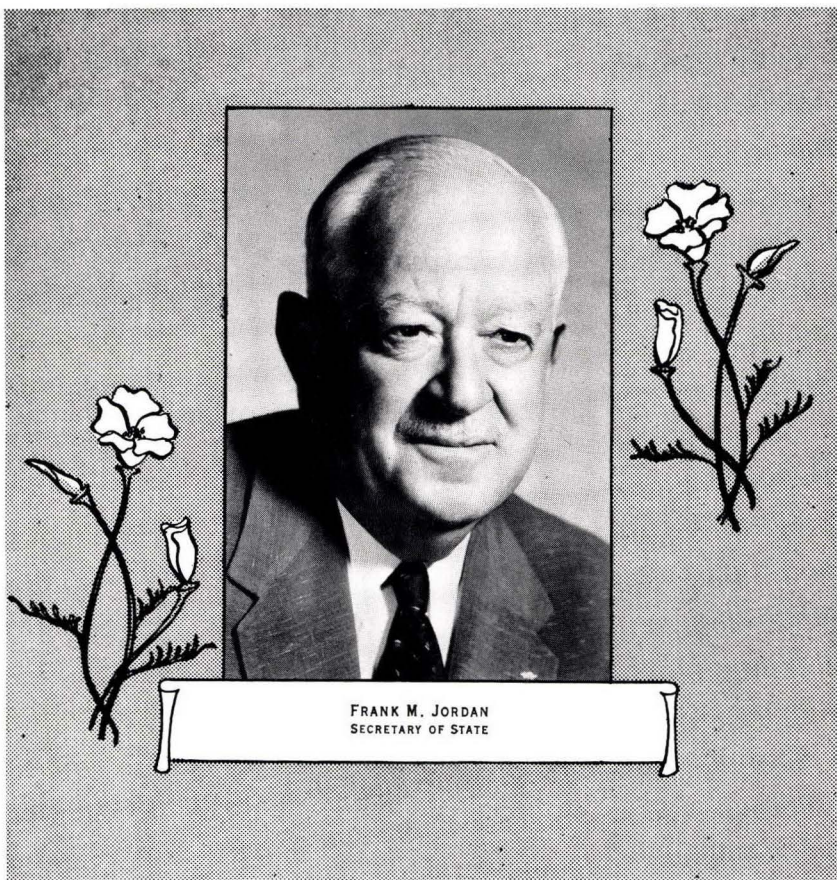
ATTORNEY GENERAL

EDMUND GERALD BROWN. Democrat. Born in San Francisco, April 21, 1905. Graduate of San Francisco Law School, LL.B. degree. Passed Bar in 1927 at age 21. Private practice, 17 yrs. Elected Dist. Atty., San Francisco, 1943; re-elected 1947. Elected Attorney General, 1950; re-elected, 1954, with highest total primary vote ever received for a contested office. Married Bernice Layne, Oct. 30, 1930. Four children: Barbara; Cynthia; Edmund Gerald, Jr.; and Kathleen. Mem., State and S. F. Bar Assns.; Commonwealth Club; Olympic Club; N. S. G. W.; Eagles; Exec. Bd., National Assn. Attys. Gen. Past Pres., Western Assn. Attys. Gen. No. Cal. Chmn., United Nations Week. During 1st term, initiated statistical crime review in Cal.; established Citizens' Advisory Com. on Crime Prevention; pressed enforcement, charitable trust laws; represented State in water controversies; presented submerged lands case successfully before U. S. Supreme Ct. Initiated investigations, liquor law violations, resulting in special fund grant for further investigations. In 2d term, initiated act for control of union health and welfare funds; instituted program for regaining unclaimed funds to escheat to State; conducted investigation, state mental hospitals; established border control conference with Mexican officials; opposed increased natural gas rates; gained review by U. S. Supreme Ct. of invalidation of 160-acre limitation law; prosecuted lumber overloading on highways.



STATE CONTROLLER

ROBERT C. KIRKWOOD. Republican. Has brought breadth of experience as attorney, farmer, civic leader, legislator, and administrator to position as State Controller. Born in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, August 30, 1909. Attended Palo Alto public schools; graduated from Stanford University, B.A., 1930; law degree, Harvard Law School, 1933. Admitted to State Bar, 1933. For six years engaged in private practice of law in San Francisco. In 1939, moved to Saratoga, where he actively engaged in farming for several years. Elected member of Saratoga Elementary School Board; served on Santa Clara County Planning Commission. Led movement which brought charter government, or home rule, to the county. Elected to State Assembly, 1946; re-elected at primaries, 1948, 1950, 1952. Served on Rules, Ways and Means Committees; major committees affecting school, water, tax, and social welfare issues. Appointed State Controller by Governor Earl Warren January 6, 1953, to succeed Thomas H. Kuchel, now U. S. Senator from California. Elected Controller November 2, 1954, by overwhelming majority. Married to former Jean Gerlinger of Portland, Oregon, August 30, 1933; four children, Anne, 20; Robert, Jr., 18; Jean, 13; John, 10. Member, Congregational Church; California State Bar; N.S.G.W.; S. F. Press and Union League Club; Commonwealth Club; Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity; several agricultural and civic organizations.



SECRETARY OF STATE

FRANK M. JORDAN. Republican. Born in Alameda, August 6, 1888. Son of the late Frank C. Jordan, who was Secretary of State for 30 years. Attended public schools of Oakland, moving to Auburn in 1906. Worked with a railroad survey gang between Colfax and Rocklin, later engaging in mining in Shasta County and Arizona. With engineering department, Automobile Club of Southern California, 1911-1917. Enlisted in 144th Field Artillery during World War I. Entered as buck private, advancing to lieutenant without officers' training. Married Alice Crossan, deceased, Red Cross nurse, whom he met at a debarkation hospital. Married Alberta Stuzmann, 1955. One daughter, Mary Jane Law, and two granddaughters. Operated own general insurance business in California, Oregon, and Washington. Later joined father's office staff as Deputy Secretary of State. Member, Masons, Shrine, Elks, Moose, N. S. G. W., Pasadena Athletic Club, Jonathan Club, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco Press and Union League Club, Sacramento Trade Club, Balboa Bay Club, Grandfathers Club, American Legion, V. F. W., 144th Field Artillery Association, and the Masquers. Past President, National Association of Secretaries of State. Elected Secretary of State, 1942; re-elected, 1946, 1950, and 1954. Like his father, he maintains the "open door" policy—both doors to his private office remaining open to the public during office hours.



SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ROY E. SIMPSON was born in Santa Rosa March 15, 1893. Attended Claremont College, M.A., 1931; University of California; Pomona Coll.; Armstrong Coll.; Heald's Business Coll.; Chapman Coll., Litt.D., 1948; College of Pacific, Pd.D., 1951; Coll. Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, D.H.L., 1953. Sergeant, U. S. Army, 1917-19. Married Olive Shields May 16, 1919; three sons, Kenneth James; Lewis Edward; Richard Alan; 9 grandchildren. Teacher, 1915-17, Principal, 1919-27, Anderson Union High School. Principal, Emerson Junior High and Pomona Evening High Schls., 1927-33. Dist. Supt., Gilroy Elementary and High Schls., 1933-37. City Supt. Schools, Santa Cruz, 1937-40. Dist. Supt., South Pasadena City Schl. Dist., and So. Pasadena-San Marino High Schl. Dist., 1940-45. Appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education, 1945; elected, 1946; re-elected, 1950, 1954. Member, National Ed. Assn.; Bd. Directors, Council Chief State School Officers; Statewide Advisory Bd., Cal. Safety Council; Bd. Directors, Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.; Governor's Citizens Advisory Com. on Ed. Television; Western Interstate Com. for Higher Ed.; Pacific Coast Committee American Council on Ed.; Chairman, Co-operative Com. on School Finance, C.T.A.; life member, Cal. Congress Parents Teachers; member, Oneonta; American Legion; Moose; Masons; Commonwealth Club; Rotary (Past Pres.); Y. M. C. A.; American Assn. School Administrators.



STATE TREASURER

A. RONALD BUTTON. Republican, born in Nebraska August 29, 1903, came to California with his parents as a child, and attended public schools in Long Beach. B.A. degree from Stanford University after attendance there and at the University of Nebraska. Attended Harvard and Stanford Law Schools, receiving J.D. degree from Stanford. Admitted to practice of law in 1928, and shortly thereafter formed his own law firm in Los Angeles County. Continued in his profession, specializing in corporation and business law, until he took office as State Treasurer on November 1, 1956. Served as a major in the photographic division of the Signal Corps from 1942 to 1945. Past State Commander of the American Veterans of World War II. Past President of the Hollywood Bar Association, and former director of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. He is a Shriner, a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is married to the former Gladys McConnell, and has three children, Richard Ronald, Albert Ronald II, and Barbara.

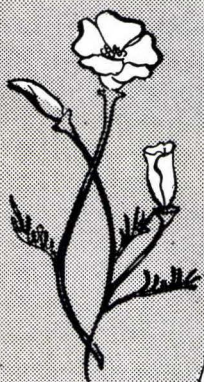
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION



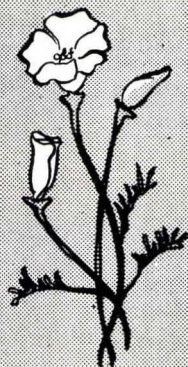
GEORGE R. REILLY
FIRST DISTRICT



JAMES H. QUINN
SECOND DISTRICT



PAUL R. LEAKE
THIRD DISTRICT



ROBERT E. MCDAVID
FOURTH DISTRICT



ROBERT C. KIRKWOOD
STATE CONTROLLER
EX OFFICIO MEMBER

GEORGE R. REILLY, First District. Democrat. Born in San Francisco, 1903. Educated in public schools; and completed course of studies at Sacred Heart College. Entered business world, where he obtained wide knowledge of business, financial and labor problems. Married to former Kathryn McGlennon; two daughters and two sons. Past National President, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Editor, *National Hibernian Digest*. Member, Supreme Council, and Governor, San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose. Member, American Society of Appraisers; K. of C.; Eagles; N. S. G. W.; Olympic Club; South of Market Boys; and many other organizations. First venture into public affairs was during regime of late Governor James Rolph, Jr., then Mayor of San Francisco. Appointed to city election commission, and from that office to Board of Permit Appeals by Mayor Rolph. Later, elected to S. F. Board of Supervisors. Elected to State Board of Equalization in 1938, after the death of John C. Corbett; and re-elected in 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954, by outstanding popular vote.

* * *

JAMES H. QUINN, Second District. Republican. Born in Methuen, Massachusetts, August 25, 1902. Educated in the public schools there, and became a steamfitter by trade. In 1923, moved to Oakland, California. President of the Building Trades Council of Alameda County from 1929 to 1943, and editor of the *East Bay Labor Journal* for most of this period. Elected to Oakland City Council in 1933, re-elected in 1937 and 1941. Served two terms as Vice Mayor of Oakland. Elected to State Board of Equalization, Nov., 1942, and three times re-elected. Member, National Tax Association, Eagles, Moose, Hibernians, Oakland Boosters Club, Fire Fighters' Association, Steamfitters' Union and honorary member, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 1917. Serves on Board of Directors, Alameda County Crippled Children's Society. Married Olga Swanson, 1931, and has two sons.

* * *

PAUL R. LEAKE, Third District. Democrat. Born in Dixon, California, August 26, 1890. Parents were Edward E. and Cecilia (Snyder) Leake. A.B., University of Santa Clara, 1912. Married Aileen McFadden on November 6, 1914. Has three children: Kenneth; Robert S.; and Paula (Mrs. J. L. Porter). Was a reporter on the *Woodland Daily Democrat* from 1912 to 1914; advertising manager from 1914 to 1926; business manager from 1916 to 1926; editor and publisher from 1926. Was Collector of Customs, Port of San Francisco, 1939 to December of 1952 when he became a Member of the State Board of Equalization. Elected, 1954. Past President and member, Cal. Newspaper Publishers Assn.; National Alumni Association of the University of Santa Clara. Clubs: Olympic (San Francisco); Yolo Fliers (Woodland).

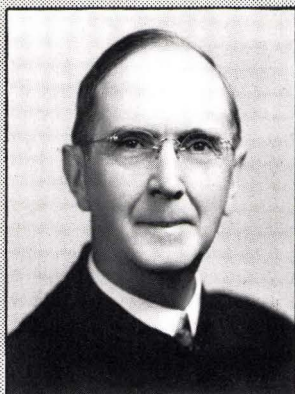
* * *

ROBERT E. McDAVID, Fourth District. Republican. Born in Grayson, Kentucky, December 29, 1908. Attended Grammar and High schools in Goshen, Ohio; and Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Established residence in California at Glendale in 1945. Married to the former Gladys Carr, August 10, 1930; and they have one son, Donald L. McDavid, age 24. Resides in Altadena, California. Certified Public Accountant. Member, Masonic Lodge; Elks Lodge; Jonathan Club; and Balboa Bay Club. Mr. McDavid has long been interested in civic affairs and politics. He was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization in November, 1954, with almost half a million plurality.

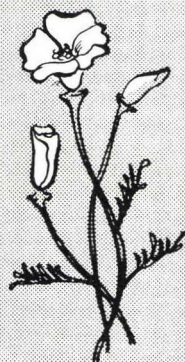
* * *

ROBERT C. KIRKWOOD, State Controller, is, by reason of his office, ex officio a member of the State Board of Equalization. See page 42 for his biography.

IN MEMORIAM



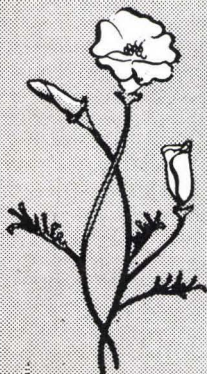
HON. MINOR LEE MOORE



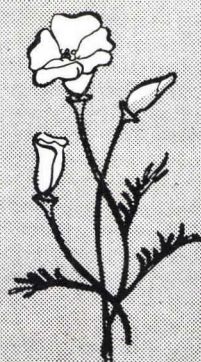
HON. EARL D. DESMOND



HON. CLARENCE C. WARD



HON. FREDERICK WEYBRET



IN MEMORIAM

HON. MINOR LEE MOORE, Former Presiding Justice, Second District Court of Appeal, Division Two. Born near Waco, Texas, December 5, 1876. Educated in Waco public schools. Graduated from Baylor University with degrees of B.Lit. and LL.D. Corporal, Company C, 4th Texas Infantry, U. S. V., Spanish-American War, 1898. Admitted to practice in Texas in 1903; in Louisiana in 1907; in California, January, 1909. Did civil practice until 1931. Nominee for United States Senate, 1928. Appointed Judge, Superior Court, August 20, 1931, by Governor James Rolph, Jr., and served until 1939. Appointed Presiding Justice, District Court of Appeal, by Governor Culbert L. Olson, August 31, 1939; elected to full term, November, 1944; re-elected, November, 1956. Member, American Judicature Society; Los Angeles Bar Association; Phi Delta; and Sigma Delta Kappa. Married Jannie Elder, August 30, 1900. Has one daughter, Jannie Lee Hutchins; and one son, Prentiss Elder Moore. attorney-at-law, Los Angeles. Presiding Justice Moore died in office on January 4, 1958.



HON. EARL D. DESMOND, former Member of the Senate from the Nineteenth District (Sacramento County). Democrat. Elected to Assembly, 1934; re-elected in 1936, 1938, 1940, and 1942. Speaker pro Tempore of Assembly in 1941. Elected to Senate, 1944; re-elected, 1948, 1952, and 1956. Born in Sacramento, August 26, 1895. Educated in parochial and public schools, Sacramento; law school, University of Santa Clara. Before graduating, enlisted for service, World War I. After discharge, attended McGeorge College of Law, graduating, 1931. Admitted to State Bar, 1931. Served as elementary and high school trustee, and Secretary, Sacramento County Board of Supervisors. Agriculturist and attorney with law firm of Desmond, Miller and Artz. Married to Edna Nicolaus; three sons and three daughters; two sons having been admitted to State Bar. Member, American Legion (Past Commander); Knights of Columbus; Elks; Native Sons; International Footprinters Association; Moose. Past President, Sacramento Aerie and Past State President, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Senator Desmond died in office, May 26, 1958.

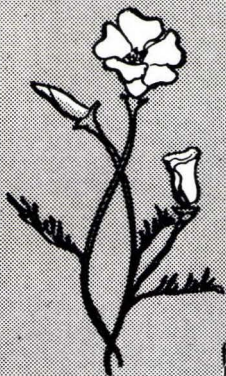


HON. CLARENCE C. WARD, former President pro Tempore of the Senate, and Member of the Senate from the Thirty-first District (Santa Barbara County). Republican. Senator Ward was born in Tennessee, and received his education in California, where he attended Santa Maria High School and the University of Southern California. He was married, and resided in Santa Barbara where he had been practicing law for several years. From 1923 to 1931, Senator Ward served as District Attorney of Santa Barbara County. During World War I, he served with the 337th Aero Squadron. He was elected to the State Senate in 1940; and re-elected in 1944, 1948, and 1952. In 1954, he was elected President pro Tempore of the Senate. Senator Ward died in office May 9, 1955.

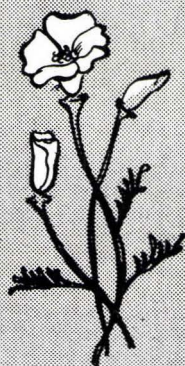


HON. FREDERICK WEYBRET, former Member of the Senate from the Twenty-fifth District (Monterey County). Republican. Born in Port Huron, Michigan. Educated in the schools of Port Huron. Came to California in 1907, locating in San Francisco. Entered printing business in Monterey, 1908. Extended activities by engaging in printing business in Salinas, 1913. Purchased the *Salinas Index*, 1919, and the *Salinas Journal*, 1928, becoming owner and publisher of the consolidated *Salinas Index-Journal*. Disposed of his newspaper interests, 1932. Past Exalted Ruler, Salinas Lodge of Elks. Past President, Salinas Rotary Club. Member of Shrine. Married, and had one son, Frederick Eugene. Elected to Assembly, 1939; re-elected, 1940. Elected to State Senate, 1944; re-elected, 1948, 1952, and 1954. Senator Weybret died in office, January 31, 1955.

IN MEMORIAM



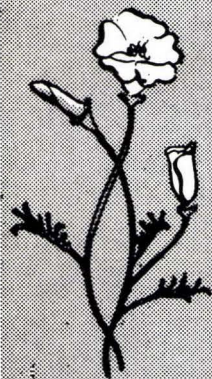
HON. DALE C. WILLIAMS



HON. THOMAS J. DOYLE



HON. ROSCOE L. PATTERSON



HON. DONALD GORDON HOBIE



IN MEMORIAM

HON. DALE C. WILLIAMS, former Member of the Senate from the First District (Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties). Democrat. Elected to Senate at special election in 1953. Born at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, March 2, 1920. Moved to California with parents in 1921. Attended public schools in Susanville and Portola, and Sacramento Junior College. Served briefly in Air Corps during World War II. Married to Barbara Kimes of Madera; and had three daughters, Patricia; Pamela; and Paulette. Logging contractor and lumberman. Resided in Alturas where he was in lumber manufacturing business. A licensed pilot. Appointed Civil Defense Co-ordinator, Region 2, by Governor Warren, 1951. Member, Society of American Foresters; Elks; and Lions. Past President of the Council of Natural Resources. Senator Williams died in office, May 12, 1955.

♦ ♦ ♦

HON. THOMAS J. DOYLE, former Member of the Assembly from the Forty-fifth District. Democrat. Born in Oakland, California. Attended public schools, elementary, high, and two years of college—majored in commercial law and construction engineering. Dropped out of college to go railroading, as fireman, brakeman, and freight and passenger conductor. Resigned to join his brother Jack in cattle, oil, mining, and sports promoting. During his school years at Lodi, he rode racehorses under contract for several owners, and after moving to Los Angeles played baseball for the Los Angeles Club. Married to Laura M. Andrews. Two sons, James and Frank; one granddaughter, Donna Lee Luce; and one great-granddaughter, Terri Lyn Luce. Elected to Assembly, 1938; and received both party nominations at the primary elections thereafter, with two exceptions. Vice Chmn., Rules Com., 1939-51. Member, Coms. on Fish and Game; Government Organization; Rev. & Tax.; Transportation and Commerce. Mr. Doyle died in office on May 5, 1957.

♦ ♦ ♦

HON. ROSCOE L. PATTERSON, former Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-fifth District. Republican. Born in Springfield, Mo., July 26, 1893. Attended public schools and Drury College, Springfield. Moved to Cal., 1912. In 1915, married Dova Smith, deceased, 1942. Married Josephine Hunter Sept. 20, 1947. One son, John Lyman Patterson; one stepson, Donald Bowlin. For many years, owned and operated men's clothing, shoe, and haberdashery store in Dinuba. Later engaged in farming near Visalia. Member, Methodist Church; Masons; Moose; Eastern Star; Visalia C. of C.; Farm Bureau. Former member, Dinuba City Council. Chief Criminal Deputy Sheriff, Tulare County, 3½ years. Tulare County Supervisor, 16 years. Member, State Supervisors' Tax and Legislative Committees, 10 years. Past President, State Supervisors Assn. Served on Governor Warren's 15-man Tax Committee. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954. Mr. Patterson died in office on July 9, 1955.

♦ ♦ ♦

HON. DONALD GORDON (DON) HOBBIIE, former Member of the Assembly from the Fourth District. Republican. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1902. Moved to Los Gatos, Cal., 1908. Attended grammar and high schools and Heald's Business College. Married Roma Leonore Macabee, March 23, 1923. Two sons, Donald Gordon Hobbie, Jr.; and Richard Allen Hobbie. Employed by Shell Oil Co., 1922-35. Automobile business, Oroville, 1935-55. Member, Masons; Elks; Rotary; Fellows Club; Oroville C. of C.; Cal. Grange; Commonwealth Club; National Automobile Dealers' Assn.; Northern Cal. Automobile Dealers' Assn.; and past member, Butte Co. Grand Jury and Butte Co. Planning Commission. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committee on Transportation and Commerce. Mr. Hobbie died in office on May 7, 1955.

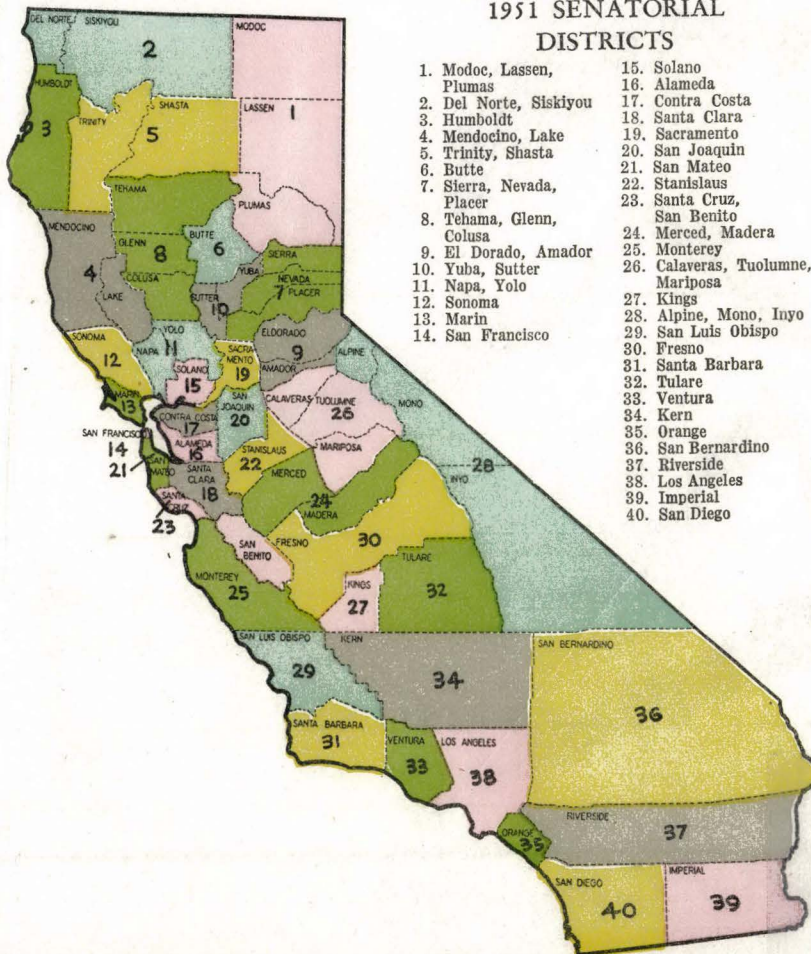
1951 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1. Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin
2. Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Mariposa, Inyo
3. Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo, Sacramento
- 4-5. San Francisco
6. Solano, Contra Costa
- 7-8. Alameda
9. San Mateo
10. Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito
11. San Joaquin, Stanislaus
12. Merced, Madera, Fresno
13. Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura
14. Tulare, Kings, Kern
- 15, 26. Los Angeles
27. San Bernardino
28. Orange, San Diego (77th Assembly District)
29. Riverside, Imperial
30. San Diego (78th, 79th, 80th Assembly Districts)



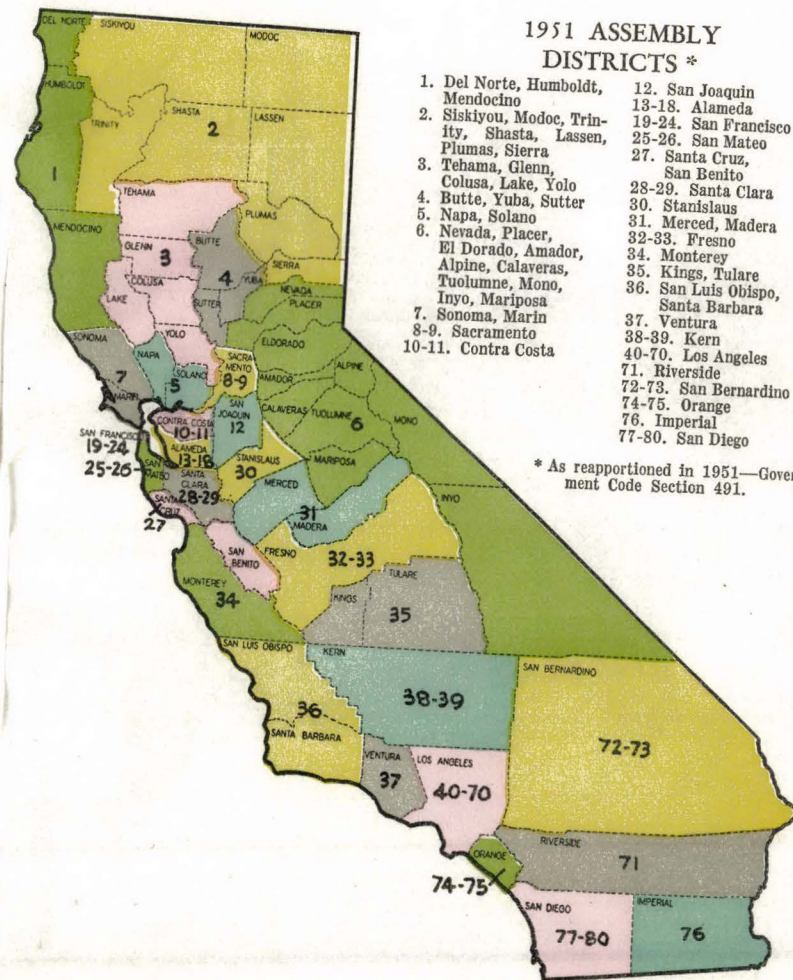
1951 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1. Modoc, Lassen, Plumas
2. Del Norte, Siskiyou
3. Humboldt
4. Mendocino, Lake
5. Trinity, Shasta
6. Butte
7. Sierra, Nevada, Placer
8. Tehama, Glenn, Colusa
9. El Dorado, Amador
10. Yuba, Sutter
11. Napa, Yolo
12. Sonoma
13. Marin
14. San Francisco
15. Solano
16. Alameda
17. Contra Costa
18. Santa Clara
19. Sacramento
20. San Joaquin
21. San Mateo
22. Stanislaus
23. Santa Cruz, San Benito
24. Merced, Madera
25. Monterey
26. Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa
27. Kings
28. Alpine, Mono, Inyo
29. San Luis Obispo
30. Fresno
31. Santa Barbara
32. Tulare
33. Ventura
34. Kern
35. Orange
36. San Bernardino
37. Riverside
38. Los Angeles
39. Imperial
40. San Diego

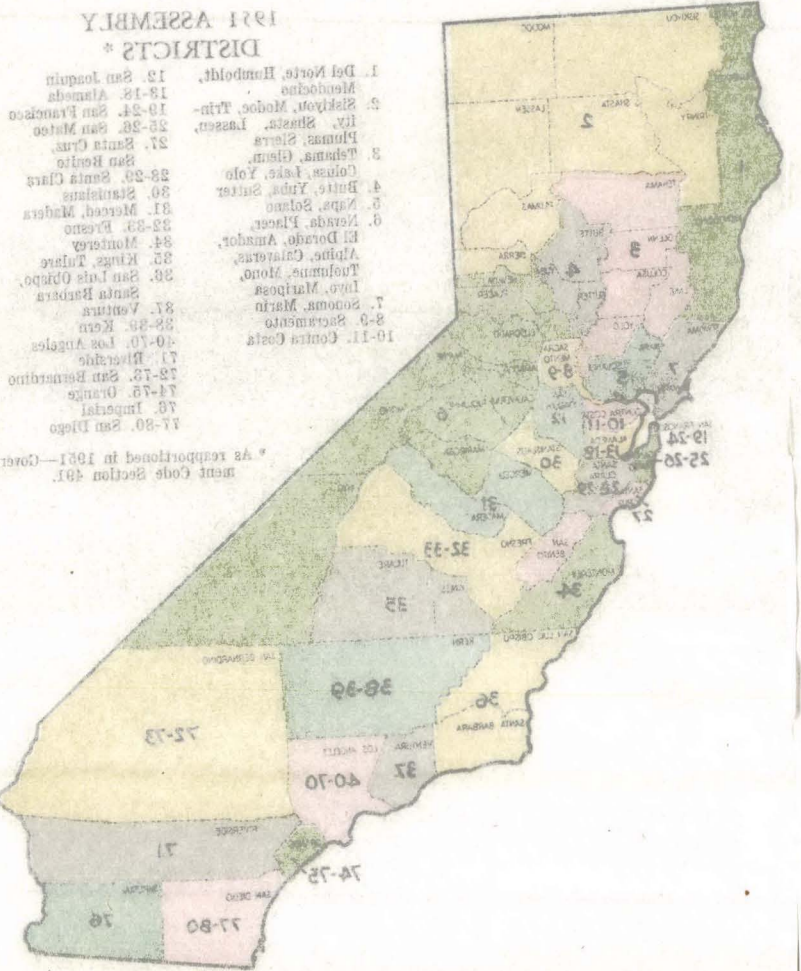
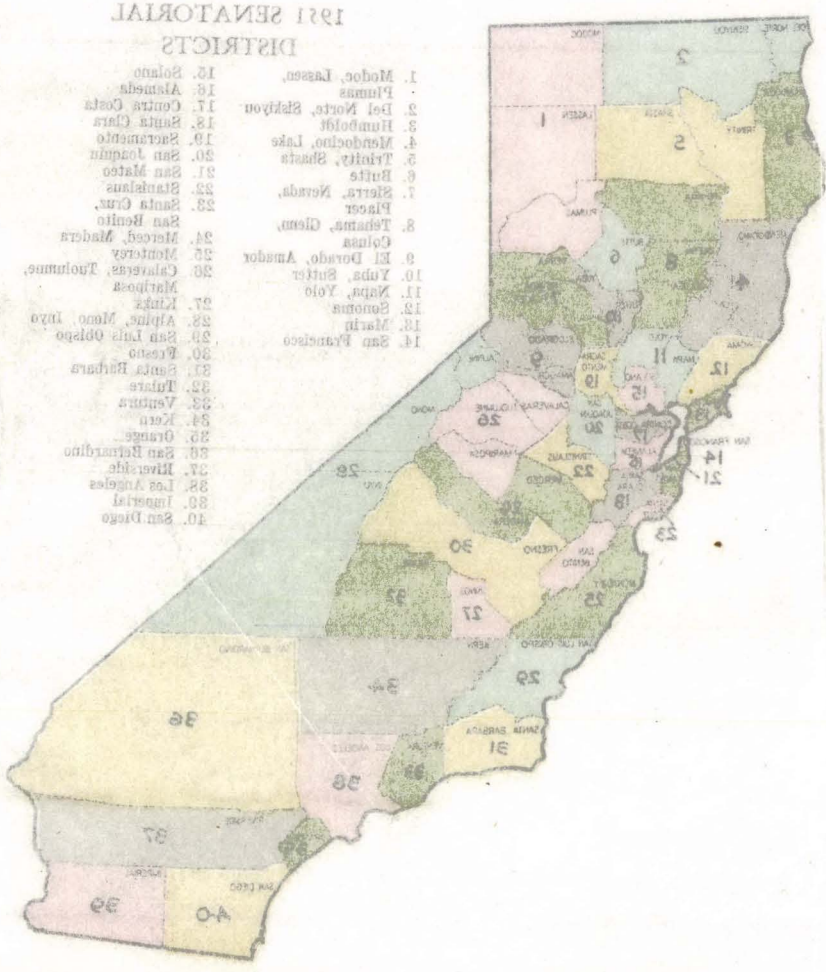
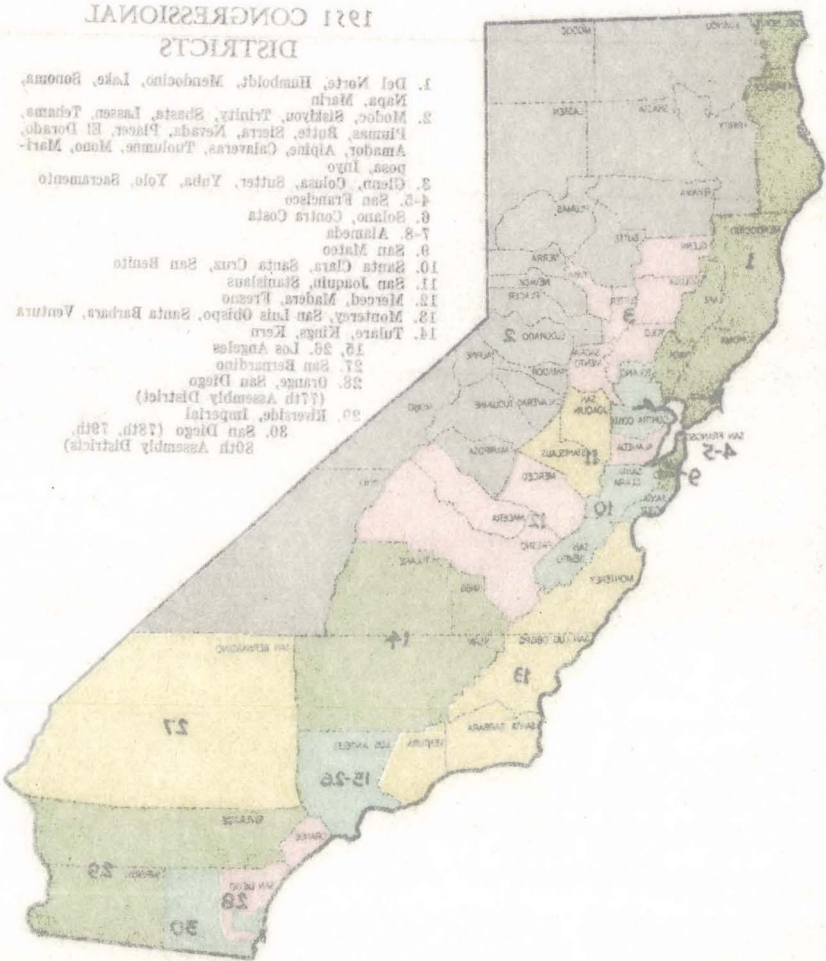


1951 ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS *

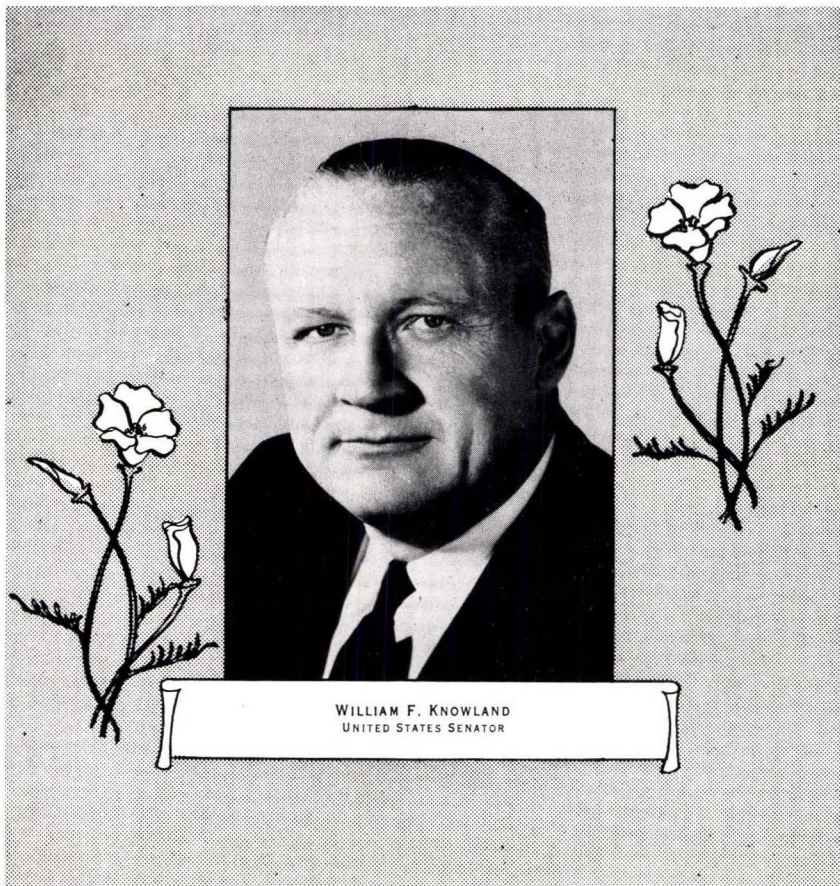
1. Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino
2. Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra
3. Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Yolo
4. Butte, Yuba, Sutter
5. Napa, Solano
6. Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo, Mariposa
7. Sonoma, Marin
- 8-9. Sacramento
- 10-11. Contra Costa
12. San Joaquin
- 13-18. Alameda
- 19-24. San Francisco
- 25-26. San Mateo
27. Santa Cruz, San Benito
- 28-29. Santa Clara
30. Stanislaus
31. Merced, Madera
- 32-33. Fresno
34. Monterey
35. Kings, Tulare
36. San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara
37. Ventura
- 38-39. Kern
- 40-70. Los Angeles
71. Riverside
- 72-73. San Bernardino
- 74-75. Orange
76. Imperial
- 77-80. San Diego



* As reapportioned in 1951—Government Code Section 491.



LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT



UNITED STATES SENATOR

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Alameda. Republican. Born in Alameda, June 26, 1908. Graduated from Alameda public schools; University of California, A.B., 1929. Honorary LL.D., Mills College, 1951; University of Alaska, 1955; Long Island University, 1957. Married to Helen Herrick; children, Emelyn (Mrs. Harold Jewett, Jr.); Joseph; Estelle (Mrs. Robert McKeen). Director and Assistant Publisher, The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland. Member of the Assembly, 1933-35; and of the State Senate, 1935-39. Republican National Committeeman, 1938-42. Member, 1940, Chairman, 1941, Executive Committee, Republican National Committee. Enlisted man, and officer, U. S. Army, 1942-45; 18 months in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. Returned from Europe when appointed U. S. Senator by Governor Earl Warren to succeed the late Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Took oath of office September 5, 1945. Elected for full six-year term, 1946; re-elected, Nov. 1952, with 3,982,448 votes, the largest vote ever received by a public official in California. Chairman, Senate Republican Policy Com., First Session, 83d Congress. Majority Leader of Senate, 83d Congress, from Aug. 4, 1953. Member, Senate Appropriations Com. since 1947; Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy since 1949; Senate Foreign Relations Com. since 1953. Senate Minority Leader, 1955-58. Appointed by President Eisenhower as member, U. S. Delegation to United Nations 11th General Assembly.



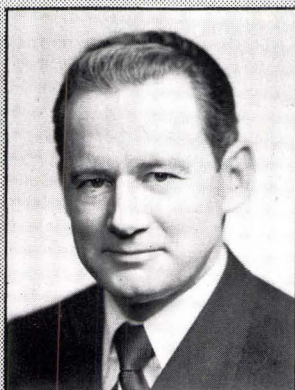
UNITED STATES SENATOR

THOMAS H. KUCHEL, Anaheim. Republican. Born in Anaheim, August 15, 1910. Son of late Henry Kuchel, born in San Francisco in 1859. Grandparents were among original settlers and founders of Anaheim. Father, for 48 years, owned and edited *Anaheim Gazette*, which remains in Kuchel family. Attended Anaheim public schools; U. S. C.; and U. S. C. Law School, LL.D., 1935. Married to Betty Mellenthin; one daughter, Karen. Member, Episcopal Church; Masons; Elks; American Legion; N. S. G. W.; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Kappa Psi. Except for Navy service, practiced law in Orange Co., 1935-40. Elected to State Assembly, 1936; re-elected, 1938. Elected to State Senate, 1940; re-elected, 1944. Elected Chmn., Rep. State Central Com., 1940. Volunteered, and called to active duty, U. S. N. R., 1942; inactive duty, 1945. Appointed State Controller by Governor Warren Feb. 11, 1946; elected, Nov., 1946; re-elected, 1950. Appointed U. S. Senator by Governor Warren Dec. 22, 1952, elected, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Member, Coms. on Interior and Insular Affairs; Public Works; Select Com. on Small Business. Author, Air Pollution Research Act, 1955. Managed Lease Purchase Act in Senate. Prominent in enactment of 13-yr. Federal Highway Program legislation; had a leading role in its provision for payment of prevailing wages to labor in construction of interstate system. Specializes on water conservation, flood control, and other natural resource problems in California.

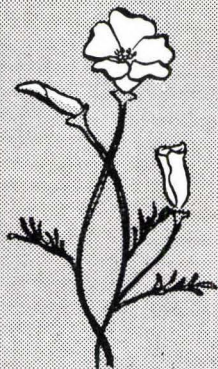
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



HUBERT B. SCUDDER
FIRST DISTRICT



CLAIR ENGLE
SECOND DISTRICT



JOHN EMERSON MOSS
THIRD DISTRICT

HUBERT B. SCUDDER, First District. Republican. Born in Sebastopol, California, Nov. 5, 1888. Appointed Supt., Sebastopol Water System, and Fire Chief, 1912. Enlisted in Artillery, World War I. Real estate, insurance business, since 1920. Married to Helen B. Norton in 1924. Elected Councilman, Sebastopol, 1924; Mayor, 1926. State Assembly, 1925-40. Vice Chmn., 1940-41, Secretary, 1942-43, Repub. State Central Com. General manager, Gravenstein Apple Show, 6 yrs. Past President, C. of C.; Rotary; N. S. G. W.; Sonoma Co. Sportsmen's Club. Grand Marshal, N. S. G. W., 1920. Past Chancellor, K. P. Past Commander, American Legion. Member, Masons; Shrine; Elks; Eagles; Grange. Honorary Director, Cal. Real Estate Assn. Past Director, Cal. Insurance Agents Assn. Director, Western Loan & Building Co. Member, Sonoma Co. War Council, 1941-43. President, National Assn. License Law Officials, 1948. State Chmn., Realtors War Bond Com., 1944-45. State Real Estate Commissioner, 1943-48. Elected to Congress, 1948; re-elected, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956.

* * *

CLAIR ENGLE, Second District. Democrat. Born in Bakersfield, California, September 21, 1911. Educated at Red Bluff Union High School; Chico State College; University of California; and Hastings College of the Law, graduating with degree of LL.B. Attorney-at-law by profession. District Attorney, Tehama County, two terms. Elected to State Senate, Eighth District, 1942. Married; and has one daughter, Yvonne Loraine, age 24. Resides in Red Bluff. Elected to Congress, special election, 1943; re-elected 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

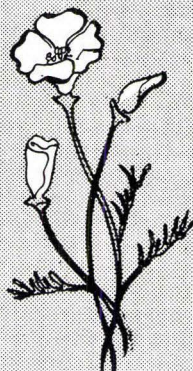
* * *

JOHN EMERSON MOSS, Third District. Democrat. Born in Carbon County, Utah. Attended Sacramento public schools and Sacramento Junior College. Married Jean Kueny September 15, 1935; two daughters, Jennifer Afton, born March 14, 1946; and Allison Effie, born October 17, 1949. Businessman and real estate broker. Resides in Sacramento. Served in the United States Navy during World War II. Elected Member, California State Assembly for Ninth District, November 2, 1948; re-elected, November 7, 1950. Assistant Democratic Floor Leader of the Assembly, 1949-52 Sessions. Elected to the Eighty-third Congress, November 4, 1952; re-elected to the Eighty-fourth Congress, November 2, 1954; re-elected to the Eighty-fifth Congress, November 6, 1956. Member of House Government Operations and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. Chairman of Special Government Information Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee.

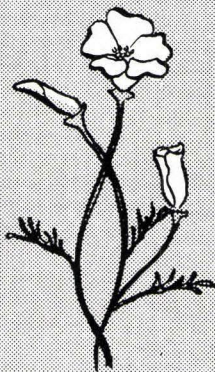
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD
FOURTH DISTRICT



JOHN FRANCIS SHELLEY
FIFTH DISTRICT



JOHN F. BALDWIN, JR.
SIXTH DISTRICT

WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, Fourth District. Republican. Born June 10, 1917, in Belvedere, California. Graduate of Yale University, B.A., 1939. With American Trust Co. of San Francisco, 1940-41, and 1946. Assistant to Director, California Academy of Sciences, 1951-52. Military service: Assistant Naval Attache, Embassy, London, 1939-40; Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1941-42; Naval War College, 1942; Seventh Amphibious Force, Aide and Flag Lieutenant to Vice Admiral D. E. Barbey, 1943-46. Commander, U.S.N.R. Awarded Silver Star; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star. Assistant to Director, California Youth Authority, 1947. Republican nominee for Congress, 1948. Secretary to Governor Earl Warren, 1949-51. Protestant. Married Millicent Fox, July 10, 1957. Elected to the Eighty-third Congress November 4, 1952, and re-elected to subsequent Congresses. Member, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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JOHN FRANCIS SHELLEY, Fifth District. Democrat. Born in San Francisco, September 3, 1905. Attended St. Paul's Grammar; Mission High; and University of San Francisco, LL.B. degree. Elected to California State Senate, 1938; re-elected, 1942, without opposition. Democratic Floor Leader, State Senate, 1938-46. Democratic candidate, Lieutenant Governor, 1946. Delegate to 1940, '44, '48, '52, and '56 Democratic National Conventions; California member, Rules Committee, 1940; Platform Committee, 1944; Chairman, California Delegation, 1948. President, California State Federation of Labor, 1947-50. World War II service, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve (T); presently Commander in U. S. Coast Guard Reserve (T). Former Commander, S. F. Chapter, Coast Guard League. National Commander, Coast Guard League, 1956 and 1957. Married Genevieve Giles (deceased), 1932; one child, Joan Marie. Married Thelma Smith in June, 1953; two children, Kathleen Patricia, born August 12, 1954; and Kevin Francis, born November 16, 1955. Member, Hibernians, Eagles; N.S.G.W.; Coast Guard League; Knights of Columbus; Commonwealth, Olympic, Press and Union League Clubs. Elected to Congress at special election, November, 1949; re-elected, 1950, '52, '54, '56. Member, Appropriations Committee.

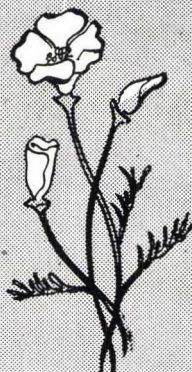
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JOHN F. BALDWIN, JR., Sixth District. Republican. Born in Oakland, California, June 28, 1915. Attended Danville Grammar School; San Ramon Valley High School, Danville; University of California, B.S. degree, 1935; and University of California Boalt Hall School of Jurisprudence, LL.B. degree, 1949. Married Mary Isaacs, December 20, 1944; and has three daughters: Georgia, 11 years; Doris, 5 years; and Sylvia, 3 years. Assistant Manager, South Western Publishing Company, San Francisco, 1936-41. Enlisted in the United States Army as a Private in April, 1941; and was discharged as a Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1946. Practiced law in Martinez, 1949-54. Life member, Sierra Club. Member, Danville Grange; Native Sons of the Golden West; Moose; Elks; Contra Costa Farm Bureau; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars. Past Director, Contra Costa County Public Health Association. Past Director, Martinez Kiwanis Club. Past President, East Contra Costa University of California Alumni Club. Elected to Congress, November 2, 1954; re-elected, November 6, 1956.

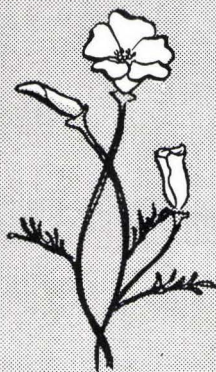
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.
SEVENTH DISTRICT



GEORGE P. MILLER
EIGHTH DISTRICT



J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
NINTH DISTRICT

JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., Seventh District. Republican. Born in Oakland, 1899. Attended Lincoln Grammar; Oakland High School; University of California, A.B., 1920; Boalt Hall, J.D., 1922. Admitted to practice law, 1922; joined father's law firm. In partnership with brother, Liston O. Allen. Partner, Oakland Ice Co. and Oakland Ice Rink, 1930-48. Married Carol Cook, 1926 (deceased); two daughters, Ramona McIntyre and Suzanne. Married Sally Clement, November 11, 1957. U. S. Navy, World War I; 20 months South Pacific area, 1942-45; Lieutenant Commander. Elected to Oakland Bd. Education, 1923; served 20 years. Member, Republican County Central Com., 1924-26; 1934-44. Vice Chairman, State Commission on School Districts, 1946. Elected to Congress, 1946; re-elected, 1948, '50, '52, '54, '56. Member, District of Columbia Committee. Ranking member, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

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GEORGE P. MILLER, Eighth District. Democrat. Born in San Francisco, January 15, 1891. Attended Christian Brothers School, Sacramento; and St. Mary's College, Class 1912, graduating with degree of B.S. Civil engineer by profession. Lieutenant, Field Artillery, World War I. On staff of U. S. Veterans Administration, 12th District, 1920-1924. Member of Assembly, 1937-1940. Executive Secretary, California Division of Fish and Game, 1941-1945. Member, Press-Union League Club; Lions Club; B. P. O. E.; F. O. E.; American Legion; and Eastbay Unit, 91st Division Association. Past First Vice Commander, American Legion, Department of California. Married Esther M. Perkins, May 21, 1927; and has one daughter, Ann Miller Muir. Resident of Alameda for more than a quarter of a century. Elected to 79th Congress, November 7, 1944; re-elected, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, and 85th Congresses.

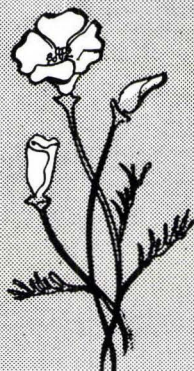
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J. ARTHUR YOUNGER, Ninth District. Republican. Born in Albany, Oregon, April 11, 1893. Educated in grammar and high schools of Kirkland, Washington; and at University of Washington, A.B., 1915. Moved to California in 1937, establishing residence in San Mateo where he still resides. Captain, 48th Coast Artillery Corps, 1917-19. Vice President, Seattle Title Trust Company, 1920-30. President, Seattle Mortgage Loan Co., 1930-34, Regional Appraiser, HOLC; Assistant Appraiser-Adviser, Home Loan Bank Board; and Chief, Savings and Loan Division, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C., 1934-37. Executive Vice President, Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Francisco, since 1937. Married Norma Wells December 11, 1946. Member of Masonic Bodies; Elks; Rotary; Delta Upsilon Fraternity; Commonwealth Club; Olympic Club; and Menlo Country Club. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

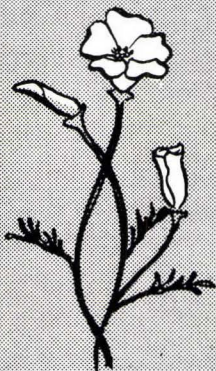
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



CHARLES S. GUBSER
TENTH DISTRICT



JOHN J. McFALL
ELEVENTH DISTRICT



B. F. SISK
TWELFTH DISTRICT

CHARLES S. GUBSER, Tenth District. Republican. Born in Gilroy, California, February 1, 1916. Attended Gilroy public schools; San Jose State Junior College; and University of California (A.B., 1937); two years graduate work, University of California. Taught for a number of years in Gilroy Public High School; and, prior to election to Congress, was a Member of the California State Legislature. Currently engaged in farming in his home community of Gilroy. Married to former Joan Brimberry; one daughter, Marcia Jeanne, age 16. Member, Native Sons of the Golden West; Rotary International; Keith Lodge 187, F. & A. M.; and Commonwealth Club. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member, House of Representatives Committees for District of Columbia; Post Office and Civil Service; and Armed Services.

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JOHN J. McFALL, Eleventh District. Democrat. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 20, 1918, son of Hope McFall (killed in action, World War I) and Norma Dempsey McFall. Attended Manteca public schools; Modesto Junior College; University of California, A.B. degree, 1938; University of California (Boalt Hall), LL.B. degree, 1941. Married to former Evelyn Anklam; three children, Joseph, 7; Alicia, 4; and Sarah, 1. Employed as attorney in Oakland, 1941-42. Staff Sergeant, Security Intelligence Corps, 1942-46. Engaged in practice of law in Manteca, 1946-56. Member, Manteca Lodge 425, I. O. O. F.; Tyrian Lodge 439, F. & A. M.; Manteca Aerie, F. O. E.; Manteca Lions Club; Grange; San Joaquin Voiture 40 et 8; California and American Bar Associations. Past President, Manteca Junior Chamber of Commerce. Past Commander, McFall-Grisham Legion Post. Elected City Councilman and Mayor of Manteca, 1948, resigning in 1950. Elected Member of the Assembly, California Legislature, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954. Elected to Congress, November 6, 1956. Member, Public Works Committee; Consent Calendar Committee; Subcommittee on Agriculture of California Delegation to Congress. Secretary, California Delegation in Congress.

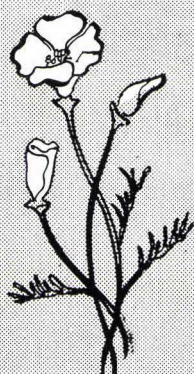
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B. F. SISK, Twelfth District. Democrat. Born in Montague, Texas, December 14, 1910, the son of Arthur Lee and Lavina (Thomas) Sisk. Graduated from Meadow, Texas, High School as class president and valedictorian; attended Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas. Moved to San Joaquin Valley of California in 1937, where he was employed in agriculture and food processing industries and as a civilian flight dispatcher for U. S. Air Force during World War II. Resigned as assistant general manager in charge of sales of tire distributing business upon election to Congress. Married Reta Mitchell, April 20, 1931, and has two daughters, Mrs. J. Martin Temple (nee Bobbye Sisk), and Mrs. John H. Pittenger (nee Marilyn Sisk). Resides in Fresno. Member of Church of Christ. Past President, North Fresno Kiwanis Club. Member, Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge 445; Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie 39; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fresno Lodge 439. Elected to Eighty-fourth Congress November 2, 1954; re-elected to Eighty-fifth Congress November 6, 1956.

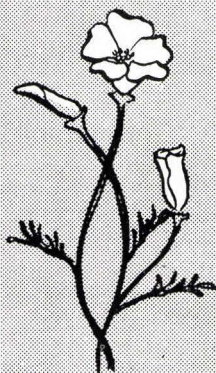
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



CHARLES McKEVETT TEAGUE
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT



HARLAN HAGEN
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT



GORDON L. McDONOUGH
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

CHARLES McKEVETT TEAGUE, Thirteenth District. Republican. Born in Santa Paula, California, September 18, 1909. Attended Santa Paula Grammar and High Schools; Stanford University, A.B. degree, 1931; and Stanford University Law School, LL.B. degree, 1934. Married Marjorie Cowden April 27, 1929, and has three children, Norma Teague Potter, age 26; Alan, age 20; and Judith, age 17. Resides in Ojai, California. Attorney at law. Served in the United States Air Force during World War II. Elected to Congress, November 2, 1954; re-elected. 1956.

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HARLAN HAGEN, Fourteenth District. Democrat. Born in Lawton, North Dakota, October 8, 1914. Attended grade and two years of high school at Lawton. Graduate of Long Beach Polytechnic High School, 1931; Long Beach Junior College, 1933; University of California at Berkeley, A.B. degree in Economics, 1937; and University of California School of Jurisprudence (Boalt Hall), LL.B. degree, 1940. Admitted to State Bar, 1940. Began practice of law at Hanford, 1941. Entered U. S. Army, February, 1943, serving until April, 1946, chiefly as Special Agent, Counter-Intelligence Corps. Returned to law practice, Hanford, 1946. Married to Martha Ritz of Galt. Member, Hanford Post, American Legion; Hanford Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Visalia Moose Lodge; Hanford Aerie, F. O. E.; Armona Grange; Kings Co. Farm Bureau; Kings Co. Sportsmen's Assn.; and Hanford Lions Club. Former member, Hanford City Council. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected 1954 and 1956. Member, House Committee on Agriculture.

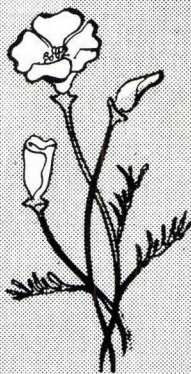
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GORDON L. McDONOUGH, Fifteenth District. Republican. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., educated in Pennsylvania. By profession, industrial chemist, specializing in metallurgy and explosives manufacturing. Resident of California since 1918. Appointed member, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors by late Governor James Rolph, Jr., August, 1933; elected three successive terms, serving one year as chairman. Received citation from U. S. Navy for aiding civilian recruiting. Citation from Fourth Degree K. of C. for civic leadership. Citation from Daughters of the American Revolution for defense and support of Constitutional Government. Boy Scout Executive Board member. Honorary member, V. F. W., Belleau Woods Post, Los Angeles. Married Catherine Ann McNeil of Niagara Falls; has five sons and two daughters. Resides in Los Angeles. Elected to Congress, 1944; re-elected, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member of the House Banking and Currency Committee and the Senate-House Committee on Defense Production.

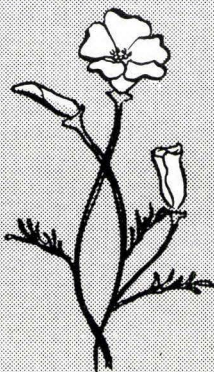
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



DONALD L. JACKSON
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT



CECIL R. KING
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT



CRAIG HOSMER
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

DONALD L. JACKSON, Sixteenth District. Republican. Born in Ipswich, South Dakota, January 23, 1910. Moved to California, 1924. Attended Santa Monica and Riverside public schools. Enlisted as Private, U. S. Marine Corps, 1927, at age 17. Honorably discharged as Corporal, 1931. Married Shirley Connell, January 9, 1932; and has one son, Donald Cyrus Jackson. Newspaper reporter, 1933. Editor, *Santa Monica Press*, 1935. Assistant Director, Santa Monica Publicity Dept., 1937. Director of Publicity, Santa Monica, 1940. Re-enlisted as Pvt., U. S. M. C. Reserve, 1938. 2d Lieutenant, 1940. Reported for active duty, August, 1940. Captain, 2d Marine Div., overseas, 1942. Reg. Intelligence Officer, 6th Reg. Combat, Tarawa and Saipan-Tinian. Presidential citation, action at Tarawa. Mustered out as Major, 1945. Member, American Legion; Elks; V. F. W.; Eagles; M. C. R. O. A.; Optimist International; Marine Corps League; and AMVETS. Protestant. Elected to Congress, 1946; re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Secretary, War Veterans in Congress Assn.

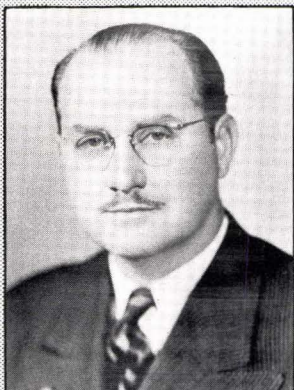
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CECIL R. KING, Seventeenth District. Democrat. Born at Fort Niagara, New York, January 13, 1898. Received his education in the schools of Los Angeles. Served overseas in World War I. Engaged as a merchant in Los Angeles, where he also resides. Member of the California State Legislature, 1932-1942. Elected to the Seventy-seventh Congress at a special election held on August 25, 1942; re-elected 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Married, and has one child. Member, Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives; and Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy.

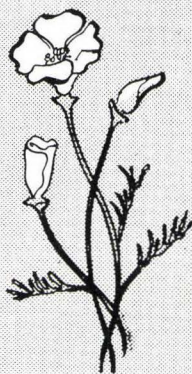
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CRAIG HOSMER, Eighteenth District. Republican. Born in Brea, California, May 6, 1915, son of Chester C. and Mary Jane Hosmer. Educated in public schools of California, University of California, A.B., 1937; University of Michigan Law School, and University of Southern California Law School, LL.B., 1940. Attorney, general practice of law in partnership of Hosmer and Eagleson. Active naval service, 1940-1946, in all war theatres. Rose from lowest enlisted rate to rank of Commander and command of an assault transport. Attorney for Atomic Energy Commission, and Special Assistant U. S. District Attorney at Los Alamos, New Mexico, 1948. Resides in Long Beach. Married Marian Swanson of Minneapolis in 1946; and has two children, Susan Jane and Craig Larkin. Member of American Legion; V. F. W.; Moose; Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. Commander, U. S. N. R. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Select Committee on Small Business.

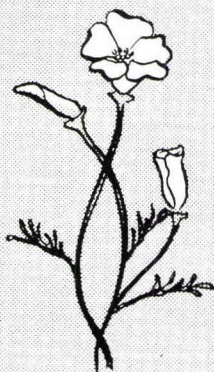
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



CHET HOLIFIELD
NINETEENTH DISTRICT



H. ALLEN SMITH
TWENTIETH DISTRICT



EDGAR WILLARD HIESTAND
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

CHET HOLIFIELD, Nineteenth District. Democrat. Born in Mayfield, Kentucky, December 3, 1903. Received his education in the Arkansas public schools. Established residence in California, 1920. For the past 23 years his business has been the manufacture and sale of men's apparel. Member, Lions Club; East Los Angeles Forum; Chamber of Commerce; and Moose. Member, Christian Church. Married Vernice Caneer, September 14, 1922; and has four daughters: Lois Anita; Betty Lee; Willa Mae; and Jo Ann. Resides in Montebello. Elected to Congress, 1942; re-elected, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member, President's Special Evaluation Commission on Atomic Bomb Tests at Bikini Atoll. Member of the Committee on Government Operations (Chairman of Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization during Eighty-first and Eighty-second Congresses). Member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In 1953, appointed as a member of the newly created Hoover Commission. Member of House Government Operations Committee and Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

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H. ALLEN SMITH, Twentieth District. Republican. Born in Dixon, Illinois, October 8, 1909. Moved to California, 1924. Attended U. C. L. A., 1927-1930; University of Southern California, 1930-1933, receiving A.B. and LL.B. Married Elizabeth McKay, June 25, 1934; has two sons, Lauren, age 19; and Stephen, age 21. Attorney-at-law. Special Agent, FBI, 1935-1942. Member, Free and Accepted Master Masons; Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association; California State Peace Officers' Association; Society of Former Special Agents of FBI; Alpha Tau Omega; Alpha Kappa Psi. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected 1950, 1952, and 1954. Chairman, Committee on Public Utilities and Corporations; member, Committees on Finance and Insurance; Judiciary; Public Health; Special Committee on Legislative Representation; and Joint Committees on Interhouse Co-operation and State Capitol. Elected to U. S. House of Representatives in November, 1956. Member of Veterans' Affairs Committee and Government Operations Committee.

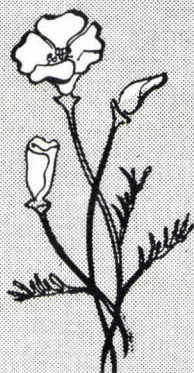
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EDGAR WILLARD HIESTAND, Twenty-first District. Republican. Born in Chicago, Illinois. Educated in Chicago public schools and at Dartmouth, A.B., 1910. Resides in Altadena. Married Berenice Craft Hiestand in 1911, and has three children: Mrs. Mary Hiestand Fay of Los Angeles; Mrs. Barbara H. Bragassa of Evansville, Indiana; and Mrs. Janet H. Watts of Altadena, California. Civilian executive, Committee on Education and Special Training, War Plans Division, Army General Staff, Washington, D. C., 1917-18. Started at bottom in merchandising, working up to general merchandise manager for department stores in Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Los Angeles. Manager of "A" stores for large mail-order house in Atlanta, Tulsa, and Los Angeles, retiring in 1949. Member and President, Board of Education, Chambers of Commerce, Community Chests, Past District Governor, Rotary. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954, and 1956. Member, House Committee on Banking and Currency.

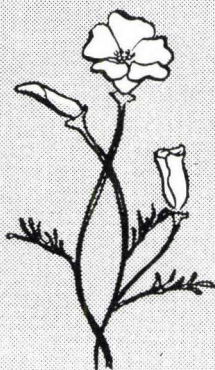
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



JOE HOLT
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT



CLYDE DOYLE
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

JOE HOLT, Twenty-second District. Republican. Born in Springfield, Mass., July 6, 1924, son of J. Franklin and Amy Isabel Holt. At the age of one year, moved with his family to Hollywood, Calif. Attended public schools; Hollywood High School; and University of Southern California, receiving B.S. degree. Enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps July, 1943, serving until October, 1945. Returned to University of Southern California to complete education. Recalled to active service in the Marine Corps January, 1951, and served as a Company Commander of Infantry, Second Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic; volunteered for duty in Korea and arrived there in October, 1951; injured by explosion of a booby trap on Thanksgiving Day, 1951; was Captain in the United States Marine Corps Reserve. Married to Lee Trbovich December 10, 1954. Member, Van Nuys Junior Chamber of Commerce; Y. M. C. A.; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Military Order of the Purple Heart; and the Sherman Oaks Methodist Church. Elected to Congress, November 4, 1952; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Member, Education and Labor Committee.

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CLYDE DOYLE, Twenty-third District. Democrat. Born in Oakland, July 11, 1889. Graduate of U. S. C., law, 1917, LL.B. President: Long Beach Board Freeholders, 1921; Recreation Commission, 15 years; and Co-ordinating Council, 1934. Honorary member, National Recreation Association, 10 years. Board Directors, California Conference of Social Work, 1934. Meritorious Citizenship award, Long Beach, 1936. Former member, California State Board Education. First President, Long Beach Kiwanis Club. President, Boy Scouts of America, Long Beach. Past President, Long Beach Bar Association, and Board of Conference of Bar Delegates, California. Former Legal Counsel for State Superintendent of Banks. Member, law firm of Doyle and Johnson, Long Beach. Married Lydia Yeomans, 1914; children, Lydia Louise; First Lieutenant Clyde Doyle, Jr. (died on U. S. Army Air Corps mission); and Dorothy Grace (Stanton). Resides in Southgate. Elected to Congress, 1944; re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member, House Committees on Armed Services and Un-American Activities.

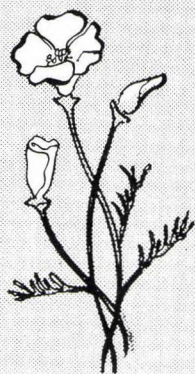
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GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, Twenty-fourth District. Republican. Born in Jackson, Michigan, August 19, 1915. Came to California with his parents in 1920. Attended Atwater Avenue Grammar School and Belmont High School, Los Angeles; University of Southern California; and Woodbury College. Married Virginia Sognalian, September 4, 1936; and has two daughters, Diane Marie and Joyce Elaine. Public Accountant. Served in Finance Corps, U. S. Army, World War II. Member, Kiwanis International; Elks; American Legion; Atwater Baptist Church; Society of California Accountants; and National Society of Public Accountants. Was engaged in practice of public accountancy in Los Angeles. Formerly senior partner in firm of Lipscomb, Hahn & Brown. Elected to State Assembly, 1947; re-elected, 1948, 1950, and 1952. Elected to Congress at special election, November 10, 1953; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member, House Committee on Governmental Operations and Committee on House Administration.

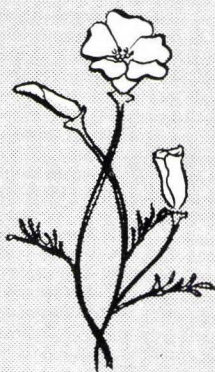
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



PATRICK J. HILLINGS
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT



JAMES ROOSEVELT
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



HARRY R. SHEPPARD
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

PATRICK J. HILLINGS, Twenty-fifth District. Republican. Born in Hobart Mills, California, February 19, 1923. Attended El Monte Union High School; Benjamin Franklin High School; and University of Southern California, graduating with A.B. and LL.B. degrees. Attorney-at-law. Resides in Arcadia. Married Phyllis Reinbrecht, October 5, 1947, and has three children, Pamela Jane, age 7; David Michael, age 5; and Jennifer Ann, age 3. U. S. Army, 1943-1946, with service in South Pacific area. Member, Kiwanis; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Knights of Columbus; Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity; Foothill Bar Association; Los Angeles Bar Assn.; Trojan Club. Elected to Congress, 1950; re-elected 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member of House Committee on Judiciary; Committee on House Administration; and Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.

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JAMES ROOSEVELT, Twenty-sixth District. Democrat. Born in New York City December 23, 1907. Established residence in California at Los Angeles in 1938. Graduated from Groton School in 1926; and from Harvard University in 1930. Married to Irene Owens; three children, James, Jr.; Michael; Anna Eleanor. Chairman of the Board, Roosevelt, Sargent & Haines, Inc. Resides in Los Angeles. Secretary to President of the United States, 1937-38. Active service, U. S. Marine Corps, 1940-45; Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Holder of Navy Cross and Silver Star. Member, American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; A. V. C.; Marine Corps Association; Marine Corps League; Marine Raiders Association; Reserve Officers Association; Elks; F. & A. M.; Moose; Knights of Pythias; Americans for Democratic Action; A. F. T. R. A.; L. A. A. C.; Harvard Club; Sons of American Revolution; Urban League; and many other organizations. Former Chairman, California Democratic State Central Committee. Former California Democratic National Committeeman. Elected to Congress, November 2, 1954; re-elected, November 6, 1956.

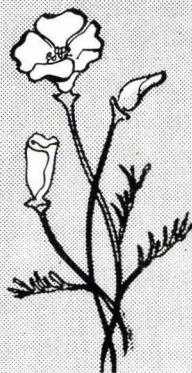
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HARRY R. SHEPPARD, Twenty-seventh District. Democrat. Born in Mobile, Alabama, January 10, 1885. Received degree in Engineering at Georgia Tech. Studied law three years. Entered Transportation Department, Santa Fe Railroad. Engaged in copper interests in Alaska. Traveled on three continents in behalf of automobile industry. Developed King's Beverage and King's Laboratory Corporations, serving as President and General Manager of the latter interest until 1934, then disposed of, and retired from, active business. Member of Elks and Eagles. Retired member of B. of R. T. Married Kay Olson, May 24, 1933. Residence: Yucaipa, California. Elected to Congress, 1936; re-elected, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Vice Chairman, Department of Defense Appropriations Committee. Chairman, Fifth Region Policy Committee. Chairman, California Democratic Congressional Delegation and Dean of the California Congressional Delegation.

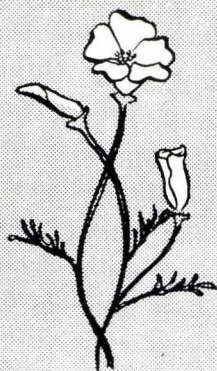
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



JAMES B. UTT
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



DALIP SINGH SAUND
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT



BOB WILSON
THIRTIETH DISTRICT

JAMES B. UTT, Twenty-eighth District. Republican. Born in Tustin, Orange County, California, March 11, 1899. Attended Tustin and Santa Ana public schools and University of Southern California (Law), receiving LL.B. degree. Married Charlena E. Drips, May 7, 1921; and has one son, James S. Utt; and three grandchildren. Engaged in production of citrus fruits and agricultural products most of his lifetime. Practicing attorney in Santa Ana. Member, Knights of Pythias; Elks; Orange County Shrine Club; Izaak Walton League; Native Sons of the Golden West; Lions Club; and Tustin Presbyterian Church. Chairman, Legislation and Taxation Committee of Associated Chambers of Commerce. Elected to the State Assembly, 1932; re-elected, 1934. Served as Inheritance Tax Appraiser in the State Controller's Office for 16 years. Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

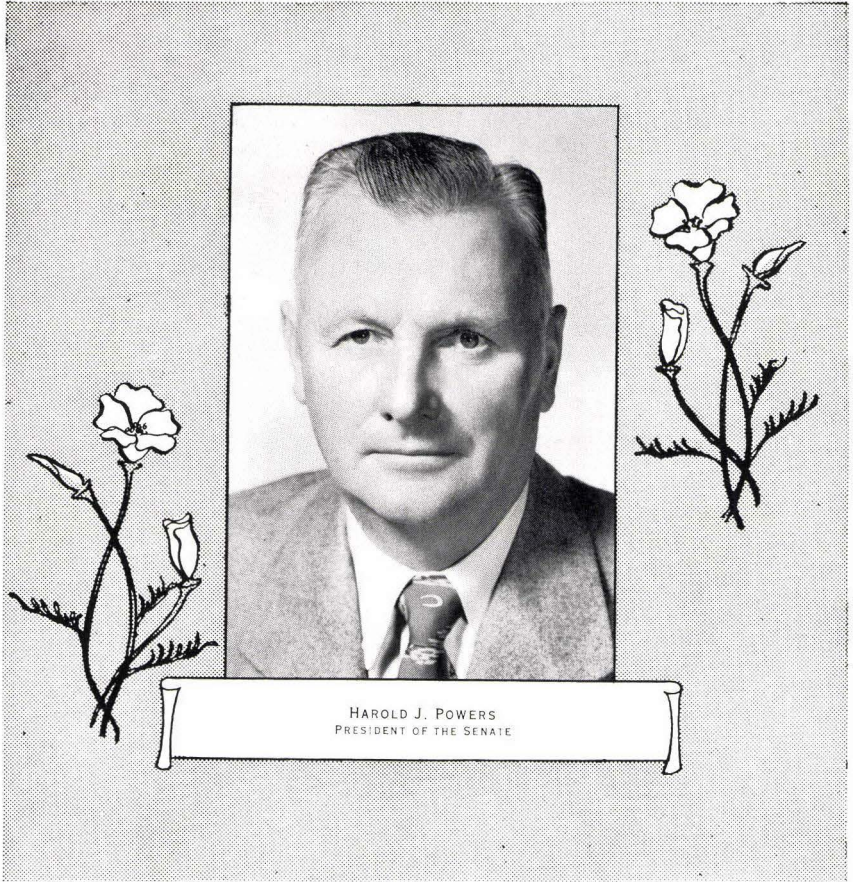
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DALIP SINGH SAUND, Twenty-ninth District. Democrat. Born in Amritsar, India, September 20, 1899. Established residence in California in 1920. Graduated with honors from University of Punjab with A.B. degree. Received Ph.D. degree from University of California at Berkeley, majoring in mathematics. Member, American Mathematical Society and Mathematical Association of America. Married Marian Z. Kosa of Massachusetts in 1928; three children, D. S. Saund, Jr., Korean War veteran, now a student at California Institute of Technology; Julie (Mrs. Fred H. Fisher); and Ellie, a student at U. C. L. A. Helped organize, and, in 1942, was elected first President of India Association of America. Past District Governor, Toastmasters International, District 5, California. Author of book *My Mother India*, published in 1930, and banned in India by the Viceroy of India. Judge of Justice Court, Westmorland Judicial District, 1952-56. Elected to Congress, November 6, 1956. Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, and, in 1957, its official representative on a tour of the Far East and Pacific, to study the Mutual Security Program activities and to foster good relations between the United States and these countries.

* * *

BOB WILSON, Thirtieth District. Republican. Born in Calexico, April 5, 1916, son of George Wellington and Olive Blanche Wilson. Attended California public schools; San Diego State College; and Otis Art Institute. Married Laura Jean Bryant, October 24, 1936; children, Mrs. Thomas A. Hudson; Mary Ann, 16; and Bryant, 9. During World War II, served in Coast Guard Reserve (Port Security Force); and as Private in Infantry; now Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Active in civic affairs. Originated various projects to bring recognition to John J. Montgomery, "forgotten man of aviation." Partner, Champ-Wilson and Slocum Advertising Agency, San Diego. Past President, 20-30 Club. Director, San Diego USO Advisory Council; Boys' Club; and Young Republicans. Member, Chula Vista Rotary Club; First Baptist Church; American Legion; Aztec Alumni Association; Advertising and Sales Club; Republican Assembly; San Diego Club; Cuyamaca Club; and San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce (Past President). Elected to Congress, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member of House Armed Services Committee.

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE SENATE



PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HAROLD J. POWERS is President of the Senate by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor of the State of California. See page 40 for his biographical sketch.

Article V, Section 15, of the State Constitution provides that the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate; and Government Code Section 9170 provides that all permanent officers of the Senate, except the President, shall be elected by the Members of the Senate. The President pro Tempore is always chosen from the membership of the Senate, but the other officers are not members.

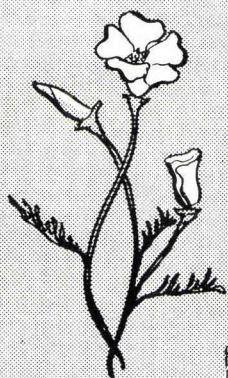
PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE SENATE



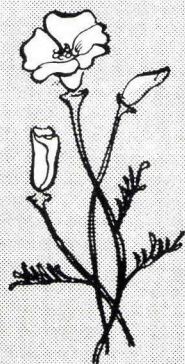
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

HUGH M. BURNS, President pro Tempore of the Senate, Democrat. Represents the **Thirtieth Senatorial District** (Fresno County). Elected to Assembly in 1936; re-elected, 1938 and 1940. Elected to Senate in 1942; re-elected, 1946, 1950, 1954, and in 1958 without opposition. Elected President pro Tempore of the Senate in 1957. Born in Arizona. Educated in public schools of Fresno County. Insurance broker. Director, Sequoia Savings and Loan Association. Past President, Junior Chamber of Commerce and 20-30 Club. Past Exalted Ruler, Elks. Past Grand Knight, Knights of Columbus.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE



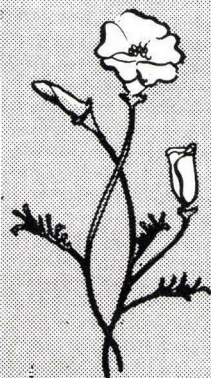
JOSEPH A. BEEK
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE



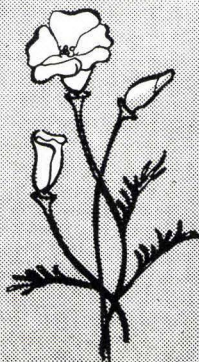
JOSEPH F. NOLAN
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS



JOHN F. LEA
MINUTE CLERK



REV. FATHER LUKE POWLESON
CHAPLAIN



J. A. BEEK, Secretary of the Senate, native of Maine, began calling the roll of the Senate in 1913, his freshman year in a technical college in Pasadena. Resident of Balboa Island. Married to Carroll Brewster Beek; has three sons. Has acquired an abiding faith in legislative government and feels it a high honor to have served with such forthright statesmen as Hiram Johnson, C. C. Young, Herbert Slater, Charles Deuel, Jim Wagy, Frank Mixter, Frank Gordon, and Arthur H. Breed, Sr., all deceased, and such stalwart characters as Tony DeLap and Bill Rich—voluntarily retired. President, American Association of Legislative Officers. Served at sea in World War II. Author of pamphlets and books on government and all too many memorial resolutions, the latter task prompting the shedding of many a salty tear. Promises not to shed any if someone someday performs a like service for him.

♦ ♦ ♦

JOSEPH F. NOLAN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate since 1923. Born in San Francisco, September 6, 1879; received his education in the public schools and St. Joseph Academy. Employee of Los Angeles County for 15 years in sheriff's office. Chief special agent, General Petroleum Corporation of California. Resides in Los Angeles.

♦ ♦ ♦

JOHN F. LEA, Minute Clerk of the Senate. Assistant Secretary of the Senate from 1935-1943. Elected Minute Clerk in 1943, and re-elected at each succeeding session. Born in Utah. Came to California at an early age. Attended public schools and University of California and McGeorge Law School, Sacramento. Has two sons living and one deceased. Employed by the Southern Pacific Company in various capacities. Member, Masons, Shrine.

♦ ♦ ♦

REVEREND LUKE POWLESON, Chaplain of the Senate. Elected to fill unfinished term of Reverend Torrance Phelps, 1955; re-elected, 1956, 1957, 1958. Member, Order of Friars Minor (Franciscan Fathers); Pastor, St. Francis Church, Sacramento, 1946-1958. Born in San Francisco; attended St. James Parochial School (Brothers of Mary); entered Franciscan Seminary, 1913, continuing studies of philosophy and theology (Old Mission), Santa Barbara; ordained to priesthood, 1924; serving as pastor of various churches throughout the Pacific Northwest; 32 years of parochial work have included the building of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Oceanside, the Catholic Girls' High School, and new Sisters' Convent, St. Francis Church. Re-assigned to St. Roch's Church, Santa Barbara, July 1, 1958.

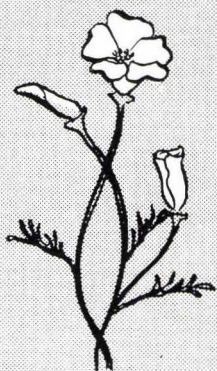
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



STANLEY ARNOLD
FIRST DISTRICT



RANDOLPH COLLIER
SECOND DISTRICT



CARL L. CHRISTENSEN
THIRD DISTRICT

STANLEY ARNOLD, Democrat. First District (Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties). Elected to Senate at special election in 1955; re-elected in 1956. Born in Crown Point, Indiana, 1903. Came to Susanville, Lassen County, in 1922. Graduate of St. Joseph's College, Indiana, and Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco. Married, has one son. District Attorney of Lassen County, 1949-1955. Past President of Rotary; Past Exalted Ruler of Elks. Member of 40 et 8 and American Legion. Private practice of law in Susanville. Legislative interest is conservation and restoration of natural resources, wildlife and development of recreation.

✓ ✓ ✓

RANDOLPH COLLIER, Republican. Second District (Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties). Elected to Senate in 1938; re-elected, 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954, and 1958. Born in Etna, California, July 26, 1902. Resident of Siskiyou County all his life, attending Yreka schools, and University of California. Appointed Police Judge of City of Yreka in 1925, serving until election to Senate in 1938. In title insurance business, being President of the Siskiyou County Title Company. Married to Aida Pillsbury; has one son, John Randolph, and two daughters, Suzanne Collier Young and Camille Killibrew. Member, Episcopal Church; Odd Fellows; Eagles; Grange; Farm Bureau; Eastern Star; Rebeccas; York Rite Branch of the Masonic Lodge; and Ben Ali Shrine. Co-author of the "Collier-Burns Highway Act of 1947". Chairman, Joint Interim Committee on Highway Problems and Senate Interim Committee on Transportation Problems. Member, California Commission on Interstate Cooperation; Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Problems on Highway Operations.

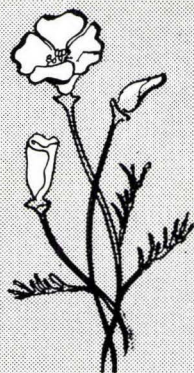
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CARL L. CHRISTENSEN, Democrat. Third District (Humboldt County). Elected to Senate at special election in 1957. Attorney, graduate, University of California, A.B. degree, 1931; LL.B., 1934, Boalt Hall. District Attorney, Humboldt County, 1947 to 1949. Judge of the Superior Court, Humboldt County, 1949 to 1956. Married, has twin sons. World War II, United States Navy Beachmaster, Lieutenant Commander. Past Exalted Ruler, No. 652, BPOE. Member, Kiwanis and Ingomar Clubs; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion.

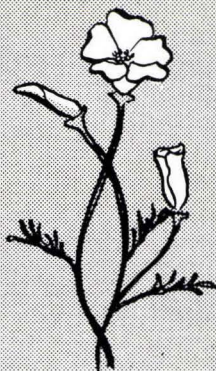
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



JAMES E. BUSCH
FOURTH DISTRICT



EDWIN J. REGAN
FIFTH DISTRICT



PAUL L. BYRNE
SIXTH DISTRICT

JAMES E. BUSCH, Republican. Fourth District (Mendocino and Lake Counties). Elected to Senate in 1954. Born in Potter Valley. Graduated from Stanford University, A.B. and Juris Dr. degrees. Justice of the Peace in Ukiah, 1934. District Attorney of Mendocino County, 1936-1955. President, District Attorney's Association of California, 1949. Married, has three daughters, one son. Particularly interested in crime prevention, highway building, and development of water resources. Member, Druids; Elks; Masons; Shriners; Lions.

♦ ♦ ♦

EDWIN J. REGAN, Democrat. Fifth District (Trinity and Shasta Counties). Elected to Senate in 1948; re-elected, 1952 and 1956. Born in San Francisco. Graduate of St. Mary's College and the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. Married to Julia Frances Beaman; has three children, Michael Burke, Kathleen, and Craig. District Attorney of Trinity County, 1934-1948. Chairman, Joint Committee on Administration of Justice, and Senate Judiciary Committee. Member, Native Sons; Elks; Commonwealth Club; Grange; Press Union League Club; Sutter Club; and Riverview Country Club at Redding. Hunter and fisherman. Authority on state water problems.

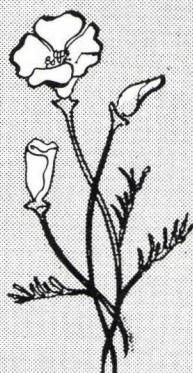
♦ ♦ ♦

PAUL L. BYRNE, Republican. Sixth District (Butte County). Elected to Senate in 1950; re-elected, 1954 and 1958. Born in San Diego. Attended Chico State College and University of California at Berkeley; received B.A. degree from Chico State College. Married to Elsie E. Faulkner; has one son, Paul F. Byrne. Enlisted in United States Marine Corps in World War II, and served in Pacific Theater. Engaged in insurance business. Past President, Chico Chamber of Commerce. Member, Native Sons; American Legion; Marine Corps League; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Lions Club; and Elks. Authored and supported major changes in California's Agricultural Code, Feather River Dam Project, State's Correctional Program and the Fish and Game Code. Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Problems.

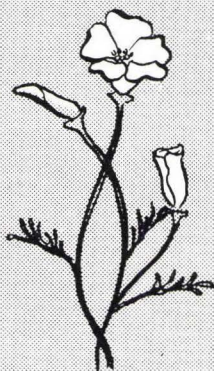
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



HAROLD T. JOHNSON
SEVENTH DISTRICT



LOUIS GEORGE SUTTON
EIGHTH DISTRICT



SWIFT BERRY
NINTH DISTRICT

HAROLD T. JOHNSON, Democrat. Seventh District (Placer, Nevada, and Sierra Counties). Elected to Senate in 1948; re-elected without opposition in 1952 and 1956. Born in Yolo County. Attended Roseville schools and University of Nevada. Employed by Pacific Fruit Express Company. Married to Albra I. Manual; has one son and one daughter. Served as School Trustee, City Councilman, and, for eight years, as Mayor of Roseville. Chairman, Civil Defense and Rationing Board. Past President, Junior Chamber of Commerce. President, American River Development League, which presented to Congress the Folsom Dam project for 7-county California area. Sponsored legislation to obtain funds to assure the 1960 Olympics for California; also legislation to provide a four-lane Trans-Sierra highway on Route 40. Member, Lambda Chi Alpha; Eagles; Moose; Elks; and Native Sons.

* * *

LOUIS GEORGE SUTTON, Republican. Eighth District (Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties). Elected to Senate at special election, 1944; re-elected, 1946, 1950, and 1954. Born near Maxwell, Colusa County. Educated in one-room rural grammar school; Colusa High School; and Oakland Polytechnic Business College. Employed in auditing department, Oakland Traction Co., and Key Route System. Special student, University of California, and admitted to State Bar, 1911. Engaged in farming, livestock, and public warehousing at Maxwell since 1915. Member, Colusa County Board of Supervisors, 1924-1929. Trustee and Secretary, Reclamation District No. 2047, 1933-1939. Member, Colusa County Selective Service Board, 1940-1944. Married Evelyn Remina Park of Genoa, Carson Valley, Nevada; built their ranch home four miles northwest of Maxwell on the original Sutton family pre-emption. Has two children, Rebecca Jane Boyes, and George Park Sutton, who served in Coast Guard during World War II. Has six grandchildren. Author of the enacted Anti-Commercial Fish Netting Bill in 1957 Session. Now Chairman of Military and Veterans Affairs Committee, and member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Member, Masons; Elks; Eagles; N. S. G. W.; Grange; and Farm Bureau.

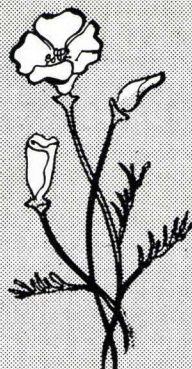
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SWIFT BERRY, Republican. Ninth District (El Dorado and Amador Counties). Elected to Senate in 1952; re-elected, 1956. Born on farm at Tecumseh, Nebraska, January 9, 1887. Attended grade school at District 2 on Coon Creek, and high school at Tecumseh. Graduated from Biltmore Forest School, Biltmore, North Carolina, as Forest Engineer. Served 10 years as Technical Forester with U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco; and two years in France with U. S. Army as Major in the Engineers (Forestry). Secretary, California Forest Protective Assn., for two years; then, for 27 years, Forest Engineer and General Manager of Michigan-California Lumber Co. at Camino. Retired, 1950. Married to Florence B. Berry. Three children, Jack Swift Berry, Betty B. Dickison, and the late Wm. B. Berry. Served as member of Highway Committee of El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce on Highway 50; Highway Committee of Sacramento Valley Council, State Chamber; and California Major Highway Development Committee. Lumber Consultant, National Production Authority, Washington, D. C., 1951.

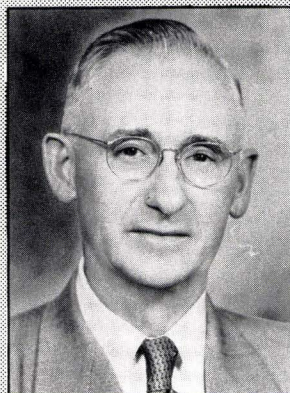
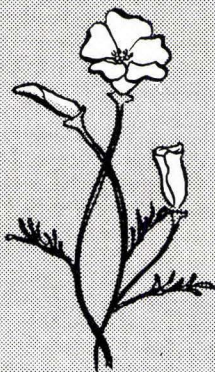
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



ED. C. JOHNSON
TENTH DISTRICT



NATHAN F. COOMBS
ELEVENTH DISTRICT



F. PRESLEY ABSHIRE
TWELFTH DISTRICT

ED. C. JOHNSON, Republican. Tenth District (Yuba and Sutter Counties). Elected to the Senate in 1950, and re-elected without opposition at the June primary in 1954 and again in 1958. Senator Johnson, a native of California, was born on a farm near Fairfield, Solano County, where he attended the local schools. As a young man, he went to work for the Southern Pacific Company, and later was employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. While serving as a substation operator for that company, he attended Chico State College, where he studied law. He also took a correspondence course in electrical engineering, and became division manager for the P. G. & E., in which capacity he served for 30 years. He is married to Tracy B. Johnson and their son, Emery, is a pre-medical student at the University of California. He is Chairman of both the Standing and Interim Committees on Fish and Game, and is a member of the Wildlife Conservation Board. He also serves on the Senate Committees on Agriculture; Governmental Efficiency; Public Health and Safety; and Water Resources.

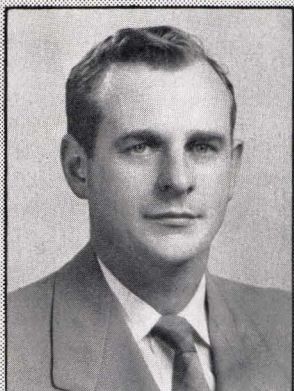
* * *

NATHAN F. COOMBS, Republican. Eleventh District (Napa and Yolo Counties). Elected to Senate in 1948; re-elected, 1952 and 1956. Born in Napa, and educated in the public schools. Attorney and owner of fruit and cattle ranch. Married to Martha Jane Clarke. Great-grandfather, William Gordon, came to California in 1840. Grandfather, Nathan Coombs, and grandmother, Isabelle Gordon, married at Sutter's Fort in 1844, by Captain Sutter. Three members of the Coombs family have served in California Legislature; Nathan Coombs in the Assembly, 1855 to 1859; Frank L. Coombs in the Assembly, 1883 to 1927, with two interruptions; and Nathan F. Coombs in the Senate since 1948. Served as City Attorney for City of Napa nine years; Napa County Justice of the Peace; District Attorney; and Director, Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District. Legislation has benefited Napa State Hospital, California Veterans' Home, and University of California at Davis. Member, Kiwanis; Masons; Elks; and Native Sons.

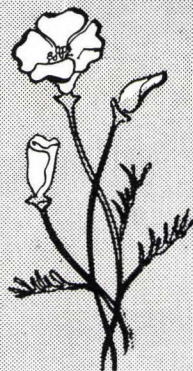
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F. PRESLEY ABSHIRE, Republican. Twelfth District (Sonoma County). Elected to Senate at special election, 1948; re-elected, 1950 and 1954. Born in Cloverdale, Sonoma County. Attended Cloverdale public schools and Sweet's Business College in Santa Rosa. Married to Mabel Ross, has one daughter. Retired rancher. Deputy Assessor of Sonoma County, 1927-1928. Member of local school board, 1924-1935. Member of many fruit boards and committees, 1928-1948. Chairman of the California Prune Program Committee, 1941-1948. Supported S. F. Bay Barrier problem survey, truck loading regulations, youth training, livestock study programs, and hunter safety training. Member, State Farm Bureau; Allied Grape Growers; Kiwanis; Isaac Walton League; California Wool Growers; Sonoma County Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; State Chamber of Commerce; and Russian River Sportsmen's Association.

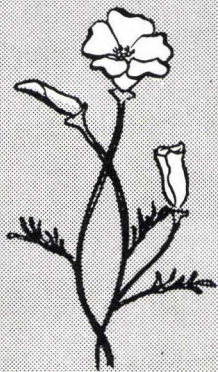
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



JOHN F. MCCARTHY
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT



ROBERT I. MCCARTHY
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT



LUTHER E. GIBSON
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

JOHN F. McCARTHY, Republican. Thirteenth District (Marin County). Elected to Senate in 1950 (youngest member of Senate); re-elected in 1952 and 1956. Born in San Francisco in 1924. Educated at University of San Francisco and Heald's Engineering College. Served three years overseas in U. S. Maritime Service, World War II. Resides in San Rafael. Married to Ursula Mulligan; has five sons and one daughter. Vice President and Marin County Manager of the Robert McCarthy Company, general contractors. Member, Native Sons; Knights of Columbus; Elks; and Eagles. Vitally interested in transportation problems; co-sponsored legislation creating San Rafael-Richmond Bridge and Bay Area Rapid Transit studies.

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ROBERT I. McCARTHY, Democrat. Fourteenth District (San Francisco City and County). Elected to Assembly in 1948; re-elected, 1950. Elected to Senate in 1954, joining brother, John F. McCarthy of Marin County. Born in San Francisco, 1920. Educated in local schools, and graduated from the University of San Francisco, A.B. and LL.D. Married to Elizabeth Caufield; father of eight daughters and one son. Practicing attorney with firm of Arguello, Ciometti and McCarthy. Secretary, Robert McCarthy Construction Company. Served four years in the U. S. Army, World War II, including two years as Captain, Automatic Weapons Battalion; awarded five campaign battle stars; decorated for "Heroic Achievement," Belgium, 1944. Member, Olympic Club; Commonwealth Club; Sutter Club; Board of Directors of Society of St. Vincent de Paul; St. Mary's Hospital Lay Advisory Board; and El Retiro Retreat Association.

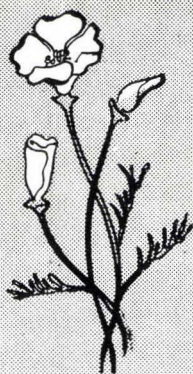
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LUTHER E. GIBSON, Democrat. Fifteenth District (Solano County). Elected to Senate in 1948; re-elected without opposition, 1952 and 1956. Born in Santa Cruz County. Educated in schools of Santa Cruz and Heald's Business College. Completed printer apprenticeship at age of 21, and entered newspaper publishing field in Vallejo in 1920. Now publisher of *Vallejo Morning Times-Herald*; *Evening News-Chronicle*; *Sonoma Union Democrat*; *Travis Global Ranger*; *Benicia Herald*. Vice President, Vaca Valley Bank. Overseas veteran, World War I. Member, State Public Works Board. Former member, Board of Governors, California Maritime Academy. Leading supporter of legislation creating Monticello Dam, Carquinez and Benicia-Martinez Bridges. Chairman, Interim Committee on Business and Professions, and Subcommittee on Veterans Exemptions of Interim Committee on Study of Districts. Member, Masons; Shrine; Jesters; Elks; Native Sons; Red Men; Kiwanis; Typographical Union (40 years); Management Board, Armed Services Y.M.C.A. (30 years). Chairman, Armed Services Committee, Vallejo Chamber of Commerce. Recipient, Certificate of Award for Distinguished Public Service, U. S. Navy.

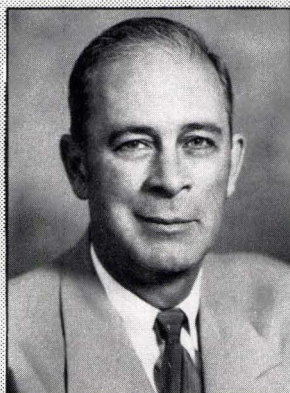
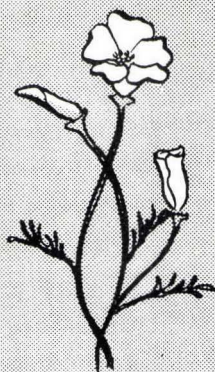
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



ARTHUR H. BREED, JR.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT



GEORGE MILLER, JR.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT



JOHN F. "JACK" THOMPSON
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

ARTHUR H. BREED, JR., Republican. Sixteenth District (Alameda County). Elected to Assembly in 1934; re-elected, 1936. Elected to Senate in 1938; re-elected, 1942, 1946, 1950, and 1954. Born in Santa Cruz County, California, July 23, 1903. Attended public schools in Alameda County and the University of California. Father was Member of the Senate from 1913 to 1934, inclusive; and President pro Tempore of the Senate for 18 years. Real estate broker and developer. Married to Margaret Gross; has one son, George, and one daughter, Bonnie. Member of Masonic Order; Scottish Rite; Shrine; Native Sons of the Golden West; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Loyal Order of Moose; Alpha Sigma Phi; Phi Phi; Order of the Golden Bear. Huntsman, hiker.

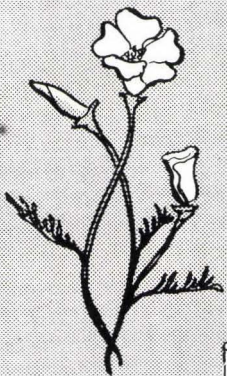
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GEORGE MILLER, JR., Democrat. Seventeenth District (Contra Costa County). Elected to Assembly in 1946. Elected to Senate in 1948; re-elected, 1952 and 1956. Born in Oakland. Attended Richmond public schools and St. Mary's College; LL.B., U. C. School of Jurisprudence. Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue (Berkeley, Contra Costa), 1938-42. Appointed Labor Relations Director, Henry J. Kaiser Corporation, Richmond, 1943. Married to Dorothy Rumsey; has three daughters and one son. Has tax counselor and insurance business. Member, Board of Directors, Richmond Y.M.C.A. Active in Community Chest and other civic welfare groups.

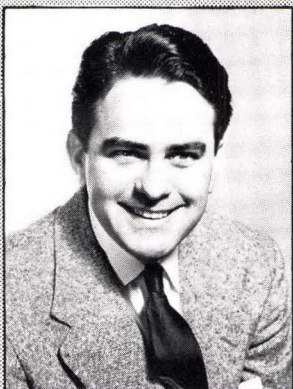
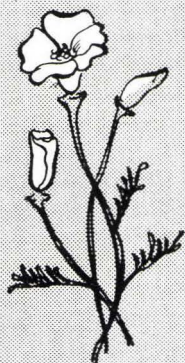
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JOHN F. "JACK" THOMPSON, Republican. Eighteenth District (Santa Clara County). Elected to Assembly in 1942; re-elected 1944, 1946, and 1948. Elected to Senate in 1950; re-elected, 1954. Born in Santa Clara County, where he has farmed all his life. Married; has one son and one daughter. Formerly Assistant Marketing Specialist for United States Department of Agriculture; Chief Inspector of Prune Pro-Rate; and Farm Co-operatives official. Chairman, Senate Interim Committee on Public Health. Member, Masons; Elks; Moose; Lions; and Native Sons.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



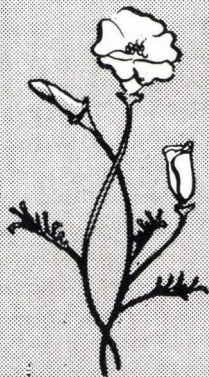
EARL D. DESMOND
NINETEENTH DISTRICT
(DECEASED MAY 26, 1958)



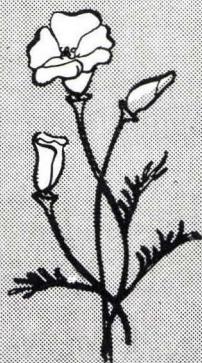
ALAN SHORT
TWENTIETH DISTRICT



RICHARD J. DOLWIG
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT



HUGH P. DONNELLY
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT



EARL D. DESMOND, Democrat. Nineteenth District (Sacramento County). Senator Desmond died in office on May 26, 1958. For his obituary, see page 49.

ALAN SHORT, Democrat. Twentieth District (San Joaquin County). Elected to Senate in 1954; re-elected, 1958. Born in San Francisco, a third generation Californian. Attended local schools and College of Pacific in Stockton; and graduated from Hastings College of Law. Married to Sylvia Lucille Stevens; has one son. Served overseas with the U. S. Navy in World War II. Deputy District Attorney of San Joaquin County for four years. Past President, San Joaquin County Council of Democratic Clubs and Young Democrats. Chairman, Senate Interim Committee on Mental Illness. Member, Native Sons; Elks; Lions; and Masons.

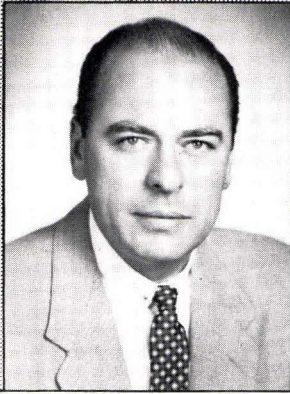
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RICHARD J. DOLWIG, Republican. Twenty-first District (San Mateo County). Elected to Assembly in 1946; re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1954. Elected to Senate in 1956. Born in North Dakota. Attended University of North Dakota; Ohio State University; and Stanford University, receiving degrees of A.B. and LL.B. Married to Florenz Treu; has two children, Richard J., Jr., age 13, and Tamar Elaine, age 11. Resides in Atherton. Member of law firm of Dolwig, Miller, Berlin & O'Grady, Redwood City. Served in U. S. Army, 1942-1946. Member, Commonwealth Club; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Phi Alpha Delta; Elks; American Legion; Eagles; Lions Club; AMVets; Who's Who on the Pacific Coast.

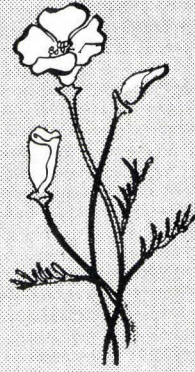
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HUGH P. DONNELLY, Democrat. Twenty-second District (Stanislaus County). Elected to Assembly in 1934; re-elected, 1936, 1938, and 1940, serving as Speaker pro Tempore in 1939. Elected to Senate in 1942; re-elected, 1946, 1950, 1954, and 1958. Born in Omaha, Nebraska. Came to California in 1907, and completed his education at Santa Clara University. Married to Frances Thelma Donnelly; father of two sons, Hugh P. Donnelly, Jr., and the late James H. Donnelly, and one daughter, Rosemary Bristow. Resides in Turlock. Insurance broker. Past President and Secretary-Manager, Stanislaus County Development Board. Honorary Rotarian. Past Master, Turlock Grange. Past Master, Stanislaus County Pomona Grange.

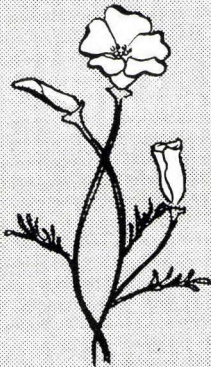
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



DONALD L. GRUNSKY
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



JAMES A. COBEY
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT



FRED S. FARR
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

DONALD L. GRUNSKY, Republican. Twenty-third District (Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties). Elected to Assembly in 1946; re-elected, 1948, 1950. Elected to Senate in 1952; re-elected, 1956. Born in San Francisco, October 19, 1915. Attended Sutro Grammar School and Lowell High School in San Francisco and University of California at Berkeley, graduating from the latter with A.B. degree, 1936, and LL.B. degree, 1939. Admitted to the State Bar of California, and commenced a private practice of law in 1939, in the San Francisco Bay Area. Served in the United States Navy, 1941-1945, when released to inactive duty as Lieutenant Commander (S.C.) U.S.N.R. Married Mary Lou Meidl August 16, 1943. Opened law office in Watsonville following military service. Now partner in law firm of Grunsky and Bybrum, Watsonville. Delegate to Republican National Convention, 1952. Member of Executive Committee, Republican State Central Committee. Member, Committees on Education; Financial Institutions (Vice Chairman); Judiciary; Legislative Representation (Vice Chairman); Natural Resources; and Revenue and Taxation in the 1957 Session; and the Joint Committee on the Public Education System, 1958.

* * *

JAMES A. COBEY, Democrat. Twenty-fourth District (Merced and Madera Counties). Elected to Senate, 1954; re-elected at primaries without opposition, 1958. Born in Frostburg, Md., Oct. 3, 1913. Attended public elementary school there; Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.; Mercersburg Academy, Pa.; A.B., Princeton U.; Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, 1934. Md.-D. C. Nominee, Cecil Rhodes Scholarship, 1934. LL.B., Yale School of Law, 1938. Certificate of Completion, combined course law and business, Yale School of Law and Harvard Grad. School of Business Administration, 1938. Admitted to practice, District of Columbia, 1939. Review and field attorney, N. L. R. B., Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, Cal., 1938-41. Lt., U. S. N. R., Southwest Pac. and Atlantic Training, 1942-46; P. T. boats and BuAer Contract Termination, New York City. Chief Research Atty., Div. 3, Cal. Second Dist. Ct. Appeal, 1946-48. Dep. Co. Counsel, L. A. Co., 1948. Associated, general practice of law with C. Ray Robinson, et al., Merced, since 1949. Member, Bar of U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. Court of Appeals, D. C., and 9th Cir. Member, Cal. Law Revision Commn. Past Vice President, State Jr. Conference Bar Members. Past mem., law faculty, Loyola University. Past Dist. and Post Commander, American Legion. Past Dir., Merced City and Co. Chambers of Commerce. Married Virginia J. Branum, Aug. 1, 1942; three children, Hope, 11, Christopher, 8, Lisa, 5. Member, Masons; Elks; S. E. S. Lifetime member, P. T. A. Episcopalian.

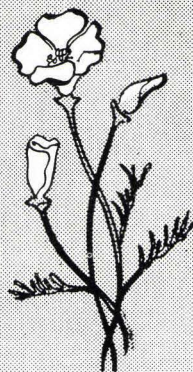
* * *

FRED S. FARR, Democrat. Twenty-fifth District (Monterey County). Elected to Senate at special election in 1955; re-elected, 1956. Born in Piedmont. Graduate of University of California, A.B., 1932; Boalt Hall, LL.B., 1935. Married and has two daughters and a son. Admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Administrative Assistant, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., 1942. War Shipping Administration Labor Relations representative for Port of New York, 1943. Industrial Relations Consultant, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1945. Member, American Bar Association; California State Bar Association; Monterey County Bar Association; Rotary Club; Commonwealth Club; Monterey History and Art Association. Past President, Monterey County Citizens Planning Association, and Monterey County T. B. & Health Association.

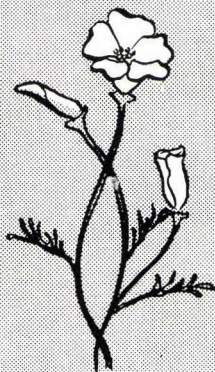
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



STEPHEN P. TEALE
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



ROBERT I. MONTGOMERY
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT



CHARLES BROWN
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

STEPHEN P. TEALE, Democrat. Twenty-sixth District (Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties). Elected to Senate in 1953 at a special election; re-elected, 1954; and in 1958, re-elected at primaries without opposition. Born in San Francisco, 1916. Educated in California public schools; graduated from Antelope Valley High School, 1932. Attended Fresno State College and College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Los Angeles. Was graduated as a physician and surgeon in 1943. Served internship and residency at Los Angeles County General Hospital. Has been a resident of Calaveras County since 1945. Married Dr. Barbara Baker in 1945, has two sons, Stephen Joseph and Peter. Elected to the Calaveras County Board of Supervisors in 1948 and 1952.

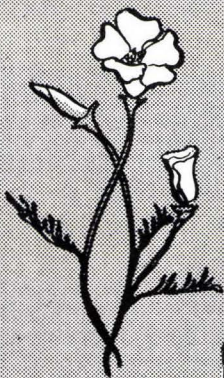
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ROBERT I. MONTGOMERY, Democrat. Twenty-seventh District (Kings County). Elected to Senate in 1952; re-elected, 1956. Born in Virginia, graduate of Washington and Lee University. Came to California in 1912. Married to Ann M. Mackey. Retired from thirty-nine years in teaching profession, having served as Principal of the Lincoln School, Kings County; and Vice Principal of the Hanford Union High School. Past President of the Hanford Chamber of Commerce; Salvation Army Advisory Board, and the Mt. Whitney Council of Boy Scouts. Past Master, Masons. Past Exalted Ruler, Elks. Member of Phi Delta Kappa, national educational fraternity.

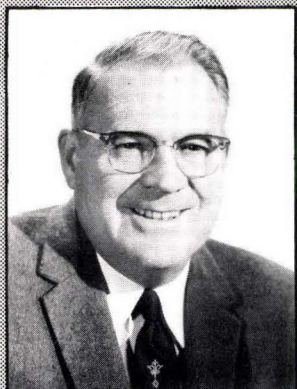
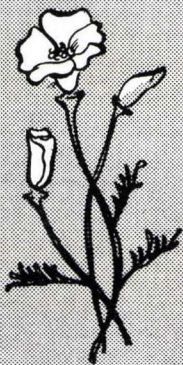
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CHARLES BROWN, Democrat. Twenty-eighth District (Inyo, Mono and Alpine Counties). Elected to Senate in 1938; re-elected, 1942, 1946, 1950, and 1954. Appointed to the Senate Rules Committee in 1943, and has served continuously on that committee ever since. Born in Georgia, and has resided in Inyo County for over 45 years. Engaged in general merchandise, mining, wholesale oil, motel and restaurant business in Shoshone. Served as Supervisor of Inyo County from 1924 to 1938. Married to Stella Fairbanks; has two sons, Charles Brown, Jr., and George Brown; and two daughters, Bernice Sorrells and Celesta Gilliam. Major legislation is concerned with adequate school facilities in rural areas. Member of Bishop Lodge of Elks.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



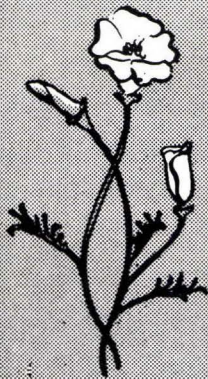
A. A. ERHART
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT



HUGH M. BURNS
THIRTIETH DISTRICT



JOHN J. HOLLISTER, JR.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT



J. HOWARD WILLIAMS
THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT



A. A. ERHART, Republican. Twenty-ninth District (San Luis Obispo County). Elected to Senate at special election in 1951; re-elected, 1952 and 1956. Born and educated in Wisconsin. Married to Dorothy Jane Trumbell; and has one daughter. Retired from mercantile business. Awarded Croix de Guerre with Star, overseas service, Signal Corps, World War I. Member, Board of Supervisors, San Luis Obispo County, 1934-51. Trustee, Arroyo Grande District High School. Legislation has included Hearst Castle in State Park System; established Morro Bay Museum; expansion and development of recreational facilities for Californians and attraction of tourist business; perpetuated historical background by naming of Cabrillo Highway and establishment of signs to California Missions; assisted growth of California Polytechnic College and its "Learning by Doing" program; effected fair-trade practices; improvement of harbors and navigation; preservation of natural resources and wildlife. Member, Masons; American Legion; Farm Bureau; Grange; Rotary; Historical Society; Audubon Society; Executives Club. Trailer-travel enthusiast, fisherman.

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HON. HUGH M. BURNS, Democrat. Thirtieth District (Fresno County). Senator Burns was elected President pro Tempore of the Senate in 1957. For his biography, see *Presiding Officers of the Senate*, page 77.

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JOHN J. HOLLISTER, Jr., Democrat. Thirty-first District (Santa Barbara County). Elected to Senate at special election in 1955; re-elected, 1956. (Father, "Jim" Hollister served two terms in Senate). Rancher. Born in Santa Barbara. Harvard University graduate. Interested in coordination of State's tax revenues, schoolhouse construction program, and equitable distribution of tideland oil revenue, with particular reference to recreation, water development and small boat harbors. Member, Grange; Federated Sportsmen; Native Sons; County Tax Committee; Santa Barbara Cattlemen's Association. Director, Farm Bureau. Past Director, Santa Barbara Community Chest; Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce; Santa Barbara Soil Conservation District; Boy Scouts; Goleta Chamber of Commerce; Goleta Boy's Club. Past Chairman, Ellwood School Board.

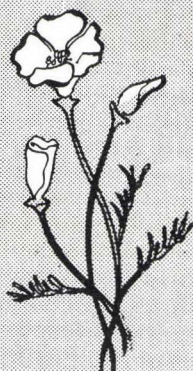
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J. HOWARD WILLIAMS, Republican. Thirty-second District (Tulare County). Elected to Senate in 1946; re-elected, 1950 and 1954. Born in Porterville, California, January 3, 1904. Father: John Howard Williams; mother: Edith Blanch Howard. Educated in public schools, San Diego. Married Becky Stewart, 1931. Children, Mrs. Gloria MacConnell and J. Howard Williams, 3rd. Banking business, San Diego, 1924-27. Resort operator, Tulare County, 1928-38. Public relations with Porterville Chamber of Commerce, 1939-46. State Senator, Tulare County, 1947 to date. Member, Congregational Church; Masons; Eagles; Commonwealth Club of S. F.; Native Sons of the Golden West; and Sigma Chi Fraternity.

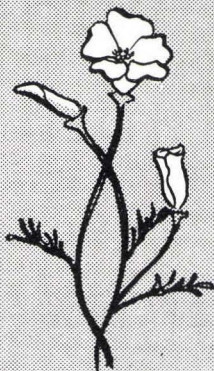
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



JAMES J. MCBRIDE
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT



JESS R. DORSEY
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT



JOHN A. MURDY, JR.
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

JAMES J. McBRIDE, Democrat. Thirty-third District (Ventura County). Elected to Assembly in 1932; re-elected, 1934. Elected to Senate in 1936; re-elected, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, and 1956. "Dean" of the Senate with 27 years of active public service. A native of Ireland, educated in Pasadena and Los Angeles schools. Married to Elsie L. Klope; has two daughters. Legislation has benefited agriculture, education, mental health; created Camarillo State Hospital; education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped children. Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance, Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Vice President, Board of Managers Commission on Interstate Government. Member, Senate Committees on Revenue and Taxation; Financial Institutions; Governmental Efficiency; Natural Resources; and Legislative Representation. Former member, Ventura Board of Education; Ventura Recreation Commission. Past President, Ventura Rotary Club. Member, United States Navy League; Commonwealth Club of San Francisco; Elks; Eagles; and Knights of Columbus.

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JESS R. DORSEY, Republican. Thirty-fourth District (Kern County). Served in Assembly, 1903-1906; received Democratic and Republican nominations to Senate, 1942-54. Attorney. Born in Missouri. Valparaiso University, LL.B., 1898. Committee Clerk, Assembly Ways and Means Committee, 1899. Author of first Child Labor Law, 1905. District Attorney, Kern County, 1916-23. Past President, Kern County Shriners' Club. Past Exalted Ruler, Elks. Past State President, Eagles. Past Governor, Moose. Charter member, Bakersfield Chapter 8, Footprinters; Kern County Bar Association. Hobby, world travel.

Senator Dorsey died in office September 27, 1958

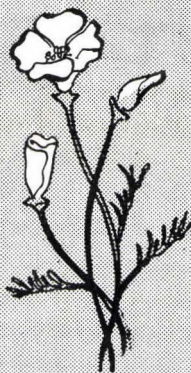
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JOHN A. MURDY, JR., Republican. Thirty-fifth District (Orange County). Elected to Senate in 1952; re-elected, 1956. Born in South Dakota, 1900. Came to California with his parents in 1905. Attended elementary and high school at Huntington Beach, and University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, California. Volunteered for service in World War I. Was in Field Artillery Officer's Training School in Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, when the Armistice was signed. In 1922, married Norma Lorbeer in Los Angeles. They have two daughters, a son and 13 grandchildren. Started farming for himself in 1922, operating a small dairy. Original farm of 20 acres expanded to over 1,000 acres in recent years. Crops grown include lima beans, truck produce and citrus. President, Hoag Memorial Hospital-Presbyterian, Newport Beach. Member, Board of Trustees, Whittier College. President, California Lima Bean Growers Association. Active member of the Methodist Church and Rotary Club.

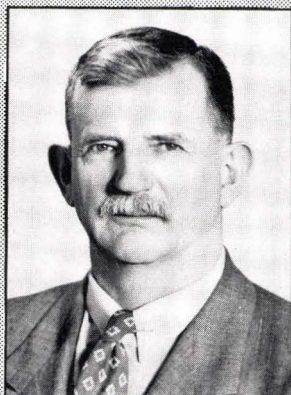
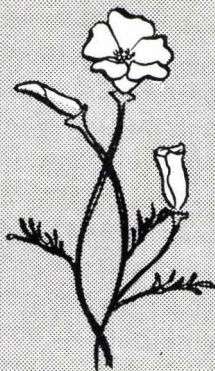
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



JAMES E. CUNNINGHAM, SR.
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
(RESIGNED SEPTEMBER 10, 1957)



RAYMOND H. GREGORY
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT
(ELECTED NOVEMBER 26, 1957)



NELSON S. DILWORTH
THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

JAMES E. CUNNINGHAM, SR., Republican. Thirty-sixth District (San Bernardino County). Elected to Senate in 1950; re-elected, 1954. Born in Santa Barbara. Attended public schools in San Bernardino and graduated from Loyola University, LL.D. Attorney. Entered U. S. Army, World War II as Private; and was discharged as Captain with five campaign stars for distinguished service overseas. Served two terms as Mayor of San Bernardino. Formerly Deputy District Attorney, San Bernardino County. Married to Louise Ruth Cunningham; has three children, James E., Jr., Renee Louise, and Mary Ann. Member, Elks; Eagles; Knights of Columbus; American Legion. Resigned from Senate to accept appointment to Superior Court of San Bernardino County.

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RAYMOND H. GREGORY, Republican. Thirty-sixth District (San Bernardino County). Elected to Senate at special election in November, 1957. Born in San Diego. Attended San Bernardino city schools and San Bernardino Valley College. Employed by Santa Fe Railroad prior to World War II. Served forty-two months in Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, including nearly three years in the South Pacific. Married. Served as Assistant to the Mayor of the City of San Bernardino from 1947-50; and Administrative Assistant to the former Senator from 1951-55. Elected Mayor of San Bernardino in 1955; and re-elected in 1957. Served as President of the Citrus Belt Division and Vice President of the Mayors' and Councilmen's Division of the League of California Cities. Member, Native Sons; American Legion; Elks; Rotary; United Commercial Travelers; Loyal Order of Moose; Eagles; and Railroad Trainmen, Cajon Lodge 278.

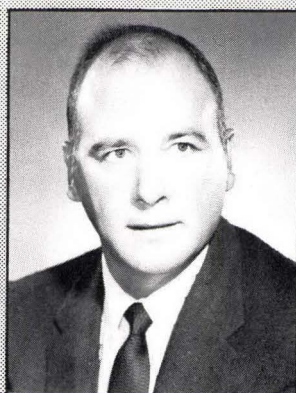
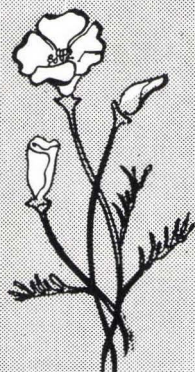
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NELSON S. DILWORTH, Republican. Thirty-seventh District (Riverside). Elected to Assembly in 1936; re-elected, 1938, 1940, 1942. Elected to Senate in 1944; re-elected, 1948, 1952, 1956. Farmer. Born in Ohio. Resident of California since 1897. Enlisted in U. S. Army, 1917, serving in action in France. Organized Post 53, American Legion, Hemet. Married Lillian Whiteman; has three sons. Past President, Riverside County and Hemet Valley Chambers of Commerce. Designed bill that removed Communist party from election ballot, 1943. Authored legislation to establish Institute for Cancer Research, U. C., 1947. Originated California's unique school building aid laws, 1949. Secured funds for building branch of U. C. at Riverside. Recipient of five medals from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for public addresses on Constitution. Formal citations for patriotic legislative service by Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, The Navy League, and The Daughters of the American Revolution.

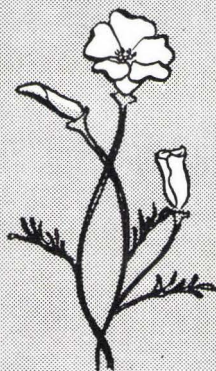
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



RICHARD RICHARDS
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



J. WILLIAM BEARD
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.



FRED H. KRAFT
FORTIETH DISTRICT

RICHARD RICHARDS, Democrat. Thirty-eighth District (Los Angeles County). Elected to Senate in 1954. Attorney. Born in Iowa, 1916. Los Angeles County resident since 1926. Attended University of Southern California and Harvard Law School; USC, A.B., 1939, LL.B., 1942. Married, has one son. Member, Los Angeles and California State Bar Associations. Vice Chairman and two-term Chairman, Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee, 1948-54. Democratic nominee for U. S. Senate, 1956. Author of principal anti-smog legislation, 1957 Session. Member, Governor's Lawyers Committee on Water, 1957. Vice Chairman, Senate Committee on Transportation. Vice Chairman, Joint Interim Committee on Water Resources Development Problems. Chairman, Senate Interim Committee on Metropolitan Areas.

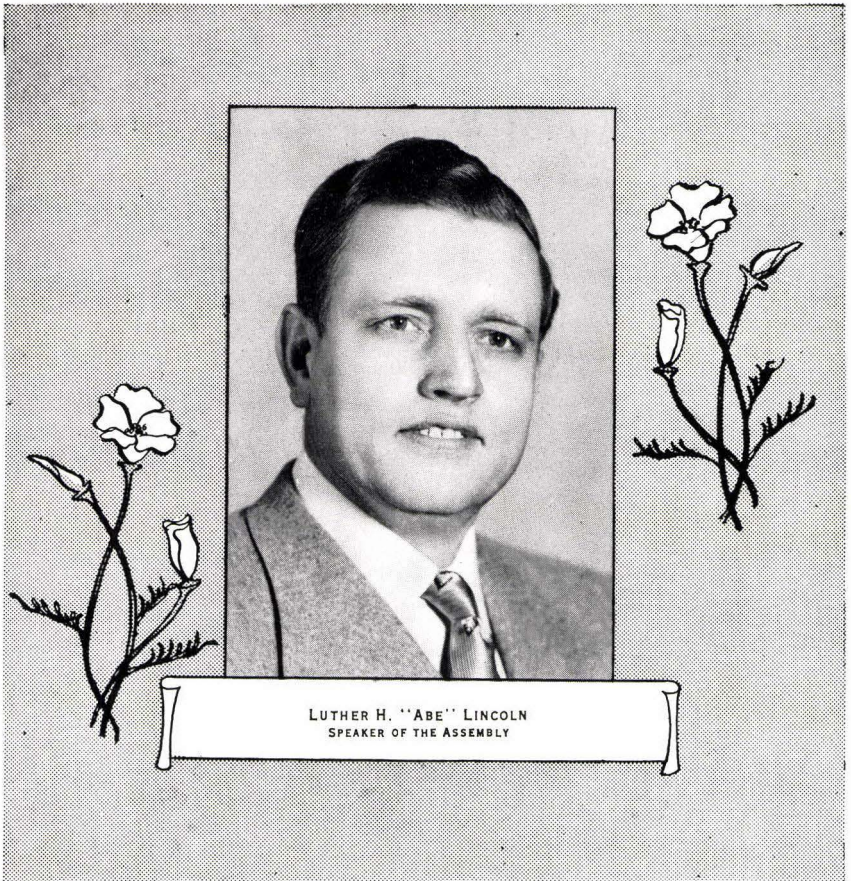
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J. WILLIAM BEARD, Democrat. Thirty-ninth District (Imperial County). Elected to Senate in 1956. Attorney. Born in Illinois, 1920. California resident since 1923. Educated in Alhambra schools; Pasadena City College; Scholarship to Redlands University; LL.B., Southwestern University. Served three years as combat-transport pilot in European Theater, Army Air Corps, World War II. Former Deputy District Attorney, Imperial County; advisor to school boards, planning commissions, agricultural commissioners and other county agencies. Member of State and County Democratic Committees. 1953 Advisory Committee to Democratic National Committee. Delegate, Democratic National Committee, 1956. Member, Chamber of Commerce; Los Vigilantes; and Elks. Chairman, Senate Interim Committee on Narcotics.

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FRED H. KRAFT, Republican. Fortieth District (San Diego County). Elected to Assembly in 1942; re-elected, 1944. Elected to Senate in 1946; re-elected, 1950 and 1954. Born in Brooklyn, New York. Served in U. S. Navy, 1914-22. Accountant, pharmacist. Has owned and operated drug store on same corner for 38 years. Past President, Kiwanis; Business Men's Club; Chamber of Commerce. Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Member, American Legion; Disabled American Veterans; Shriners; Eagles; Elks; and California Pharmaceutical Association.

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY

LUTHER H. "ABE" LINCOLN, Speaker of the Assembly, represents the Fifteenth Assembly District, Alameda County. Republican. Born in Montana, November 20, 1914. Received his education in the Oakland and Berkeley grade and high schools, and at Dana College, Nebraska. Married Helen M. Pedersen, and has four children: Jerry (USMCR), Michael, Gregory, and Susan. Subdivider and home builder. Resides at 4000 Redwood Road, Oakland. Member of Lutheran Church; State Chamber of Commerce; Oakland Chamber of Commerce; Commonwealth Club; Athens Athletic Club; Press and Union League Club; National Home Builders Assn.; American Management Assn.; Moose Club; and Republican State Central Committee Delegate to White House Conference on Education, 1955. Elected to the Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950, '52, '54, '56. Member, Committee on Rules, 1953, 1954. Elected Speaker of the Assembly, 1955; re-elected 1956, '57, '58. Chairman, Joint Committees on Water Resources Development Problems and Interhouse Cooperation. Member, Joint Committee on Highway Problems. Member, Board of Regents, University of California; Public Works Board; State Disaster Council. Ex officio member of all Assembly and joint committees.

Section 9171 of the Government Code provides that all permanent officers of the Assembly, with the exception of the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders, shall be elected by the members of the House. The Speaker, Speaker pro Tempore, Majority Floor Leader, and Minority Floor Leader are always chosen from the membership of the Assembly, but the other officers are not members.

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



CHARLES J. CONRAD
SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE OF THE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE OF THE ASSEMBLY

CHARLES J. CONRAD, *Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly*, represents the Fifty-seventh Assembly District. Republican. Born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1909, son of Charles Julius and Anna (Beath) Conrad. A.B. degree from the Philadelphia Central High School, and attended the University of Pennsylvania. Married to Grace Irene Odell; no children. Began his theatrical career in a Philadelphia stock company; went to the Broadway stage; and from there to Hollywood in 1935 where he is engaged in motion pictures and television. Resides in Sherman Oaks. Served with Group 21 LSTs, U.S.C.G., in the South Pacific Theater during World War II. Member, 1948, 1952 and 1956 California Delegations to the Republican National Convention; Executive Committee, Republican State Central Committee. Member, Masons; American Legion; AMVETS; Y.M.C.A.; DeMolay Legion of Honor; Hollywood with Coordinating Council; Congregational Church; Screen Actors Guild; American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. Elected to the Assembly in 1946; re-elected, 1948, '50, '52, '54, and '56. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Constitutional Amendments; Elections and Reapportionment; Government Organization; Inter-State Cooperation; Joint Legislative Procedure (ex officio); Rules (ex officio); Ways and Means. Elected Speaker pro Tempore, 1957 Regular Session; re-elected, 1958 Regular Session; 1958 First Extraordinary Session; 1958 Second Extraordinary Session.

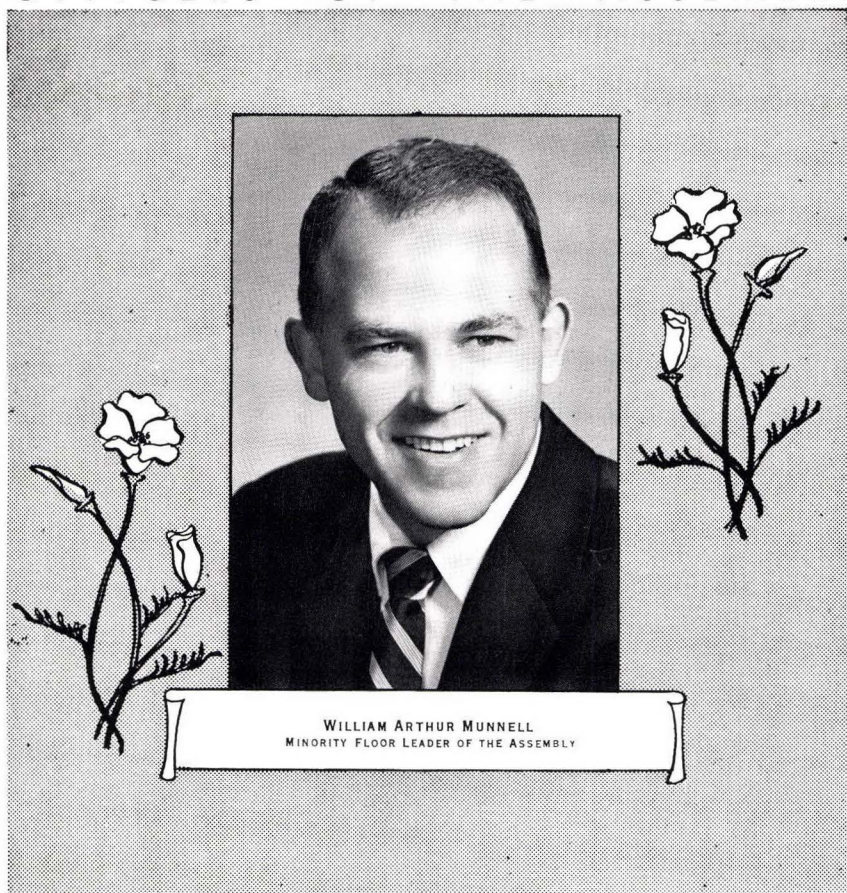
OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER OF THE ASSEMBLY

RICHARD H. MCCOLLISTER, Majority Floor Leader of the Assembly, represents the Seventh Assembly District. Republican. Born in San Mateo, California, 1908. Educated at Tamalpais Academy in San Rafael; the Menlo School; and Stanford University. Established own business, engaging in real estate and speculative building. Served as Secretary of the California Insurance Brokers' Exchange, 1943-1945. Past officer in Chamber of Commerce; Rotary; Onipaa; Real Estate Association; Marvelous Marin, Inc.; Redwood Empire Association; B. P. O. E.; Eagles; and numerous civic groups. Married to Iris Richins of Sacramento; and has one daughter, Colleen. Resides in San Rafael, Marin County. Author of Legislative Measures affecting agriculture, war veterans, retail merchants and finance. Chairman, Military Affairs Committee for 10 years. Member, Interstate Cooperation Commission since 1945. Member, Joint Senate-Assembly Committee on Agriculture. Ex-officio Member of Rules and Joint Legislative Procedure Committees. Majority Floor Leader of the Assembly, 1955 to date. Elected to Board of Freeholders in 1938. Elected to Assembly, 1940; re-elected, '42, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, and '58.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



MINORITY FLOOR LEADER OF THE ASSEMBLY

WILLIAM ARTHUR MUNNELL, *Minority Floor Leader of the Assembly*, represents the Fifty-first Assembly District. Democrat. Born in Marshalltown, Iowa, October 9, 1920. Moved to Los Angeles in 1922. Attended Brooklyn and Humphreys Grammar Schools; Garfield High School; and University of Southern California, receiving his A.B. and LL.D. degrees. Married Charlotte Hayduk April 6, 1940; and has four children, William John, age 11; Mary Louise, age 6; Betty Jean, age 5; and David Brian, age 3. Attorney-at-law. Served in the Armed Services during World War II. Member, Knights of Pythias; Loyal Order of Moose, No. 134; Elks; American Legion; Rotary; Board of Directors, East Los Angeles-Montebello YMCA; and East Los Angeles-Montebello Bar Association. Elected to the Assembly in 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Minority Floor Leader. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Elections and Reapportionment; Engrossment and Enrollment; Finance and Insurance; Joint Legislative Budget; Joint Legislative Procedure (ex officio); Rules (ex officio); and Allocation Board.

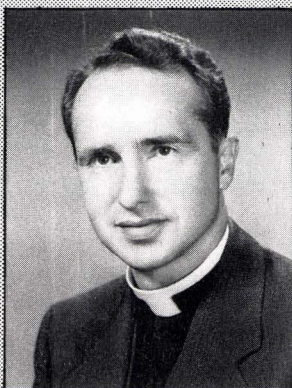
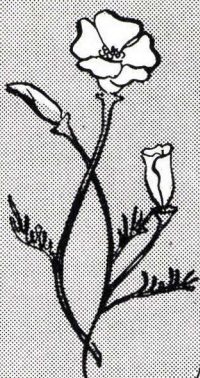
OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



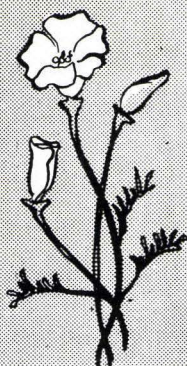
ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS
CHIEF CLERK



TONY BEARD
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS



REV. ROBERT S. ROMEIS
CHAPLAIN



GEOFFREY COOK
MINUTE CLERK
(RESIGNED FEBRUARY 20, 1957)



ELEANOR K. DONOGHUE
MINUTE CLERK
(ELECTED JANUARY 20, 1957)

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk, was born and reared in San Francisco, California. Married to Bernice Marguerite Wemple. Former Assistant District Attorney in San Francisco, now a Deputy State Attorney General. Elected Chief Clerk, 1923; and re-elected at each session thereafter with the exception of the years 1937 to 1940, when he did not seek re-election.

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TONY BEARD, Chief Sergeant-at-Arms. Born in Grass Valley, California, May 30, 1910. Attended Sacramento grammar and high schools and Sacramento Junior College. Graduated from University of Southern California with B.A. degree. Member of University of Southern California football, baseball and track teams. Married Riki E. Journey and have five children: Walter, Patricia, Frances, Tony and Terri. Employed by motion picture studios as stunt man. Has been employed by various state agencies—California Highway Department, Motor Vehicle Department, California Highway Patrol, Attorney General's Office and California State Legislature, Senate. Appointed Chief Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly February, 1956, and elected March, 1956; re-elected, 1957 and 1958.

✓ ✓ ✓

REV. ROBERT S. ROMEIS, Chaplain. Born in Elgin, Illinois, April 17, 1913. Established residence in California at Fresno in 1938. Attended McKinley Grammar and Elgin High School in Elgin; Carthage College, B.A. degree; and Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, B.D. degree. Married L. Haldene Oller April 17, 1938; three children, Kristin, age 18; Deborah, age 15; and Michael, age 11. Lutheran Clergyman. Resides in Sacramento. Member, Rotary Club. Elected Chaplain of the Assembly, January 7, 1957; re-elected, February 3, 1958.

✓ ✓ ✓

GEOFFREY COOK, Minute Clerk. Born in Turlock, California. Attended Turlock Grammar and High Schools; University of California, A.B. degree; and McGeorge College of Law, LL.B. degree. Married Pauline J. Baker June 18, 1949; and has three children, Cindy, age 5; Jason, age 4; and Lisa, age 2. Member, Masons; and Elks. Consultant, Assembly Committee on Municipal and County Government, September 15, 1953 to February 26, 1957. Elected Minute Clerk, February 28, 1955, serving until April 3, 1955; re-elected, May 16, 1955; March 5, 1956; and January 7, 1957. Resigned February 20, 1957, to accept outside employment.

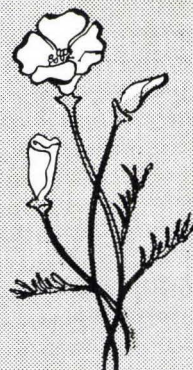
✓ ✓ ✓

ELEANOR KATHERINE DONOGHUE, Minute Clerk. Born in Mount Vernon, Washington, October 17, 1901. Attended public schools in Washington, Nevada, and California. Family established residence in California on a ranch near Perkins in 1909. Married, November 5, 1937; and has one daughter, Marguerite Eleanor (Judy), age 19. Copyholder, State Printing Division, 1919-1929; Legislative Copy Editor, 1929-1937; and 1940-1957. Elected Minute Clerk of the Assembly, January 20, 1957, vice Geoffrey Cook, resigned, taking office on February 20, 1957; re-elected, 1958 Sessions.

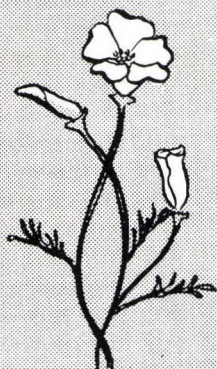
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



FRANK P. BELOTTI
FIRST DISTRICT



PAULINE L. DAVIS
SECOND DISTRICT



LLOYD W. LOWREY
THIRD DISTRICT

FRANK P. BELOTTI, First District. Republican. A resident of California for nearly 36 years. Formerly a railroad telegrapher. Attended public schools and business college in Massachusetts. Graduated from Dodge Institute of Railway Accounting and Telegraphy, Valparaiso, Indiana; studied business administration at the University of Valparaiso. Engaged in fur farming near Eureka since 1926. Married Delphine Moranda of Ferndale in 1934. A former member of the Humboldt County Planning Commission. Past President, Eureka Kiwanis Club. Past Master, Humboldt Grange. Member of the Moose Association; Commonwealth Club of California; and Redwood Empire Association. Director, California Marine Parks and Harbors Association. Elected to Assembly in 1950; re-elected, 1952, '54, '56. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Fish and Game; member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Livestock and Dairies; Transportation and Commerce; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Northern California (Trans. & Com.). Member, Joint Interim Committee on Highway Problems; Joint Legislative Budget Committee; and Wildlife Conservation Board.

✓ ✓ ✓

PAULINE L. DAVIS, Second District. Democrat. Wife of the late Assemblyman Lester T. Davis, Sr. Born in Verdigré, Nebraska, January 3, 1917. Received education in the public schools of Fremont, Nebraska; and colleges in Sacramento, California. Former traffic operator for Bell Telephone Co. in Omaha, Nebraska; and dispatcher for Western Pacific Railroad in Stockton, California. Member, Eastern Star, Portola, California; White Shrine of Jerusalem, Beckwourth, California; Business and Professional Women's Club, Yreka, California. Past President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Mother of three children, two daughters, Karen Joyce Mier and Marlene Kaye Bryan; and one son, John Rodney Davis. Elected to the Assembly, 1952; re-elected at primaries, 1954, 1956, and 1958. Vice Chairman of the Standing and Interim Committees on Fish and Game; and member of Education; and Conservation, Planning, and Public Works. Member of the Joint Interim Committee on Water Problems and other important water and natural resources committees.

✓ ✓ ✓

LLOYD W. LOWREY, Third District. Democrat. Born in Rumsey, Yolo County, December 7, 1903. Graduated from U. C., Berkeley, 1926; general secondary teaching credential, 1927. Holds life credential, school administration. General farming and livestock, past 30 years. Member, Masons; Elks; Grange, Farm Bureau; Cattlemen's Ass'n.; Woolgrowers; Lions Club; Commonwealth Club; Society American Foresters; American Society Range Management. Honorary member, National Flying Farmers. Married: three sons. Elected to Assembly, 1940; re-elected, 1942, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56. Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittees. Vice Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, and Joint Agricultural and Livestock Problems. Member, Agriculture; C.P. & P.W.; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Joint Legislative Budget; Commission on Interstate Cooperation; Wildlife Conservation Board. Member, Committee for Drafting Uniform Laws, Council of State Governments.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



HAROLD THOMAS SEDGWICK
FOURTH DISTRICT



SAMUEL ROBERT GEDDES
FIFTH DISTRICT



FRANCIS C. LINDSAY
SIXTH DISTRICT

HAROLD THOMAS SEDGWICK, Fourth District. Republican. Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 9, 1899. Established residence in California at Oroville in 1923. Attended Nebraska public schools and the University of Nebraska. Married to Gertrude Gill August 31, 1920, who passed away September 12, 1957. Two daughters, Margaret Jane Sedgwick and Mrs. Dwayne Armstrong. Mr. Sedgwick operates a group of retail stores in Northern California. Served in the United States Army during World War I. Member, Rotary Club, Elks, Fellows Club, Masonic Lodge, Shrine, Eagles, and Chamber of Commerce. Served as Mayor of Oroville for 8 years. Member, Elementary School Board for 16 years. Member, Advisory Board, Chico State College since 1950. Elected to the Assembly at special election, 1955; re-elected, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Education; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Social Welfare. Chairman, Subcommittee on Higher Education Beyond the Twelfth Grade. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Water Problems. Member, Joint Interim Committee on the Public Education System.

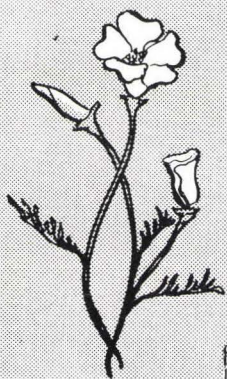
✓ ✓ ✓

SAMUEL ROBERT GEDDES, Fifth District. Democrat. Born in New Jersey. Family moved to California in 1906. Attended public schools of Monterey, later studying engineering at California Polytechnic Engineering College in Oakland. Married to former Loraine Connor; and has one son, Robert Norman. In contracting business, various parts of United States and China, past 30 years. Resident of Napa, past 15 years, and has engaged in the building of homes in Vacaville, Fairfield, Benicia, and Napa. Past Chairman, Napa County Democratic Central Committee. Past Director, Napa Chamber of Commerce. Trustee, Napa Elks Lodge. Past Director, Napa County Country Club. Director, Boy Scouts of America; United Crusade; and Napa Boy's Club. Member, National Home Builders Association and Napa Rotary Club. Past President, National Hobby Association. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Civil Service and State Personnel; member, Agriculture; Education; Revenue and Taxation; Social Welfare; Joint Assessment Practices, and Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging.

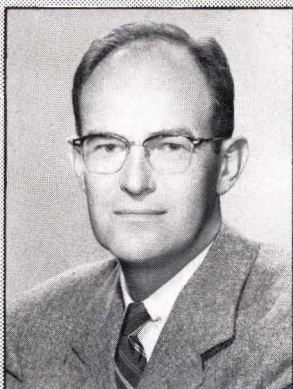
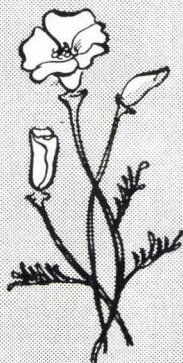
✓ ✓ ✓

FRANCIS C. LINDSAY, Sixth District. Republican. Born in Hannibal, Missouri, January 18, 1914, moved to Meridian, California, with his parents. Resides on ranch near Loomis. Attended Loomis Union Grammar School; Roseville Union High School; Sacramento Junior College; and received his A.B. degree from the University of California at Berkeley, 1936. Married Margaret Swetzer, August 4, 1934; and has two sons, Francis C., Jr.; and Craig B. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Past Pacific Area Vice President of National Association of Soil Conservation Districts. Member, Loomis Congressional Church; Past Master: F. & A. M.; Lions; Loomis Men's Club; and Placer Sportsmen. Director, Placer County Water Users Association. Director, Placer County Soil Conservation District. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; and member, Fish and Game; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works. Member, Joint State Capitol Committee; and Joint Committee on Water Resources Development Problems.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



RICHARD H. MCCOLLISTER
SEVENTH DISTRICT



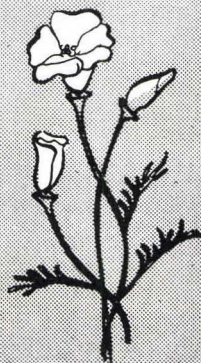
THOMAS JAMISON MACBRIDE
EIGHTH DISTRICT



ROY J. NIELSEN
NINTH DISTRICT



DONALD DELANO DOYLE
TENTH DISTRICT



RICHARD H. McCOLLISTER, Seventh District. Republican. Mr. McCollister was appointed Majority Floor Leader in January, 1955; and reappointed at the 1956, 1957, and 1958 Sessions. For his biography, see *Officers of the Assembly*, page 108.

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THOMAS JAMISON MacBRIDE, Eighth District. Democrat. Attorney at Law. Born in Sacramento, March 25, 1914. Attended North Sacramento Grammar School; Sacramento High School; Sacramento Junior College; University of California at Berkeley, A.B. degree; and Boalt Hall School of Jurisprudence, Berkeley, LL.B. degree. Married Martha Harrold November 7, 1947; and has four children, Peter Harold, 9; Thomas Jamison, Jr. 8; David Baxter, 6; and Laurie, 5. Served in the U.S. Navy, 1942-1946; emerged a Lieutenant in Naval Intelligence. Member, Rotary Club; Free & Accepted Masons; Scottish Rite; Shrine; Sacramento University Club; Eagles; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mount Ralston Fish Planning Club; Sacramento County Bar Association. Elected to the Assembly at a special election in December, 1955; re-elected, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Civil Service and State Personnel; member, Government Organization; Judiciary; Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Business and Economic Regulatory Activities. Member, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice.

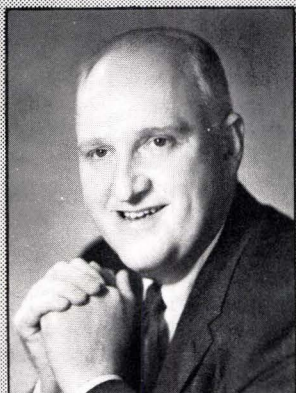
* * *

ROY J. NIELSEN, Ninth District. Republican. Born in Sacramento, California, November 9, 1886. Married to Teresa A. Van Der Beets, July 1, 1933. Real estate and insurance broker. Served in Field Artillery, World War I. Member, American Legion; Fraternal Order of Eagles; and 91st Division Association, World War I. Mr. Nielsen was a Member of the Assembly from 1925 to 1936, inclusive; and a State Senator from 1937 to 1940, inclusive. Member of the City Council of the City of Sacramento from 1942 to 1952, inclusive. Re-elected to Assembly, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Chairman, Assembly Standing and Interim Committees on Military and Veterans Affairs; member, Civil Service and State Personnel and Municipal and County Government.

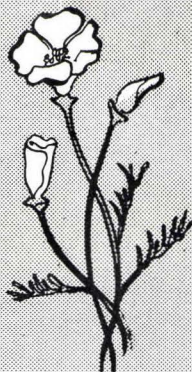
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DONALD DELANO DOYLE, Tenth District. Republican. Born February 6, 1915, in Dinuba, California. Attended Sanger Union High School and Fresno State College. Married Thelma Forsmann May 17, 1941; and has two children, Donald D. Doyle, age 12; and David D. Doyle, age 8. General insurance broker. Served with United States Marine Corps, World War II. Member, Masons; Scottish Rite; Shrine; Elks; Moose; and Lions. Elected to Assembly, November, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Chairman, Assembly Standing and Interim Committees on Education; member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Finance and Insurance; and Public Utilities and Corporations. Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on School Visitations. Member, Allocation Board. Vice Chairman, Republican State Central Committee.

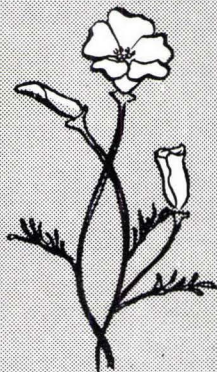
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



SALATHIEL CHARLES MASTERSON
ELEVENTH DISTRICT



WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR.
TWELFTH DISTRICT



CARLOS BEE
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

SALATHIEL CHARLES MASTERSON, Eleventh District. Democrat. Born in Touchet, Washington, December 23, 1911. Attended Walla Walla, Washington; San Francisco, California; and Osage, Iowa, grammar and high schools; University of California, Boalt Hall of Law, A.B., LL.B. Resident of California since 1927. Married Marjorie Bried March 27, 1937; two children, Sally and Salathiel Charles III. Member, Elks; Eagles; Moose; National Exchange Club; and other civic and fraternal organizations. Member, Bd. Directors, Y. M. C. A.; Campfire Girls; and Boys Club of Richmond. Past member, Board of Control, California State Exchange Clubs. Past President, Contra Costa Bar Assn. Past President, Justices and Constables Assn., Contra Costa Co. Partner, law firm of Masterson & Edwards, Richmond. Former Deputy District Attorney, Contra Costa Co., and Justice of the Peace, Class A Justice Court, Richmond. Superior Court Judge pro Tempore, Contra Costa Co., 1950-51. Presiding Judge, Municipal Court, Richmond, 1952. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Member, Assembly Committees on Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Social Welfare; Ways and Means; Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice. Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Indebtedness.

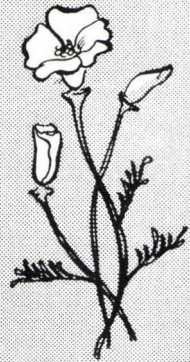
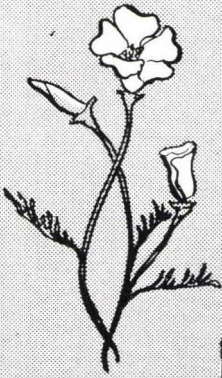
♦ ♦ ♦

WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR., Twelfth District. Democrat. Born in Stockton, California, June 29, 1920. Attended Victory Grammar School; Stockton High School; College of the Pacific, A.B. degree; and Stanford Law School, LL.B. degree. Married Dorothy Thompson October 17, 1948, and has four children, Joan, age 8; Tom, age 7; John, age 4; and Carolyn, age 2. Resides in Stockton, where he is engaged in the practice of the law. Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve; active duty, 1942-1946. Member, Kiwanis; Native Sons of the Golden West; American Legion; Masons; and Commonwealth Club. Board member, Stockton Y. M. C. A. and Pacific Southwest Area Board, Y. M. C. A. City Attorney, Stockton, 1953 to 1956. Deputy District Attorney, San Joaquin County, 1950 to 1952. Elected to the Assembly at general election held November, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Judiciary. Member, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Municipal and County Government. Appointed member, Interim and Standing Committees on Ways and Means February 5, 1958.

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CARLOS BEE, Thirteenth District. Democrat. Born in Berkeley, May 5, 1917. Attended Cragmont Grammar School, Berkeley; Huntington Grammar School, San Marino; South Pasadena High School; Santa Barbara State College, A.B. degree; and two years of graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley. Married Jean Anderson June 28, 1946; and has four children, Diane Elizabeth, age 11; Rita Cecelia, age 9; Carla Jean, age 4; and Lori Marie, age 2. High school instructor. Served in the U. S. Army during World War II. Member, Eagles; Commonwealth Club; California Teachers Association; N. E. A.; and Democratic State Central Committee. City Councilman of Hayward, 1948-54. Mayor of Hayward, 1952-54. Elected to Assembly, November, 1954; re-elected without opposition in 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Social Welfare; member, Education; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Secrecy in State Government. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Education and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children and Adults.

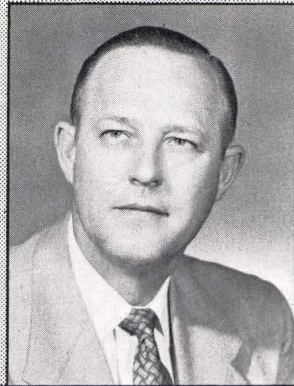
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



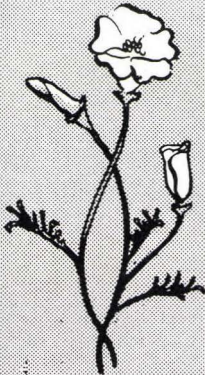
ROBERT W. CROWN
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT



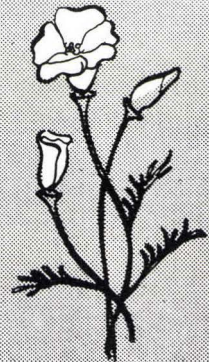
LUTHER H. "ABE" LINCOLN
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT



WALTER IRVING DAHL
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT



WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT



ROBERT W. CROWN, Fourteenth District. Democrat. Born in San Francisco January 23, 1922. Attended Washington Grammar School, Alameda; Alameda High School; University of California at Berkeley, A.B. degree; San Francisco Law School, LL.B. degree. Unmarried. Attorney-at-law. Mr. Crown enlisted in the Army Reserve Corps in 1942, and was called to active duty in 1943 in the Infantry. Commissioned second lieutenant in Infantry in 1944. Served 39 months in the Army, 21 months of which were in the European theatre. He was an Infantry rifle platoon leader during combat in France. During active duty, rose to First Lieutenant. Member, Alameda Lions Club; Alameda Eagles; Alameda Toastmasters 177; Alameda County Bar Association; State Bar of California. Served as Reading Clerk for the Assembly of California during 1951 General Session. Elected to the Assembly November, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committee on Finance and Insurance; member, Elections and Reapportionment; Judiciary; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry. Chairman, Subcommittee on Social Insurance. Member, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice.

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LUTHER H. "ABE" LINCOLN, Fifteenth District. Republican. Mr. Lincoln was elected Speaker of the Assembly January 3, 1955; and re-elected at the 1956, 1957, and 1958 Sessions. For his biography, see *Presiding Officers of the Assembly*, page 106.

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WALTER IRVING DAHL, Sixteenth District. Republican. Born in San Francisco, Cal., February 18, 1909. Attended Oakland public schools. Married Marie Marshall January 1, 1932; two children, Virginia, married, graduate of Utah State University, Logan, Utah; and Marshall, age 19, student attending Stanford University, temporarily United States Marine Corps. Realtor. Member, Piedmont Lodge 521, F. & A. M.; Oakland Scottish Rite Bodies; Aahmes Shrine; Oakland Lodge of Elks. Former President, League of California Cities, East Bay Division. Former Mayor of Piedmont. Piedmont Commissioner of Public Health and Safety for two years. Piedmont Finance Officer for two years. Past President, Oakland Real Estate Board. Director, Alameda County Chapter National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Elected to Assembly, November 10, 1953; re-elected, 1954 and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Revenue and Taxation (appointed October 25, 1957); Joint Committee on Speed Zones and Speed Limit Signs; Bay Area Subcommittee. Member, Assembly Committee on Transportation and Commerce and Joint Committee on Interhouse Cooperation. Resigned from Committee on Rules October 24, 1957; and from Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure November 6, 1957.

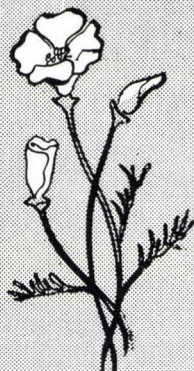
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WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD, Seventeenth District. Democrat. Born in Arizona, February 2, 1908; attended Douglas Grammar and Phoenix Union High School in Phoenix, Arizona. Came to California, 1927. Attended University of California College of Pharmacy at Berkeley, receiving Ph.G. and A.B. degree in Public Administration. Graduate study at University of California in Political Science. Married Elsie Rebecca Carrington, October 5, 1932; and has three children, William Byron, Jr.; Randolph Lee; and Elsie Rebecca, II; and two grandchildren. Resides in Berkeley, where he owns and operates own pharmacy. Director of Oakland Chapter, American Red Cross. Mason. Former Director, Urban League. Member, Advisory Board Stiles Hall Y.M.C.A.; American Political Science Association; American Pharmaceutical Association. Regional Treasurer, NAACP. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Public Health since 1953. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Finance and Insurance; Government Organization; and Transportation and Commerce. Member, California Public Library Commission.

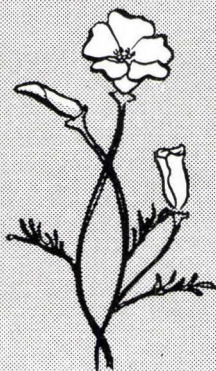
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



THOMAS WILLIAM CALDECOTT
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT
(RESIGNED SEPTEMBER 26, 1957)



DON MULFORD
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT
(ELECTED DECEMBER 10, 1957)



CHARLES WALTER MEYERS
NINETEENTH DISTRICT

THOMAS WILLIAM CALDECOTT, Eighteenth District. Republican. Born in Berkeley, California, October 21, 1914. Attended the Berkeley public schools and the University of California, receiving A.B. degree in 1936, and LL.B. degree in 1939. Attorney-at-law. Unmarried. Resides in Berkeley. Served in the United States Army, 1940-45. Elected to Assembly, 1946; re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Fish and Game; Judiciary. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Ways and Means, Nov. 13, 1953-Sept. 26, 1957. Chairman, Joint Interim Committee on Legislative Audit; member, Legislative Budget; Water Problems; and the Uniform State Laws Commission. Resigned from the Assembly September 26, 1957, to accept appointment by Governor Goodwin J. Knight as Judge of the Superior Court, Alameda County.

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DON MULFORD, Eighteenth District. Republican. Born in Oakland, August 27, 1915. Attended Oakland public schools; University of California, A.B., 1939. Married Virginia Adams, June 7, 1942; four children, David Adams, 13; Donna, 11; Patty, 8; and Donald Adams, 6. Insurance Broker and Agent, Don Mulford Co., since 1953. U.S. Army, 1940-46, advancing from 2d Lieutenant to Lt. Colonel; member, Active Reserve. Manager, Music and Talent Dept., S.F. and West Coast Office, Music Corporation of America, 1946-53. Member, Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite; Aahmes Temple, Shrine; Royal Arch Masons; Supreme Council and Exec. Officer, Western Cal. Jurisdiction, DeMolay; American Legion; Eagles; Elks; Musicians' Union; Reserve Officers Assn.; Guardsmen; Commonwealth Club; Press; Union League Club; C. of C.; Public Relations Com., Boy Scouts. Hon. life member, P. T. A. Member, Exec. Com., East Bay Safety Council. Co-chairman, Oakland School Bond Drive. Past Vice Pres., Council of Dads' Clubs. Permanent contributing mem., Shriners' Crippled Children's Hospital. Elected to Assembly, Dec. 10, 1957. Member, Interim Committees on Finance and Insurance; Government Organization; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Public Health.

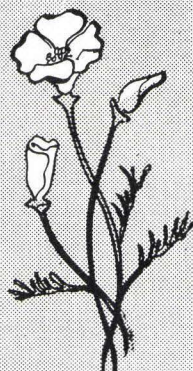
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CHARLES WALTER MEYERS, Nineteenth District. Democrat. Born in San Francisco, August 15, 1921. Represents part of same district his uncle, Walter J. Schmidt, served as Assemblyman, 1921-25. Attended San Francisco pub. schls.; Sacred Heart H. S.; City College of San Francisco, A. A. of A. degree; University of San Francisco. Golden Gate College. Married Alene J. Aviani, Feb. 3, 1951; one daughter, Charlene Marie, born July 27, 1957. Associated with father in automobile business. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1943-46. Member, N.S.G.W.; South of Market Boys; University of S.F. Alumni Assn.; Hibernians; American Legion; D.A.V.; Eagles; K. of C.; Steuben Society; S.F. Jr. C. of C.; Moose; Lions; Druids; and United Nationalities of S.F. Member, Bd. Directors, Sacred Heart and City College of S.F. Alumni Assn. District Committeeman, Boy Scouts. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950, '52, '54, '56. Chairman, Committee on Legislative Representation. Member, Standing and Interim Coms. on Civil Service and State Personnel; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Elections and Reapportionment; Transportation and Commerce. Chairman, Subcommittees on Bay Water Pollution; and Retirement and Health and Welfare of State Employees. Member, Joint Committee on Highway Problems.

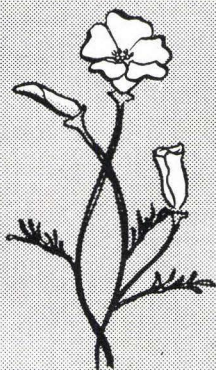
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



PHILLIP BURTON
TWENTIETH DISTRICT



CASPAR WILLARD WEINBERGER
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT



JOHN A. BUSTERUD
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

PHILLIP BURTON, Twentieth District. Democrat. Mr. Burton was first elected to the Legislature in 1956. He has the distinction of being the youngest California lawmaker. Burton is a prominent San Francisco attorney, a family man, and a veteran of both World War II and the Korean conflict. An active leader in the Democratic Party prior to his election to the Assembly, Burton is presently Chairman of the National Board of Regional Directors, Young Democratic Clubs of America. His membership on the Democratic State Central Committee dates back to 1952. He was also on the State Executive Board of the California Democratic Council for three years, representing the Fifth Congressional District. His district embraces the heart of cosmopolitan San Francisco. It includes Bernal and Peralta Heights, the Mission, Potrero Hill, North Beach, Chinatown, Nob Hill, International Settlement, the art colony of Telegraph Hill, and the entire San Francisco waterfront. His prime legislative interests are in the field of human rights, social welfare, and election law reform. He is Vice Chairman of the Standing and Interim Committees on Elections and Reapportionment; and a member of Civil Service and State Personnel; Industrial Relations; Judiciary; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry.

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CASPAR WILLARD WEINBERGER, Twenty-first District. Republican. Born in San Francisco, August 18, 1917. Attended Frederick Burke Public School and Polytechnic High School, San Francisco; Harvard College, A.B., 1938; and Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1941. Married Jane Dalton, August 16, 1942; and has two children, Arlin Cerise, age 14; and Caspar Willard, Jr., age 10. Attorney-at-law. United States Army (Infantry), World War II. Entered as Private, 1941; and discharged as Captain, 1945. Member, American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Bar Association; and Republican Assembly. Elected to Assembly, November, 1952; re-elected without opposition, 1954, and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Government Organization; member, Ways and Means; Elections and Reapportionment; and Judiciary. Member, Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and the Commission on Uniform State Laws (apptd. Oct. 2, 1957). Elected Chairman of Joint Legislative Audit Committee, Oct. 29, 1957.

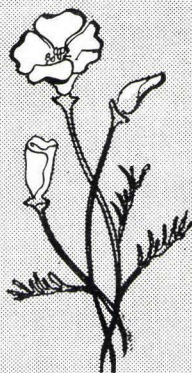
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JOHN A. BUSTERUD, Twenty-second District. Republican. Born in Coos Bay, Oregon, March 7, 1921. Attended Harding Grammar School and Marshfield High School in Coos Bay; the University of Oregon, B.S. degree; and Yale University Law School, LL.B. degree. Moved to San Francisco in 1949, where he is engaged in the practice of the law. Married Anne Witwer on April 18, 1953, and has two children: John W., age three; and James P., born July 31, 1957. Served in the U. S. Army (European Theatre), 1943-1946. Presently a Major in the Active Army Reserve. Member, Commonwealth Club of California; American Legion; Bar Association of San Francisco; Lawyers Club of San Francisco; American Academy of Political Science; University Club of San Francisco; Phi Beta Kappa, Chi Psi, and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities. State President, Young Republicans, 1955-56. Elected to Assembly, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Governmental Efficiency and Economy; member, Constitutional Amendments; Elections and Reapportionment; Judiciary; Transportation and Commerce; and Joint Interim Committee on Judiciary on Administration of Justice. Chairman, Subcommittees on Licensing of Interior Decorators; and Traffic Accident Consequences.

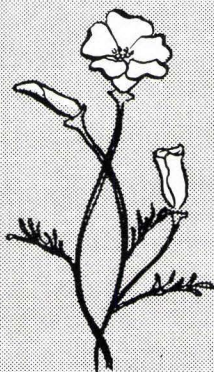
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



JOHN ANTHONY O'CONNELL
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



EDWARD MCGLYNN GAFFNEY
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT



LOUIS PATRICK FRANCIS
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

JOHN ANTHONY O'CONNELL, Twenty-third District. Democrat. Born in Oakland, California, June 13, 1919. Attended St. Augustine's Grammar School, Oakland; St. Mary's High School, Berkeley; University High School, Oakland; University of California; and Golden Gate College, receiving LL.B. degree. Married Barbara Kelly, July 3, 1941; and has three children, Sally, age 16; Christine, age 8; and John, age 3. Attorney at Law. Resides in San Francisco. Served in the U. S. Army during World War II. Member, V. F. W.; Native Sons of the Golden West; F. O. E.; Press and Union League Club; San Francisco Bar Association; and South of Market Boys. Chairman, Democratic County Central Committee, of which he has been a member since June, 1954. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Rules; Finance and Insurance; Judiciary; and Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry. Chairman, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary. Member, Joint Committee on Interhouse Cooperation; and Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure.

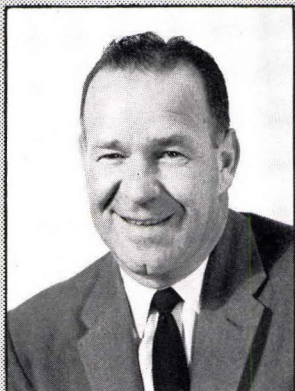
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EDWARD McGLYNN GAFFNEY, Twenty-fourth District. Democrat. Born in New Jersey. Attended Newburgh public schools and St. John's College, New York. Resides in San Francisco, where he is active in civic affairs and trades union movement. Member, Commonwealth Club; Civic League of Improvement Clubs; Central Council of Civic Clubs; S. F. Insurance Brokers' Exch.; N.A.A.C.P.; South of Market Boys, Inc.; St. Francis Assembly, K. C.; Elks; and Hibernians. Supervisor, Fifth Congressional Dist., 16th Decennial Census. Past President, Twenty-fourth Dist. Democratic Club, Inc.; and Eureka Valley Promotion Assn. U. S. Army Transport Service, World War I. Married Mary Catherine Wright, 1926. Six children, Sister Eleanor Marie (Notre Dame); Matthew Thomas; Peter Joseph; Edward McGlynn, Jr.; Margaret Mary; and the late Helen Regina. Elected to Assembly, 1940; re-elected at primaries, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950; re-elected in 1954 and 1956. Vice Chairman, Transportation and Commerce Committee. Member, Assembly Standing and Interim Committees on Ways and Means; Education; and Industrial Relations. Member, Joint Senate and Assembly Transportation Committee. Chairman, Interim Subcommittee on Transportation and Safety; and Interim Subcommittee on Industrial Safety.

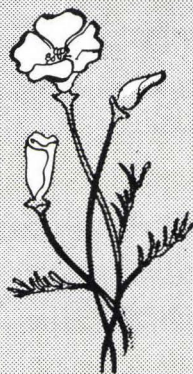
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LOUIS PATRICK FRANCIS, Twenty-fifth District. Republican. Born in Oakland May 24, 1923. Attended St. Cyril's Grammar, Castlemont High Schls., Oakland; U. S. M. M. Academy, Long Island, N. Y.; and S. F. Law School, LL.B. Married Alice R. Corcoran Dec. 23, 1944; children, Patrick O., 9; Michele A., 5; Janice A., 3; Mark L., born May 26, 1958. U. S. Navy, World War II. Lieut., U. S. N. R. Member, Elks; American Legion; V. F. W.; Military Order World Wars; American Jud. Soc.; Cal. and San Mateo Co. Bar Assns.; N. S. G. W.; Lafayette Club; K. of C.; St. Matthew's Men's Guild; Druids; Boys' Club, San Mateo (Past Director); Cal. Rep. Assembly; Young Republicans, San Mateo Co. (Past Pres.). Past State Vice Pres., Young Republicans. Past Pres., San Mateo Community Assn. Former Director, Red Cross; San Mateo Jr. C. of C.; San Mateo Co. Development Assn. Past Chmn., various Citizens' Committees. Former Asst. District Commissioner, Boy Scouts. Elected to San Mateo Co. Rep. Central Comm., 1954. Elected to Assembly, June, 1956; re-elected, Nov., 1956. Member, Coms. Elections and Reapportionment; Judiciary; Public Utilities and Corporations; Revenue and Taxation; Transportation and Commerce; Joint Judiciary on Administration of Justice. Chairman, Subcoms. on Corporation Laws; and Pornographic Literature.

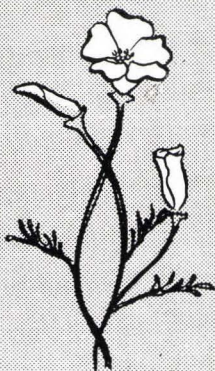
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



CARL A. BRITSCHGI
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



GLENN EDWARD COOLIDGE
TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT



CLARK LYNN BRADLEY
TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

CARL A. BRITSCHGI, *Twenty-sixth District*. Republican. Born in Menlo Park, California, January 24, 1912. Attended Redwood City Grammar School; Sequoia High School, Redwood City; and Santa Clara University, receiving BBA degree. Married former Violet Schaller August 8, 1934; one son, Brenton, age 22. Engaged in farming and real estate business. Resides in Redwood City. Member, Lions; Elks; and Native Sons of the Gold West. City Councilman and Mayor of Redwood City, 14 years. Elected to the Assembly November 5, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Education; Livestock and Dairies; Municipal and County Government; and Revenue and Taxation. Chairman, Subcommittee on School Districts Construction Funds.

* * *

GLENN EDWARD COOLIDGE, *Twenty-seventh District*. Republican. Born in Cripple Creek, Colorado, Dec. 2, 1902. Moved to Lindsay, Cal., 1909. Educated in California public schools. Married Margaret Welch. In real estate, construction, and investment business. Director at Large, California Real Estate Assn. Director, County Bank of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz. Past President, Santa Cruz Realty Bd.; Santa Cruz Republican Assembly; San Lorenzo Valley C. of C.; and Lions Club. Past Deputy District Governor, Lions International, Dist. 4B2. Past Director, California Mission Trails Assn. Member, F. and A. M., Islam Temple; Elks; I.O.O.F.; Commonwealth Club; Press and Union League Club. Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1956. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected without opposition, 1954, 1956, 1958. Chairman, Standing and Interim Coms. on Way and Means; member, Revenue and Taxation (resigned as Chairman, Sept. 26, 1957). Chairman, Joint Com. on Assessment Practices. Vice Chairman, Joint Legislative Budget Com.; member, Joint Legislative Audit Com.; Joint Legislative Tax Com. Served as Chairman, Public Health; Fish and Game; and Revenue and Taxation Coms.

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CLARK LYNN BRADLEY, *Twenty-eighth District*. Republican. Born in Topeka, Kansas, July 18, 1908. Attended San Jose High School; San Jose State College; and Hastings College of Law, receiving LL.B. degree. Married Carol M. Brubaker, August 14, 1933, and has four children, Lyn T., age 20; Sherill M., age 18; Maureen C., age 15; and Roger C., age 11. Attorney-at-law. U.S. Navy for three years, World War II. Past President, and active member, San Jose Kiwanis Club. Past President, 4 years, Santa Clara County Council of Boy Scouts of America. Member, Calvary Methodist Church and Church Board. Member, Board of Directors, local chapters of Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Boy Scouts. Member, San Jose City Council for 8½ years, the last two of which he served as Mayor of San Jose. Elected to Assembly at special election March 19, 1953; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Municipal and County Government; member, Constitutional Amendments; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; Judiciary; and Revenue and Taxation. Chairman, Subcommittee on Personal Income. Member, Joint Assessment Practices Committee; and the Joint California Law Revision Commission.

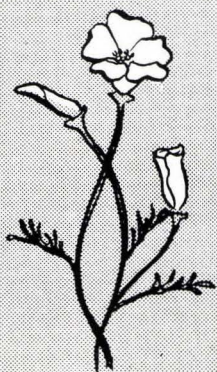
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



BRUCE FRANKLIN ALLEN
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT



RALPH M. BROWN
THIRTIETH DISTRICT



GORDON HARVEY WINTON, JR.
THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

BRUCE FRANKLIN ALLEN, Twenty-ninth District. Republican. Born in San Jose, California, August 17, 1916. Attended Santa Clara grammar and high schools; San Jose State College; and University of California, receiving A.B. degree, 1937, and LL.B. degree, 1940. Married Darrella Stewart, December 12, 1943; and has three sons, Roger Bruce, age 13; Richard Stewart, age 9; and Douglas Blanchard, age 4. Served in the United States Army (Artillery) during World War II. Entered as a private in 1941, and had advanced to the rank of Captain when he was discharged in 1945. Attorney. Resides in San Jose. Member, Lions; Eagles; Scottish Rite; Sciots; American Legion. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Judiciary; and member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Social Welfare; Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittees on Rackets and on Tidelands. Vice Chairman, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice. Member, Joint Committee on Water Resources Development Problems.

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RALPH M. BROWN, Thirtieth District. Democrat. Born in Somerset, Kentucky, September 16, 1908. Educated in the Modesto public schools; University of California, A.B., 1930; and Stanford University, LL.B., 1932. Mr. Brown has been engaged in the practice of law in Modesto since 1932. Former United States Conciliation Commissioner. Former member, Thirty-eighth Agricultural District Fair Board. Member, Modesto Chamber of Commerce; Eagles; Masons; Shrine; Elks; Eastern Star; Kiwanis; Knights Templar; Ahepa; California Bar Association; and American Bar Association. Married to Lillian Weber; one child, Valerie Pierson. Resides in Modesto. Elected to Assembly, 1942; re-elected, 1944, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, '58. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Judiciary; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Special Committee on Legislative Representation July 10, 1953-54; and member, 1955-58. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Judiciary, 1947-1952. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, 1955-58. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Water Resources Development Problems.

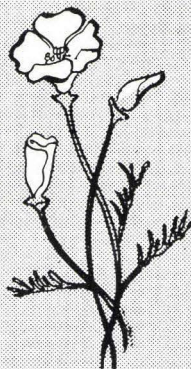
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GORDON HARVEY WINTON, JR., Thirty-first District. Democrat. Born in Merced, California, August 21, 1913. Attended Livingston Grammar and High Schools; the University of California at Berkeley, graduating with B.A. degree; and received LL.B. degree from San Francisco Law School. Married to the former Agnes Mattson on February 12, 1938; one son, Douglas Kent, age 19; and one daughter, Salli, age 14. Attorney. Resides in Merced. Served with the United States Navy for 4½ years during World War II. Member of Elks; Rotary; I.O.O.F.; Masons; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion; and Chamber of Commerce. Former member, Merced City Board of Education. Elected to the Assembly in 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; member, Education; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Municipal and County Government. Chairman of the Subcommittee on Trading Stamps of the Interim Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

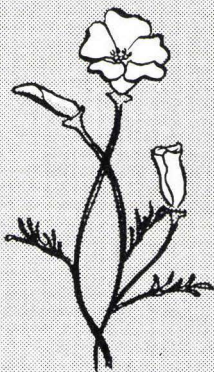
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



WALLACE DALRYMPLE HENDERSON
THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT



WILLIAM WASHINGTON HANSEN
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT



ALAN GORDON PATTEE
THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

WALLACE DALRYMPLE HENDERSON, Thirty-second District. Democrat. Born in Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1912; son of late Dr. and Mrs. Norman B. Henderson. Moved to Redlands, Cal., 1925; later moving to Fresno where his father was Minister of First Congregational Church. Attended L. A. and Fresno High Schools; University of California; Fresno State, A. B., 1937; and Occidental College, Secondary Teaching Credential, 1939. Married, Feb. 4, 1940, to Esther Lauder, daughter of pioneer farmers, Mariposa Co. Two sons, Michael Lauder, 16; and Benjamin Wallace, born August 26, 1954. Teacher, and Secretary; Fresno Central Labor Council. Member, Elks; Moose; Kiwanis; Fresno Co. Sportsmen; A. F. of L.; Edison Social Club; Executive Board, Fresno Heart Assn.; and Fresno State College Alumni Assn. Trustee, Fresno United Givers Plan. Elected to Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952 and 1954. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Rules; Agriculture; Education; Industrial Relations; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Joint Committee on Revision of Education Code. Member, Joint Interim Committees on Agricultural and Livestock Problems; and Legislative Procedure. Mayor pro Tempore, City of Fresno.

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WILLIAM WASHINGTON HANSEN, Thirty-third District. Republican. Born in Fresno, California, March 25, 1897. Attended Orange Center Grammar School; Fresno High School; and the University of California at Davis. Married Josephine L. Gardner, September 5, 1923. Mr. Hansen is a dairy farmer, and resides on a ranch near Fresno. United States Navy service, 1918. Member, American Legion; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Guernsey Cattle Club (life membership); Masons; Elks Lodge; The Grange; Easton Lions Club; Danish Brotherhood Lodge; Fresno County Sportsman's Club; Danish Creamery Association; and Scandinavian Mutual Fire Association. Elected to Assembly at special election held February 28, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Livestock and Dairies; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Ways and Means. Member, Joint Committees on Agricultural and Livestock Problems; and Water Problems. Chairman, Subcommittee on Water.

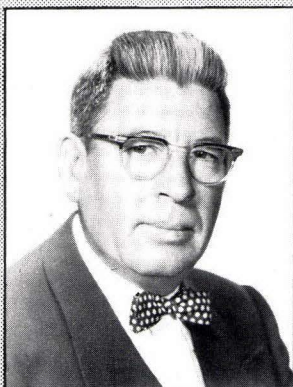
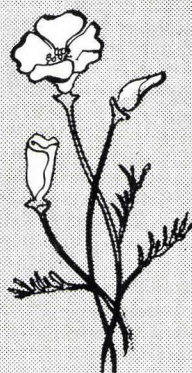
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ALAN GORDON PATTEE, Thirty-fourth District. Republican. Born in Riverside, California, December 12, 1913. Attended Riverside Grammar Schools; Cate School at Carpinteria, California; and Harvard University, receiving B.S. degree. Dairy and livestock rancher. Resides in Salinas. Married Mary Hayne June 29, 1938; and has two children: Susan, age 18; and Harry, age 16. Member, Salinas Elks Lodge; Salinas Moose Lodge; Salinas Rotary Club; Salinas Chamber of Commerce; Monterey County Dairy and Cattlemen's Association; and the Farm Bureau. Director, California Rodeo Association. Former Director, Seventh District Agricultural Association Fair. Former Chairman, County Tax Association. Former Chairman, Monterey County Republican Central Committee. Former Senior Civilian Defense Warden. Twice a member of the Monterey County Grand Jury. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected at primary, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Livestock and Dairies. Chairman, Subcommittee on General Insurance. Member, Committees on Agriculture; Finance and Insurance; Fish and Game; Revenue and Taxation; and Joint Interim Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Problems.

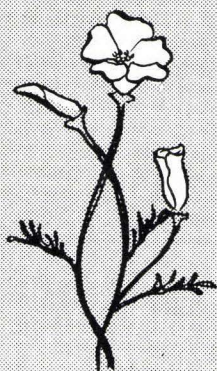
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



MYRON H. FREW
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT



JAMES LOREN HOLMES
THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



REX M. CUNNINGHAM
THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

MYRON H. FREW, Thirty-fifth District. Democrat. Born in Bradshaw, Nebraska, October 26, 1896. In 1902, family moved to farm near Tulare, where his father established first creamery in valley. Attended Tulare Grammar and High Schools, and University of California at Davis, graduating from latter's Creamery School course. After graduation, entered creamery business with father. In 1917, enrolled at U.S.C., but studies were interrupted by 22 months' service in Army during World War I (mostly overseas). Was with Sales Tax Div., State Bd. Equalization, 10 yrs. Merchant, clothing business, since 1944. Resides in Dinuba. Married Dorothy G. Williams November 10, 1944. Two daughters: Joanne (Mrs. Allan Ledbetter) and Erlaine. Member, Shrine; Scottish Rite; Elks; Moose; Lions; American Legion; V.F.W.; Dinuba C. of C.; Merchants Assn.; Blue Lodge, Eastern Star; Commonwealth Club; Appointed Postmaster, Dinuba, 1952, serving 1 yr. Elected to Assembly, general election, Nov. 5, 1956. Vice Chairman, Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment; member, Agriculture; Fish and Game; Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation and Commerce. Interested in legislation to help small business and farmers.

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JAMES LOREN HOLMES, Thirty-sixth District. Republican. Born in Indian territory now called Dover, Oklahoma, July 10, 1903. Moved to Santa Barbara, California, 1937. Attended Dover Grammar and Kingfisher High Schools, Oklahoma; National Cash Register Trade School. Married Margaret Ruth Gerlach, Dec. 28, 1927. With National Cash Register Co., 21 yrs. (retired, 1946). Real estate and insurance office, Santa Barbara, 10 yrs. Military service: Oklahoma National Guard; U. S. Naval Reserve, Washington, D.C., and San Jose, Cal. Member, Masons; Elks; Shrine; Sons of American Revolution; Santa Barbara Real Estate Bd.; Cal. Real Estate Assn.; National Assn. Real Estate Bds.; Horseless Carriage Club; Channel City Club; University Club; Toastmasters; S.F. Commonwealth Club; Bd. Directors, Old Spanish Days, Inc. Elected to Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Coms. on Industrial Relations; member, Agriculture; G. E. & E.; Municipal and County Government; Public Utilities and Corporations. Chairman, Subcoms. on Real Estate Licenses; and Mobile Communications Systems. Vice Chairman, Subcom. on Farm Migratory Housing. Member, Joint Committee on Education and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children and Adults.

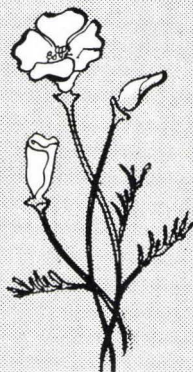
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REX M. CUNNINGHAM, Thirty-seventh District. Democrat. Born in Iola, Kansas, November 19, 1907. Attended Iola Grammar and High Schools; Iola Junior College; and Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas. Established residence in California September 21, 1927. Public Accountant, Ventura. Resides on ranch near Thousand Oaks. Married Aileen Ann Allen May 29, 1931; and has one daughter, Patricia, age 16. Served in Infantry, World War II. Member, Elks; Kiwanis; and American Legion. Past President, Ventura Kiwanis Club. Past President and District Governor, 20-30 Clubs, and American Society of Accountants. Served two terms as Chairman, Democratic Central Committee, Ventura County; and one term as Chairman, Democratic Central Committee, Thirteenth Congressional District. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected in 1956 without opposition. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Public Utilities and Corporations. Chairman, Subcommittees on Department of Professional and Vocational Standards (G. E. & E.); and Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Public Health). Member, Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy; Legislative Representation; Military and Veterans Affairs; Public Health; and Joint Interim Committee on Water Problems.

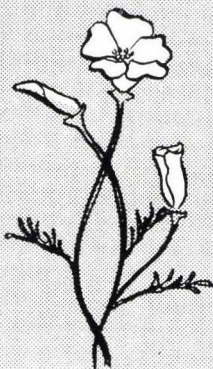
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



DOROTHY MARGARET DONAHOE
THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



H. W. PAT KELLY
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT



EDWARD EMERSON ELLIOTT
FORTIETH DISTRICT

DOROTHY MARGARET DONAHOE, Thirty-eighth District. Democrat. Born in Los Angeles, February 20, 1911. Honor Graduate, Bakersfield High. Secretary, 1928-35; Registrar, 1935-52, Bakersfield H.S. Participant, 8 Governor's Conferences. Chmn., Kern Co. Crusade for Freedom, 1949-50. Merit Cert., U.S. State Dept., bond drives, World War II. Woman of Year, Southwest B.&P.W., 1954. Contributing Membership, Cal. Assn. Secondary School Admrs. Kern Co. Bd. Trade Awd., 1956; State Service Awd., Council Cal. Voc. Assns., 1957. White House Conf. on Ed., 1955; President's Western Regional Conf. on Higher Ed., 1957, '58. Member, Subcom., State Survey, Higher Ed. Hon. mem., Kern Co. Council, Retarded Children; represented Legislature, Nat. Council's Conv., 1956. Past Pres., State B.&P.W. Mem., Kern Co. YWCA (Bd. Dirs., 1948-51); Community Theatre (Bd. Dirs., 1938-48); Cerebral Palsy Soc.; Altrusa Club; Kern Co. Council, Community Plng. (Bd. Dirs., 1951-54); NDGW; League Women Voters; Women Legislators; Grange. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954, '56, '58. Vice Chmn., Com. Education; member, W & M; Soc. Wel.; M.O.&M.I. Chmn., Subcoms. Teacher Tenure; Severely Mentally Retarded; Jt. Com. on Mentally Retarded; Adoptions; Inst. Education. Vice Chmn., Jt. Com. on Ed. & Rehab. of Handicapped; Jt. Com. on Pub. Ed. System.

* * *

H. W. PAT KELLY, Thirty-ninth District. Republican. Born in Jackson, Amador County, November 23, 1902. Attended Jackson Grammar School; Santa Clara High School; and Stanford University, A.B.; 1924; M.A., 1929. Married Eleanor Ann Sweet, November 25, 1926; one daughter, Patsy Kelly Fuller, age 26, Stanford, '53; and twin sons, Tom, age 25, Stanford, '54; and John, age 25, Lieutenant in U.S. Marines, graduate of Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1955. Insurance agency and real estate broker. High school athletic director and high school principal, 21 years. Member, Masonic bodies; Al Malaikah Shrine; Phi Delta Kappa; and Eagles. Past Exalted Ruler, Elks Lodge. Past Patron, Eastern Star. Past District Governor, Rotary. Elected to the Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Committee on Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry, since 1953. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Finance and Insurance; Livestock and Dairies; and Education. Chairman, Subcommittee on Fairs and Expositions. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Problems; Joint Committee on Water Resources Development Problems; Fairs Classification Committee; and State School Building Finance Committee.

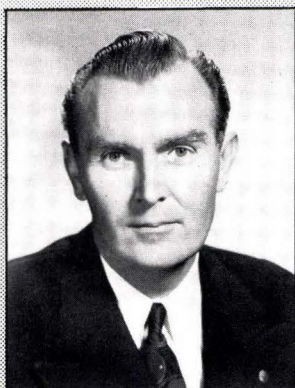
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EDWARD EMERSON ELLIOTT, Fortieth District. Democrat. Born 1911. Came to California from Oregon in 1929. His education includes training for the foreign trade business at Woodbury College and extension work at U. C. L. A. Veteran of World War II, serving as enlisted man in the Army for three years and eight months, with two years overseas in Pacific-Asiatic Theatre. Married Carol Milman in 1952. Member, American Legion; V. F. W.; and Community Service Organization. First elected to the Assembly on April 1, 1947. Re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Constitutional Amendments; Education; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; and Industrial Relations; and Joint Senate-Assembly Committee on Education and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children and Adults.

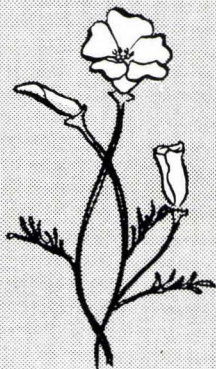
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



ALLEN MILLER
FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT



WILLIAM FRANCIS "BILL" MARSH
FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT



HOWARD JAMES THELIN
FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT

ALLEN MILLER, Forty-first District. Democrat. Born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1912. Attended Harvard Military School; Pomona College; and University of Southern California, receiving A.B. and LL.B. degrees. Married Dorothea Miller August 14, 1929; and has two children: Nancy Kay, age 13; and Dirk, age 10. Attorney-at-law. Member, Elks; Moose; University Club; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; and Phi Kappa Tau, Social Fraternity. Past Chairman, Board of Managers, Y. M. C. A. Past President, San Fernando Fiesta Association. Resides in San Fernando. Registrar of Contractors, 1939-1943. Elected to Assembly at special election, December 15, 1953; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Rules; and member of Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Judiciary; and Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry. Chairman, Subcommittee on Teaching Moral and Spiritual Values in Public Schools. Chairman, Joint Interim Committee on Legislative Procedure; member, Joint Inter-house Co-operation; Joint State Capitol; and Joint Water Resources Development Problems.

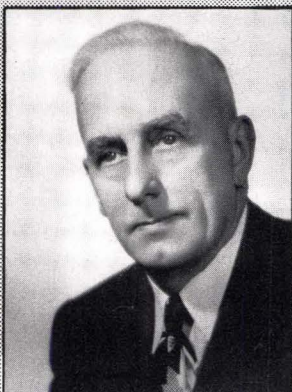
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WILLIAM FRANCIS "BILL" MARSH, Forty-second District. Republican. Born in Orange, New Jersey, January 13, 1916. Attended New Jersey schools. Moved to California, 1936. Married Mary Jane Streff, August 11, 1939; two daughters, Sandra Sue, 14; Jonnelle Kay, 8. Engaged in public relations and personnel study. U. S. Marine Corps, Intelligence NCO, 1943-45, South Pacific and Philippines. Since then, has devoted his time to community betterment of San Fernando Valley, working on nearly all groups interested in community service. Member, American Legion; Masons; North Hollywood Chamber of Commerce; North Hollywood Co-ordinating Council; Campo de Cahuenga Memorial Assn.; P. T. A. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954, '56. Author, Truck Lane and Speed Control Bill; co-author, San Fernando Valley State College Bill. Vice Chairman, Coms. on Public Utilities and Corporations; member, Civil Service and State Personnel; Military and Veterans Affairs; Revenue and Taxation. Chairman, Subcoms. on Aeronautics and Airspace Control; State Employees Benefits; Agricultural Products; and Cal-Vet Farm and Home Purchase Loans. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Highway Problems. Chairman, Joint Subcommittee on Highway Directional Signing. Vice Chairman, Los Angeles County Delegation.

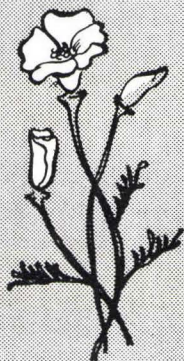
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HOWARD JAMES THELIN, Forty-third District. Republican. Born in Van Nuys, California, February 7, 1921. Attended Glendale Grammar and High Schools; University of California at Los Angeles, receiving A.B. degree; and University of Southern California Law School, receiving LL.B. degree. During World War II, served three years overseas with the 27th Infantry Division. Member, Episcopal Church; Lions Club; Knights of the Round Table; Glendale Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Unity Lodge 368, F. & A. M.; Khiva Grotto; Glendale Bar Association; and Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee. Charter member, High 12 Club of Glendale. Past President, Los Angeles Regional Branch of the American Church Union. Past President, Young Republicans of Glendale. Winner of "Rominger" award for best editorial appearing in any American Legion publication, 1953; and Freedom Foundation Award for essay on Americanism, 1955. Elected to Assembly, 1956. Vice Chairman, Assembly Committee on Legislative Representation. Chairman, Subcommittee on Medical Research. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Civil Service and State Personnel; Finance and Insurance; Judiciary; and Public Health; and Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



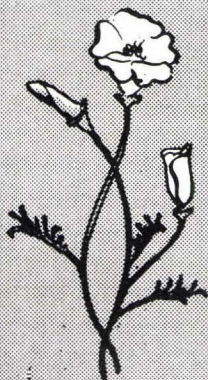
HERBERT R. KLOCKSLEM
FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT



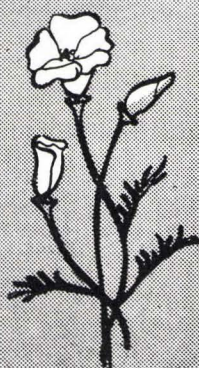
THOMAS J. DOYLE
FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
(DECEASED MAY 5, 1957)



DON ANDERSON
FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
(ELECTED AUGUST 6, 1957)



CHARLES EDWARD CHAPEL
FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



HERBERT R. KLOCKSIEM, Forty-fourth District. Republican. Born in La Porte, Indiana. Attended La Porte grammar and high schools and business college. Married Bonnie Dolan June 27, 1913; and has three children: John; Elizabeth; and Mary. Moved to Long Beach, California, January 1, 1921. Retired Builder. Member, Long Beach Masonic Club; Blue Lodge; F. & A. M., La Porte; Royal Arch, Chap. 84, Long Beach; Long Beach Council, Royal and Select Masons; Long Beach Commandery, Knights Templar of California; Long Beach B. P. O. E.; Optimist International; Past President, Long Beach Chamber of Commerce Breakfast Club. Former Director, Long Beach C. of C. Honorary Life Member, Masonic Club; Long Beach Municipal Band; Long Beach Mounted Guard; and Long Beach Builders Exchange. Member, Long Beach City Council, 12 years. Elected to Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Municipal and County Government; Revenue and Taxation; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Property Tax. Member, Joint Committee on Education and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children and Adults.

THOMAS J. DOYLE, Forty-fifth District. Mr. Doyle died in office on May 5, 1957. For his obituary, see page 51.

DON ANDERSON, Forty-fifth District. Republican. Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 1, 1918. Attended Lincoln public schools; University of Nebraska, B.A., 1940; undergraduate work, Northwestern University. Married Elaine W. Jordan, June 15, 1941; two children, Donny, 10; Shari, 8. Publicity writer-researcher, agricultural economics, Dairy Products Marketing Assn., Chicago, 1940-42. U. S. Army, Philippines, 1942-46; Lt. Colonel, Reserve, since 1946. Moved to Monterey Park, California, 1948. Partner, Jordan Furniture Co., Monterey Park. Member, American Legion; Masons; Danish Brotherhood; Sigma Chi; Sigma Delta Chi; Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia. Chairman, Ramona Dist., Boy Scouts. Dep. Director, Monterey Park Civil Defense and Disaster Corps. Past President, 1954-55, and member, Bd. Directors, since 1951, Monterey Park C. of C. Past Sec.-Treas., Monterey Park Optimists. Charter member, Monterey Park Junior C. of C.; Ramona Young Republicans. "Most Valuable Citizen" award, Richard L. Luy Post, American Legion, 1953. In *Who's Who in California*, 1954. Elected to 45th District Republican County Central Com., 1956. Elected to Assembly, August 6, 1957. Member, Interim Committees on Education; Fish and Game; Government Organization; and Legislative Representation.

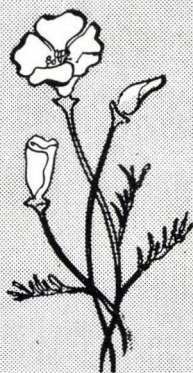
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CHARLES EDWARD CHAPEL, Forty-sixth District. Republican. Born in Manchester, Iowa, May 26, 1904. Attended Iowa State U.; Missouri U.; and U. S. Naval Academy, A.B., B.S. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, 1926; 1st Lieutenant, 1933. Fifth Reg., Nicaragua, 1927; *USS California*, 1929-31; shore stations, 1931-33; 4th Reg., Shanghai, 1933-35. Judge Advocate, 5th U. S. Naval Dist., 1936-37. Retired, 1937. Aeronautical and ordnance engineer. Author, 3,000 magazine articles; 25 books on aviation, electronics, firearms, police science, and atomic energy. Married to Dorothy Messner Young. Children, Joanne, Nancy, Charles, and Richard Young (stepson). Honorary life mem., National Rifle Assn. Past Dept. Director Marksmanship, VFW. Mem., Inst. Aeronautical Sciences; 32d° Mason; Shrine; Elks; IOOF; L.A. Athletic Club; and others. In *Who's Who in America* past 16 yrs. Elected to Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952, '54, '56. Awarded Good Citizenship Medal by SAR, 1954. Since 1951, primarily interested in tax reduction, prevention of pollution of beaches and harbors, and development of harbors; and, since 1957, also active in legislation pertaining to peacetime uses of atomic energy, and methods of converting sea water into fresh water for Southern California.

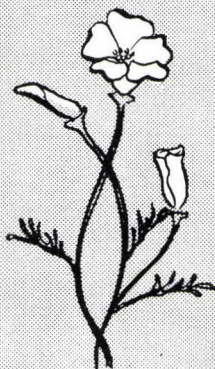
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



ALBERT I. STEWART
FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT



FRANK D. LANTERMAN
FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



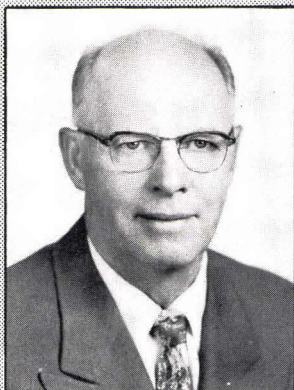
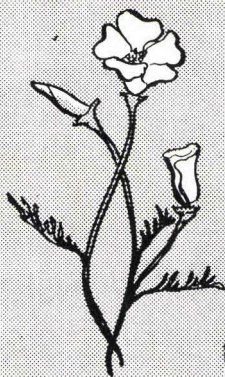
ERNEST R. GEDDES
FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT

ALBERT I. STEWART, Forty-seventh District. Republican. Born in Cookville, Tennessee. Attended school in his native state, coming to California, 1903, where he attended Pomona College. City Director, Pasadena, 14 years; and Chairman, Bd. Directors, 2 years. Former Director, Department Professional and Vocational Standards. Former President, and, for 12 years, Director, League of California Cities. Represented Municipal Govt. before state legislative bodies. Member, American Municipal Assn. representing California Cities. Interested in mercantile lines. One of the organizers, and, for 19 years, Director, General Superintendent, and Public Relations Counsel for Safeway Stores. Resident of Pasadena, past 26 years. Married Laura Mendenhall Fiske. One son, Harold F. Stewart. Elected to Assembly, 1944; re-elected, 1946, '48, '50, '52, '54, and '56. Chairman, Interim Committee on G. E. & E., 1947-1954. Member, Standing and Interim Coms. on Governmental Efficiency and Economy; Military and Veterans Affairs; and Municipal and County Government. Member, Public Works Board. Mr. Stewart announced January 15, 1958, that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

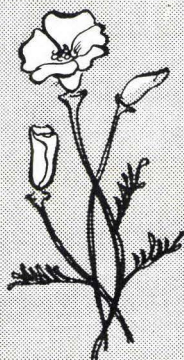
FRANK D. LANTERMAN, Forty-eighth District. Republican. Born in Los Angeles, California, November 4, 1901. Attended grammar and high schools of Los Angeles and Glendale; and the University of Southern California College of Music. Unmarried. Land Developer. Has resided at 4420 Encinas Drive, La Canada since 1914. Member, Kiwanis; Pi Kappa Lambda; La Canada Chamber of Commerce; Red Cross; La Canada Community Chest and Welfare Council; La Canada Church of the Lighted Window—Congregational. Life member, Musician's Local 47, A. F. of L. Elected member, Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County, 1938 to 1950. Elected to Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Vice Chairman Standing and Interim Committees on Social Welfare; member, Municipal and County Governments. Chairman, Subcommittee on Functional Consolidation of Local Governments. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Revenue and Taxation; and Ways and Means. Member, Joint Committees on Assessment Practices; Public Education System; and Citizens Advisory Committee on Aging. Member, Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission Subcommittee on Compensation for Legislators and Conflicts of Interest.

ERNEST R. GEDDES, Forty-ninth District. Republican. Born in San Antonio, Texas, May 7, 1893. Educated in private schools of Guadalajara, Mexico, where he spent boyhood; Long Beach Polytechnic High School; University of Redlands. Has lived in California since 1909, with exception of two years in Mexico as educator. Married Madge Wire, 1922. Three children, Barbara Ellen (Mrs. Nelson Price); Margaret Louise (Mrs. Richard Kint); Alice Virginia (Mrs. Robert Dukes). Resides in Claremont. Was advertising executive. Past Master, F. & A. M. Past High Priest, Royal Arch Masons. Past Patron, Eastern Star. Member, Elks and Kiwanis. Vice President, Board of Directors, Park Avenue Hospital. Elected to Assembly, 1944 (write-in); re-elected, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Coms. on Finance and Insurance, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951 Sessions. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Rules (appointed Nov. 5, 1957); member, Education; Finance and Insurance; Governmental Efficiency and Economy; Municipal and County Government; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Architecture, Contractors and Civil and Professional Engineers. Member, Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure (appointed Nov. 6, 1957), and Joint Committee on School Visitation. Also a member California State Commission to Study Library Problems.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



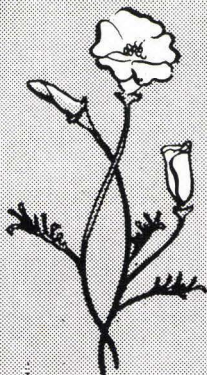
THOMAS M. ERWIN
FIFTIETH DISTRICT



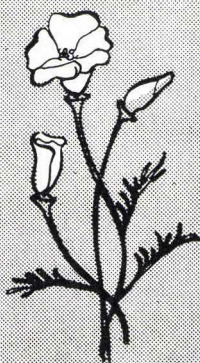
WILLIAM ARTHUR MUNNELL
FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT



FRANK G. BONELLI
FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT
(RESIGNED JUNE 4, 1958)



MONTIVEL A. BURKE
FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT



THOMAS M. ERWIN, Fiftieth District. Republican. Born in New York State, April 6, 1896. Resident of Los Angeles County since 1913. Attended El Monte High School and Whittier and Occidental Colleges, graduating with an A.B. degree. Member, Kappa Sigma Fraternity. Actively engaged in dairying and general farming since college. Past President, California Milk Producers' Association, and Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. President, Los Angeles Production Credit Association. Member, Los Angeles Jonathon Club; Sutter Club of Sacramento; El Monte Lions Club; Past Commander, Monrovia Commandery. Member, Al Malaikah Shrine and Izaak Walton League of America. Life member, Southern Council of Conservation Clubs. Married to Ruth Moore on December 5, 1942. Elected to Assembly, 1942; re-elected, 1944, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56. Chairman, Standing and Interim Coms. on Fish and Game, 1947-1952; Revenue and Taxation, 1953 and 1954; Rules, 1955 and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Livestock and Dairies, 1957-58. Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on Agricultural and Livestock Problems (for Southern California), 1957-58. Member, Committees on Agriculture; Fish and Game; and Ways and Means; Joint Committee on Water Resources Development Problems; and Wildlife Conservation Board.

WILLIAM ARTHUR MUNNELL, Fifty-first District. Democrat. Mr. Munnell was elected Minority Floor Leader by the Democratic Caucus on January 8, 1957. For his biography, see *Officers of the Assembly*, page 109.

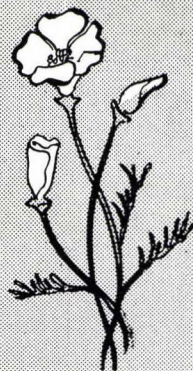
FRANK G. BONELLI, Fifty-second District. Democrat. Born in Grand Junction, Colorado, Oct. 15, 1906. Moved to Los Angeles, 1907. Attended L. A. Public Schools. Manager, Firestone Service Stores, 10 yrs. B. F. Goodrich Tire Distributor and owner-operator and president of Bonelli's Inc., past 20 yrs. Married Muriel Moraine, Aug. 30, 1926; two daughters, Barbara Rae and Beverly Jean; three granddaughters. Member, City Council since 1946, and Mayor, Huntington Park, 1949, 1953. Past President, Kiwanis; Chamber of Commerce; Toastmasters. Member, Bd. Directors, Y. M. C. A.; Red Cross; C. of C.; Kiwanis; Elks; K. of C.; Anchor Club; Eagles. Received Dr. Cowl award, community service, 1952. Elected to Assembly, Nov. 10, 1953, replacing Jonathan J. Hollibaugh, deceased; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Member, Coms. on G. E. & E.; Mun. & Co. Govt.; Pub. Utilities & Corporations; Rev. & Tax.; Trans. & Com.; Joint Legis. Audit. Chairman, Subcoms. on Boxing and Wrestling and Creation of Cal. Intercollegiate Athletic Comm.; and Water Districts and Their Relationship With Public Utilities Comm. Elected to 4 yr. term June 3, 1958, and appointed by Governor Knight June 4, 1958, to fill unexpired term of Herbert C. Legg, deceased, Los Angeles County Bd. Supervisors. Resigned from the Assembly, June 4, 1958.

MONTIVEL A. BURKE, Fifty-third District. Republican. Born in Charleston, West Virginia. Brother of the late George Burke, Acting Governor of Wyoming. Educated at Tulare High School and Stockton Business College. Late wife, Nellie Mae Christian, was daughter of Andrew Christian and sister of James Christian, Wyoming Legislators. Two children, Talmage Vincent, an attorney and Mayor of the City of Alhambra; and Norma Jean Evans, wife of U. S. Army Captain Paul J. Evans; two grandchildren, Paula Jean and Brent Burke Evans. President, Peoples Finance & Thrift Company of Alhambra, incorporated 1924. Realtor, apartment house owner and general building contractor. Former member, Alhambra Civil Service Commission. Appointed to Alhambra Board of Education (unexpired term), 1933. Elected to Alhambra City Commission, 1942. Elected Mayor of Alhambra, 1944. Ex officio member, City Planning Commission; Recreation Commission; Hospital Board; and Library Board of Trustees. Former President, Alhambra Community Chest. Honorary life member, Chamber of Commerce. Rotarian, Mason, Shriner. Elected to Assembly, 1944; re-elected, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956.

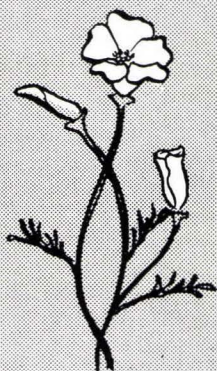
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



JOHN L. E. COLLIER
FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT



VERNON KILPATRICK
FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT



SETH JAMES JOHNSON
FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

JOHN L. E. COLLIER, Fifty-fourth District. Republican. Born in Wetumpka, Alabama, September 6, 1904. Completed his secondary education in Alabama, and graduated from Occidental College in Los Angeles, 1932, A.B. degree, majoring in Economics. Combat Intelligence Officer, World War II. Graduated from Army Intelligence School, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and from the Prisoner of War Intelligence School, London, England. Member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Free and Accepted Masons; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Elks; Kiwanis International. Full-time legislator. Unmarried. Mr. Collier has resided in the Fifty-fourth Assembly District since 1926. Elected to Assembly, 1946; re-elected, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Member of the following committees: Education, 12 years (Chairman, two years); Ways and Means; Chairman of Subcommittee on Corrections, 12 years; Industrial Relations, eight years; Governmental Efficiency and Economy, four years; Social Welfare, two years; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works, four years. Chairman, Subcommittees on Water Reclamation; Revenue and Taxation, two years. Chairman, Republican Caucus, 1955-56.

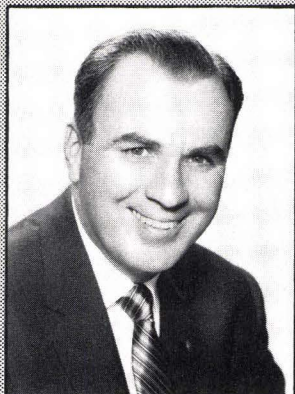
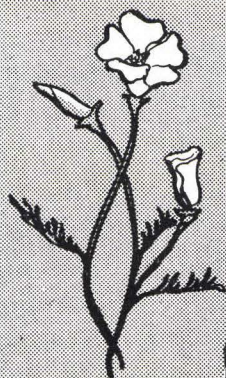
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VERNON KILPATRICK, Fifty-fifth District. Democrat. Born in 1887, and reared on a northern Michigan pioneer farm. Attended Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. Married Hazel Willet at Big Rapids, Michigan, 1913. Resident of California since 1922. Served in newspaper field over 20 years; circulator, advertising, and publishing. Now real estate broker. Resides in Lynwood. Elected first to Assembly in 1938, and has served for ten consecutive terms. In session and out, devoted greater part of his energies to public welfare problems. Was member, Governor Warren's Pension Committee, and Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, 1943. Vice Chairman, Committee on Social Welfare, 1943-1952 Sessions. Chairman, Interim Committee on Crime and Corrections (formerly County and City Jails), 1945-1950; and of the Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections, 1951-1952. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Social Welfare; and Transportation and Commerce. Chairman, Subcommittee on Impact of Enemy Attack on Economy and Constitutional Government. Vice Chairman, Subcommittee on Institutional Education. Member, Joint Committee on Water Problems.

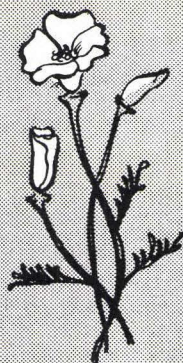
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SETH JAMES JOHNSON, Fifty-sixth District. Republican. Born in Minden, Nebraska, March 19, 1901. Established residence in California at Los Angeles in 1920. Received his formal education in Nebraska. Married Margaret Lana Tunison November 12, 1925, and has one son, Robert Seth Johnson, born December 10, 1928. Was Engineer in Charge of Fire Hydrants and Mains, Los Angeles Fire Department for 34 years. Retired. Member, National Guard during World War I. Member, Griffith Park Lions Club; Swedish American League; Atwater Chamber of Commerce. Past Master, Atwater Masonic Lodge 622. Elected to the Assembly November 2, 1954; re-elected, November 6, 1956. Wife, Margaret, was elected Vice President and Program Chairman of the Pals Club for 1957-1958. Mr. Johnson was appointed Vice Chairman of the Standing and Interim Committees on Government Organization; and member of Fish and Game; Municipal and County Government; Public Health; Public Utilities and Corporations. Chairman of Subcommittees on Organization for Fiscal Management and Control; Air Pollution and Radiation Protection; and Transit Operations. Member, California Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



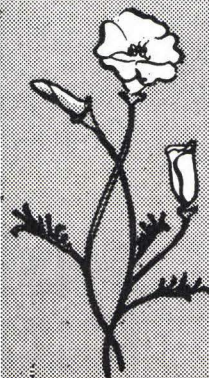
CHARLES J. CONRAD
FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT



JOSEPH C. SHELL
FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



THOMAS M. REES
FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT



HAROLD K. LEVERING
SIXTIETH DISTRICT



CHARLES J. CONRAD, Fifty-seventh District. Republican. Mr. Conrad was elected Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly January 3, 1955; and re-elected at the 1956, 1957, and 1958 Sessions. For his biography, see *Presiding Officers of the Assembly*, page 107.

JOSEPH C. SHELL, Fifty-eighth District. Republican. Born in La Conner, Washington, September 7, 1918. Moved to San Diego, California, in 1920. Attended Hoover High School, San Diego; and University of Southern California, receiving B.S. in Business Administration. Captain, 1939 U. S. C. National and Rose Bowl Champion Football Team. Married Barbara Morton June 12, 1940; they have five children, Barbara Dorothy, age 16; Joseph C., Jr., age 13; David Morton, age 12; Harold Allen, age 9; and Diane Elizabeth, age 4. Engaged in oil production business. Naval Air Corps (Pilot), World War II. Member of U.S.N.R. Member, American Legion; Military Order of World Wars; Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity; and Skull and Dagger (national men's honorary). Elected to Assembly, November 10, 1953; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Member, Committees on Government Organization; Industrial Relations; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Ways and Means.

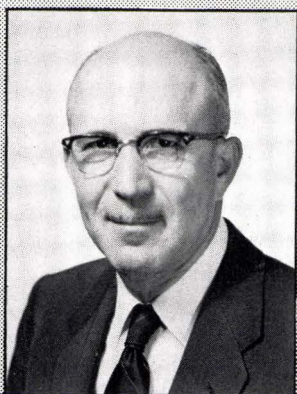
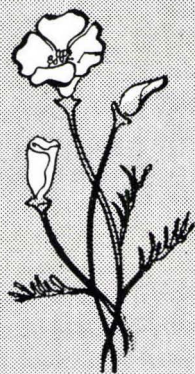
THOMAS M. REES, Fifty-ninth District. Democrat. Born in Los Angeles, California, March 26, 1925. Educated in Los Angeles public schools and graduated from Occidental College with a B.A. degree in 1950. Combat Infantryman, ETO, in World War II. Member of Los Angeles World Affairs Council, United Nations Association; American Legion; Optimists; and Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce. Was Delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention. President of Compania del Pacifico, Inc., a Los Angeles export and investment firm. Member of the World Trade Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Elected to the Assembly in 1954; re-elected, 1956. Specializes in field of fiscal affairs and is a member of the Assembly Committees on Ways and Means, and Revenue and Taxation. Vice Chairman of Conservation, Planning, and Public Works Committee. Chairman of the Planning Subcommittee of the Committee on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works.

HAROLD K. LEVERING, Sixtieth District. Republican. Born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1894. Attended Stroudsburg Elementary and High School; Perkiomen Seminary; and East Stroudsburg State Normal School, receiving degree in Education. Married Lucy May Dreher, October 10, 1917; and has two children: William E., born May 8, 1920; and Jean Levering Losch, born August 16, 1922. Moved to California in November of 1943. Resides at 900 Moraga Drive, Los Angeles. Retired motor car distributor. Served in Signal Corps Reserve, Aviation Section, World War I. Elected to Assembly, 1948; re-elected, 1950, '52, '54, and '56. Elected to the Assembly Rules Committee at 1953 Session. Served as Republican Floor Leader, 1953 and 1954 Sessions. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Finance and Insurance; and Governmental Efficiency and Economy. Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on Water Problems.

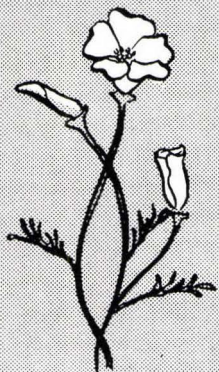
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



LESTER A. McMILLAN
SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT



AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT



DON A. ALLEN, SR.
SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT

LESTER A. McMILLAN, Sixty-first District. Democrat. Born in Wisconsin, September 19, 1899. Attended public schools of Wisconsin, Northwestern University, and University of Southern California, receiving LL.B. degree. Established residence in California, 1922. Married to Alta King, 1926; and has one son, Byron. Admitted to State Bar, 1930. Maintains law offices in Los Angeles, where he resides. Served overseas with U. S. Army, 1917-1919. Member, American Legion; V. F. W.; and Delta Theta Phi. Executive Officer, Division of Fish and Game, 1939-1940. Elected to Assembly, 1942; re-elected, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Public Morals, 1949-1950; and on Boards and Commissions, 1951-1952. Member, Assembly Special Committee on Legislative Representation, 1953, '54, '55, '56, and as of December 2d in 1957. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Industrial Relations; and member of Governmental Efficiency and Economy; Judiciary; Transportation and Commerce; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Regulation and Licensing of Ambulances and Ambulance Service; Subcommittee on Farm Migratory Housing. Member, Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

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AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, Sixty-second District. Democrat. Born in Louisiana, 1907. At age 11, came to California. Attended local schools, including Jefferson High in district he now represents. Graduated from U. C. L. A. with A.B. in Economics. Graduate of Institute of Government, U. S. C. Active for a number of years in juvenile delinquency prevention work, Los Angeles County. His first legislation as a Member of the Assembly gave legal recognition to the Co-ordinating Council movement to help youth. Has been engaged in insurance and an automobile appliance business, and, at present, is co-partner of Hawkins Realty Company. Resides in Los Angeles. Mason, and active in civic, church, and social clubs throughout the State. Elected to Assembly, 1934; re-elected every two years thereafter on both Republican and Democratic tickets. Has served as Chairman, Committees on Public Utilities, Unemployment, and Labor and Capital; and Special Subcommittees on Housing, Rapid Transit, and Sales Taxes. In 1953, elected to Rules Committee of Assembly; re-elected to Rules Committee, 1955 and 1957. Serves as Chairman of its Subcommittee on Legislative Procedure and for the Legislator's Orientation Courses.

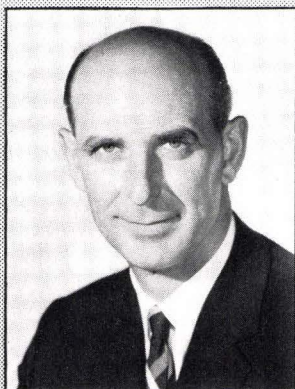
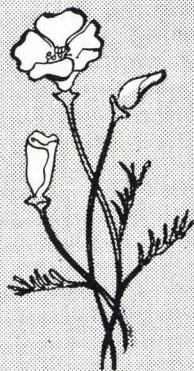
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DON A. ALLEN, SR., Sixty-third District. Democrat. Born in Iowa. Educated in public schools of Iowa and Nebraska. Graduated from MCI Service Schools as a civil engineer; additional courses in Engineering, Science, Management, War Training at U. S. C. and Cal. Tech. Served with Intelligence Section, U. S. Marines, Expeditionary. Married former Margaret Rogers; one son, Staff Sergeant Don A. Allen, Jr., U. S. M. C.; two grandchildren. Commander, Belleau Woods Post 1035, V. F. W., two terms. Member, Elks Lodge 99; Past Troop Committeeman, Boy Scouts; Ahepa; United Commercial Travelers; Crenshaw Sportsmen; Chamber of Commerce; and other civic groups. Life member, Optimists. Elected to Assembly, 1938; re-elected, 1940, '42, '44, '46. During this period, he served on 33 major Assembly committees, including War Council. Elected to the Los Angeles City Council, 1947, serving until his re-election to the Assembly in 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Fish and Game; Military and Veterans Affairs; Revenue and Taxation; and the California Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.

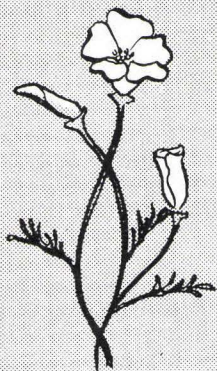
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



PATRICK D. MCGEE
SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRICT
(RESIGNED AUGUST 21, 1957)



LOU CUSANOVICH
SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRICT
(ELECTED NOVEMBER 19, 1957)



JESSE M. UNRUH
SIXTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

PATRICK D. MCGEE, Sixty-fourth District. Republican. Born on farm near Osceola, Ontario, Canada, March 5, 1916. Attended public schools, Canada and Detroit, Mich.; Holy Cross Seminary; Notre Dame, 1930-36; University of Portland, Ore., 1936-38. Worked in packing houses, San Jose, 1938; and for Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., 1939-40. Royal Canadian Air Force, 1941-43. U. S. Navy, 1943-45. Lt. Commander, USNR. Married Eleanor Grace Cornehl, 1944; one son, Thomas D'Arcy. Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1948. Research Attorney, District Court of Appeal, L. A., 1948-50. Law practice, Encino, since 1950. Member, Bd. Directors, Reseda Y. M. C. A.; American Legion; V. F. W.; Canadian Legion; L. A. Big Brothers, Inc., Encino C. of C.; Civitan; Saints and Sinners; Notre Dame and Trojan Clubs. Elected to Assembly, 1950; re-elected, 1952, 1954, and 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Judiciary; member, C., P., & P. W.; Fish and Game; Industrial Relations; and the Joint Committee on Water Resources Development Problems. Elected to Los Angeles City Council, April 2, 1957. Resigned from the Assembly, August 21, 1957.

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LOU CUSANOVICH, Sixty-fourth District. Republican. Born in Los Angeles, 1912; a member of a five-generation California family. Attended Commonwealth Elementary School; Virgil Junior High School; Hollywood High School; and Southwestern University, where he studied Business and Accounting. Married to the former Elizabeth McElroy October 9, 1937; and has two sons, Michael, age 16; and Gerald, age 14. Lumber business manager. He is an indefatigable worker on behalf of youth and charitable organizations. Former Assistant Superintendent and Executive Director of Activities at McKinley Home for Boys, helping with the rehabilitation of boys from broken homes. Active in Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout work. Member, Valley Area Welfare Board, Community Chest; and has headed several Red Cross campaigns in the San Fernando Valley. Former member, Board of Directors, San Fernando Valley Welfare Planning Council. President, 1949, and Secretary since 1952, of the Van Nuys Kiwanis Club. Secretary, Kiwanis Division 25, since 1953. Chairman, Kiwanis' work with underprivileged children, Cal.-Nevada-Hawaii Dist., two years. Member Elks. Elected to Assembly at special election held Nov. 19, 1957. Member, Interim Committees on Education; Fish and Game; and Industrial Relations.

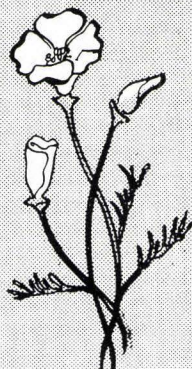
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JESSE M. UNRUH, Sixty-fifth District. Democrat. Born in Newton, Kansas, September 30, 1922. Attended Roosevelt Grammar School, Kansas; Swenson Grammar and High School, Texas; Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas; and University of Southern California, A.B. degree; and had 1½ years of graduate study. Established residence in California at Hawthorne in 1941. Married Virginia June Lemon November 2, 1943; five children: Bruce, 11; Bradley, 9; Robert, 7; Randall, 5; and Linda Lu, 2. Presently engaged in the business of transportation and economics. Served in U. S. Naval Air Corps for 37 months during World War II, with 21 months overseas duty. Member, American Legion; Crenshaw and Southside Chamber of Commerce; Angeles-Mesa P.T.A.; National Urban League; Artus Professional Economics Fraternity. Sustaining member, Woodcraft Rangers and Boy Scouts. Elected to Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Finance and Insurance; and member, Industrial Relations; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works. Chairman, Subcommittees on Beaches and Parks, and Lending and Fiscal Agencies. Member, Joint Legislative Tax Committee.

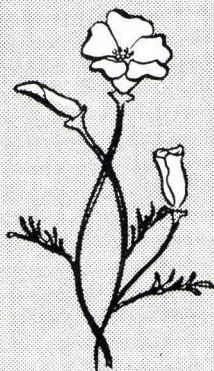
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



CHARLES H. WILSON
SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



CLAYTON A. DILLS
SIXTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT



VINCENT THOMAS
SIXTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

CHARLES H. WILSON, Sixty-sixth District. Democrat. Born in Magna, Utah. February 15, 1917. Family moved to Long Beach, California, in 1921. Attended 59th Street Grammar School in Los Angeles and Inglewood High School. Married Betty Gibbel March 23, 1947; four sons, Steve, age 10; Donald, age 8; Kenneth, age 4; and Billy, age 1. Insurance Broker. Resides in Los Angeles. Enlisted in U. S. Army, June 15, 1942; honorably discharged as Staff Sergeant December 21, 1945; served two years overseas in European Theatre of War. Member, Angeles Mesa Masonic Lodge 625; Al Malaikah Shrine; Inglewood Elks Lodge 1492; Inglewood American Legion Post 188; Rotary Club of Southwest Los Angeles; Board of Managers, Crenshaw YMCA; Southside Chamber of Commerce; Inglewood Chamber of Commerce; Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1331. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956, without opposition. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Revenue and Taxation; member, Finance and Insurance; Military and Veterans Affairs; Public Utilities and Corporations; Transportation and Commerce. Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Utilities Commission Safety Regulations. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Assessment Practices..

* * *

CLAYTON A. DILLS, Sixty-seventh District. Democrat. Born on a farm near Rosston, Texas, April 2, 1908. Educated in the public schools of Texas, Arizona, and California. Came to California with his parents in 1925. Married to Mary E. Campbell. Has two children, Doris L. Dills, age 24; and Richard E. Dills, age 21. Resides in Gardena. Businessman and musician. Member, Lions Club; Elks Club; and Optimist Club. Elected to Assembly, 1942; re-elected, 1944, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, and '56. Vice Chairman, Committee on Revenue and Taxation, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950 Sessions. Chairman, Interim Committee on Cemeteries, 1949 and 1950. Chairman, Interim Committee on Funeral Parlors, 1951 and 1952. Member, California Commission on Interstate Cooperation 1951, '52, '53, '54, '55, and '56. Chairman, California Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1957 and 1958. Vice Chairman, Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Joint Agricultural and Livestock Problems; Public Health; Public Utilities and Corporations; and Transportation and Commerce.

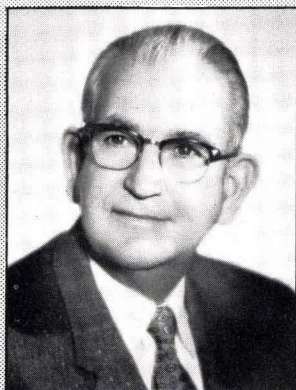
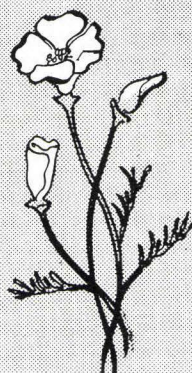
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VINCENT THOMAS, Sixty-eighth District. Democrat. Attended Prescott Grammar School, Oakland, 1918-19. Moved to San Pedro, 1919. Attended Fifth Street Grammar School, and graduated from San Pedro High School, 1928, receiving Ephebian Ring for scholarship and character. Attended University of Santa Clara, Ph.B. degree 1932; Law School, University of Santa Clara, 1932-34; Loyola Law School, 1934-36. Minor sports coach, University of Santa Clara, 1930-34; physical education instructor, 1933-34; football, Santa Clara, 1929-31. Presidential Elector, 1940, 1944. Member, Elks and Redmen. Married Mary Di Carlo, Nov. 5, 1947. One daughter, Mary Virginia, born Oct. 20, 1951; and one son, Vincent, Jr., born Dec. 4, 1954. Elected to Assembly, 1940; re-elected, 1942, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56. Member, Standing and Interim Coms. on Fish and Game; Revenue and Taxation; Civil Service and State Personnel; Constitutional Amendments; and Joint Legislative Tax Committee. Member, Commission on Interstate Cooperation; and Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission.

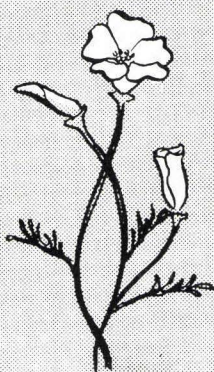
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



CARLEY V. PORTER
SIXTY-NINTH DISTRICT



WILLIAM S. GRANT
SEVENTIETH DISTRICT



LELAND M. BACKSTRAND
SEVENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

CARLEY V. PORTER, Sixty-ninth District. Democrat. Born in Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 19, 1906. Moved to California, 1917. Attended Loyola and Inglewood High Schools; Compton Junior College; and U. S. C., receiving A.B. degree, 1936. Married Marie Walton, October 20, 1934; and has one son, Carl William. Compton Businessman, and teacher of history and speech at Excelsior High School and Long Beach City College. Past President, Compton Junior College School Board; Compton Rotary Club; and Willowbrook Coordinating Council. Army instructor, Santa Ana Army Air Base, 1942-46. Member, Bd. Trustees, Norwalk State Hospital; Phi Delta Kappa; Phi Kappa Tau; Elks; Moose; Democratic County Committee, 69th Assembly District; and Veterans Service Center Board. Deputy Commission, Boy Scouts. Red Cross Chairman. Elected to Assembly, 1949; re-elected, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, and at 1958 primary. Member, Committees on Education; Elections and Reapportionment; Livestock and Dairies; Ways and Means; and Joint Int. Com. on Water Problems. Chairman, Subcommittees on Bonded Indebtedness of School Districts (Ed.); Public Health, Industrial Relations, Social Welfare, and Employment (W. & M.); and Joint Subcommittee on Financial and Economic Policy for State Water Projects (Jt. Water Problems). Chairman, Los Angeles County Delegation.

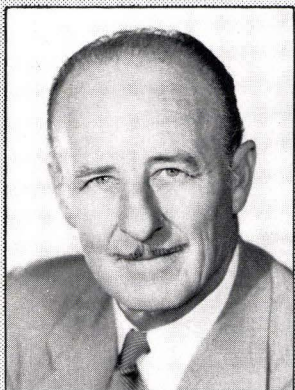
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WILLIAM S. GRANT, Seventieth District. Republican. Born in California. Educated in Southern California schools. Honorary degree, Master of Humanities. Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Married Ethel Ada Walter Nov. 5, 1930. Resides in Long Beach. With Union Oil Co. many years (8 years in Far East), handling industrial relations problems and employment. Member, many groups working for humane causes or civic and community improvement. Served on committees for improved transportation, airport, bond, and shoreline development. Director, Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.; Los Altos Y.M.C.A. Former Director, Community Chest Convention Bur.; Planning Comn.; Philharmonic Society; and many other Long Beach activities. Member, N.S.G.W.; Masons; Elks; Moose. Past President, Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. First elected to Assembly, 1947, serving 6 years; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Chairman, Com. on Elections and Reapportionment; member, Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; Public Health; Fish and Game; Joint Legislative Com. for Revision of Education Code. Author, bills providing for Long Beach State College; National Guard Armory; State Recreation Comn.; outdoor summer training camps for school children; salary increases for Court Attaches, and improvements in Child Care Center program.

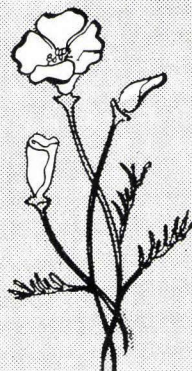
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LELAND M. BACKSTRAND, Seventy-first District. Republican. Born in Los Angeles, April 8, 1899. Attended Riverside public schools and Pomona College, Claremont, graduating with B.A. degree. Married Dorothy Iversen, July 14, 1923; and has one son, Leland I. Backstrand. Insurance and real estate broker. S.A.T.C., 1918. Member, Masonic and Elks Lodges; Optimist Club; Hi Twelve Club; American Legion; Native Sons of the Golden West; Commonwealth Club of California. Member, Southern Council, California State Chamber of Commerce Highway Committee. Elected to Assembly, 1952; re-elected, 1954, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Industrial Relations; Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation and Commerce. Chairman, Subcommittee on Southern California of Transportation and Commerce. Vice Chairman, Joint Interim Committee on Highway Problems. Chairman, Joint Subcommittee on Highway Operations. Member, Colorado River Boundary Commission.

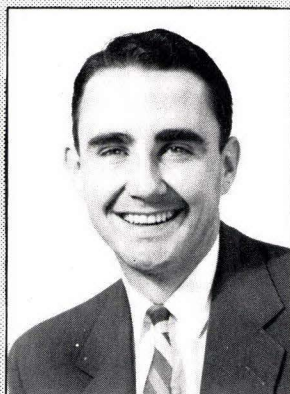
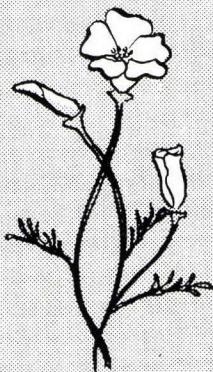
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



EUGENE G. NISBET
SEVENTY-SECOND DISTRICT



JACK A. BEAVER
SEVENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



BRUCE WILSON SUMNER
SEVENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

EUGENE G. NISBET, Seventy-second District. Democrat. Born in Virginia, Illinois, in 1896. Moved to Upland, California, in 1907. Attended Upland Elementary School; Chappey Union High School; University of Southern California, one year; and Stanford University, three years. Citrus grower. Resides in Upland. Unmarried. Served overseas in the United States Army during World War I. Member, American Legion. Served as a member of the Upland City Council for 16 years; and as Mayor of the City of Upland for 12 years. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Constitutional Amendments; and member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Fish and Game; Manufacturing, Oil, and Mining Industry; and Municipal and County Government. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Water Resources Development Problems.

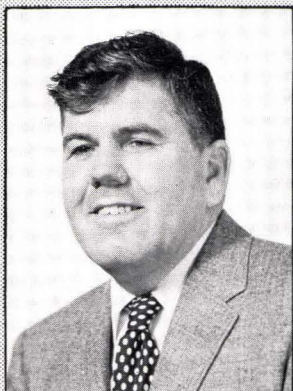
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JACK A. BEAVER, Seventy-third District. Republican. Born in Portland, Oregon, December 1, 1918. Family established residence in California at Beverly Hills in 1931. Attended Beverly Hills Grammar and High Schools; graduate of University of California at Los Angeles, A.B. degree. Married Mary Margaret English October 10, 1941; and has three children, Meredith, age 11; Timothy, age 6; and Patrick, age 4. Insurance broker and citrus grower. Resides in Redlands. Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Air Force; Squadron Commander, U. S. Air Force (China-India), World War II; Director of Operations, Air Force Intelligence (Korea). Member, Masons; Elks; Kiwanis; and American Legion. Elected to the Assembly, November, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Rules; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Finance and Insurance; Government Organization; and Ways and Means. Chairman, Subcommittee on Water Project Uses of Atomic Energy. Member, Joint Interim Committees on Interhouse Co-operation; Legislative Procedure; and Water Problems.

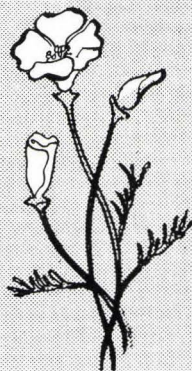
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BRUCE WILSON SUMNER, Seventy-fourth District. Republican. Attorney. Born in Bozeman, Montana, July 1, 1924. Established residence in California at Laguna Beach in 1951. Attended University of Minnesota, B.A., 1946; LL.B., 1949. Married Virginia Ann Kuck March 22, 1947; two children, Scott Paul, age 5; Ann Elizabeth, age 3. Served as Infantry Platoon Leader, Guam and China, with U. S. Marine Corps, World War II; Intelligence Officer, Korea, during the Korean conflict. Member, Elks; St. Joseph's Hospital Advisory Council; Executive Board of the Orange Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America; Jaycees. Past Director, Santa Ana Junior C. of C. Active in Community Chest, Red Cross, Heart Fund drives. Past Chairman, Santa Ana Frolic. Past National Committeeman, Young Republicans of California. Member, State Republican Platform Committee. Deputy Public Defender, Orange County, three years. Secretary-treasurer, Cal. Public Defender and Legal Aid Assn., 1954. Elected to Assembly, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Constitutional Amendments; member, Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Judiciary; Social Welfare; Ways and Means; and Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice. Selected one of five outstanding young men of California for 1957 by California Junior Chamber of Commerce.

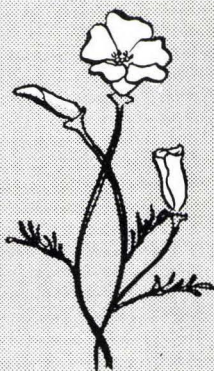
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



RICHARD THOMAS HANNA
SEVENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT



LEVERETTE D. HOUSE
SEVENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT



SHERIDAN NORRIS HEGLAND
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

RICHARD THOMAS HANNA, Seventy-fifth District. Democrat. Born in Kemmerer, Wyoming, June 9, 1914. Moved to Long Beach, California, with his family in 1923. Attended Lynwood and Horace Mann, Compton, Grammar Schools; Compton Union High School; Pasadena Junior College, A.A. degree; University of California at Los Angeles, B.A. degree; and U. C. L. A. Law School, LL.B. degree. Married Doris Muriel Jenks April 1, 1945; and has one daughter, Pamela, age 10. Attorney-at-law. Resides in Garden Grove. Served in the Navy Air Corps during World War II. Member, Lions; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion; Elks; and Lambda Chi Alpha and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities. Elected to the Assembly at special election in 1956; re-elected in November, 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Education; Judiciary; Livestock and Dairies; Public Health. Chairman, Subcommittee on Accident Prevention. Member, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice; and Joint Committee on the Public Education System.

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LEVERETTE D. HOUSE, Seventy-sixth District. Democrat. Born in Texas. Moved to Imperial, California, in 1922, where he attended grammar and high school. Wholesale oil distributor. Resides in Brawley. Married Hazel Cassatt in 1929; three daughters: Helen (House) Seabolt, 21; Pauline, 13; and Jane, 11. Member, First Methodist Church, Brawley. Past President, Brawley Rotary Club; Imperial Lions Club; Del Rio Country Club. Past Master, Masonic Imperial Lodge 390; a Royal Arch Mason; Thirty-second Degree Mason; and former DeMolay Chapter Dad. Member, Brawley Elks Club. Former Director, Brawley Chamber of Commerce. Chairman of Brawley Polio Drive, two years; and served on County Polio Board. Both Mr. and Mrs. House are interested in the young people of their community, serving on PTA boards, Campfire and Church Youth groups. Heading Mr. House's legislative interests are measures affecting agriculture, highways, schools, and water developments. He believes that Imperial Valley is a monument of the wonders that can be wrought by the addition of water to rich desert lands. Elected to the Assembly in 1956. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Agriculture; Education; Revenue and Taxation; and Transportation and Commerce.

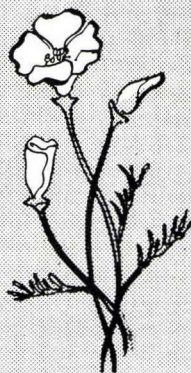
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SHERIDAN NORRIS HEGLAND, Seventy-seventh District. Democrat. Born in Madison, South Dakota. Established residence in California at Palo Alto in 1930. Attended Sioux City Central High School and Stanford University, graduating with A.B. and A.M. degrees. Married Edwina Kenney December 30, 1932; and has two children, Sherina, age 21; and Kenney, age 17. Former newspaper publisher. Elected to the Assembly, 1954; re-elected, 1956. Major author of State Scholarship Act, enacted in 1955. Author of original resolution which called for expansion of Scripps Institution into a full fledged branch of the University of California in San Diego County. Author of 1958 legislation to curb "Diploma Mill" rackets. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Education; and Municipal and County Government. Chairman, Subcommittee on Impact of Tax-Exempt Land and Facilities on Local Tax Bases. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Revision of the Education Code.

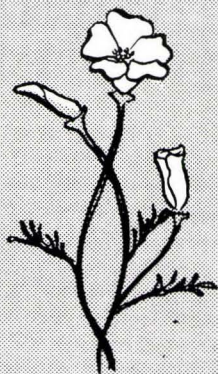
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



FRANK LUCKEL
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT



GEORGE GOEDEL CRAWFORD
SEVENTY-NINTH DISTRICT



JACK SCHRADER
EIGHTIETH DISTRICT

FRANK LUCKEL, Seventy-eighth District. Republican. Born in Los Angeles. Attended Temple Street Grammar School, Los Angeles; Washington School, North Pasadena; Pasadena High School; U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, B.S. degree. Married Gladys Martha Pennell of Berkeley, May 27, 1913; one daughter, Frances Holland, wife of Lt. Col. Paul Maurice Jones, U.S.M.C. Resides in San Diego. Retired U. S. Navy Captain. Active duty, U. S. Navy, 1906-1937; retired, 1937. Recalled to active duty, 1941, in charge of censorship, Alaska, Aleutians, and Pacific Northwest. Again retired in 1946. Member, Bd. Directors, Goodwill Industries, Inc., San Diego. Member, San Diego Club; Masonic Lodge; Eagles; American Legion; AMVETS; V.F.W. Honorary member, Fleet Reserve Assn. Member, Military Order of World Wars I and II. Member, San Diego County Historical Days Assn. Member of vestry, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, 1937-41. Assistant to President, San Diego Trust & Savings Bank, 1937-41. State Pilot Commissioner, San Diego Harbor, 1937-41. Elected to Assembly. 1946; re-elected, 1948, '50, '52, '54, '56. Chairman, Transportation and Commerce Committee, 1949, '50, '51, '52, '57, and '58 Sessions. Member, Standing and Interim Committees on G. E. & E.; Manufacturing, Oil, & Mining Industry; Public Utilities & Corporations. Member, Joint State Capitol Committee.

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GEORGE GOEDEL CRAWFORD, Seventy-ninth District. Republican. Born in San Diego, California, August 9, 1920. Fourth generation San Diegan. Attended Edison Grammar and Herbert Hoover High Schools in San Diego; San Diego State College; and Balboa University, receiving LL.B. degree. Married Esther Fitzenmeyer January 31, 1943; and has two children, Toni Diane, age 10; and Cheryl Anne, age 7. Served in the U. S. Air Corps, 1942-1947; and was a Prisoner of War for 14 months. Presently a Major in the U. S. Air Force Reserve. Member, Masons; Rotary; American Legion; and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Formerly Assistant City Prosecutor for the City of San Diego. Elected to the Assembly, November 6, 1956. Vice Chairman, Standing and Interim Committees on Public Health; and member, Education; Judiciary; Military and Veterans Affairs; and Revenue and Taxation. Chairman, Subcommittees on Police Administration; Scholarships; and Hospitals and Medical Care Facilities. Member, Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice.

* * *

JACK SCHRADE, Eightieth District. Republican. Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1902. Received his education in Pennsylvania and New York. Established residence in California in 1926 (San Diego County). Director of Southland Savings and Loan Association. Retired rancher and business man. Member, Rotary; Eagles; Elks; Moose; El Cajon Valley Club; Farm Bureau; Highway 94 Club; Highway 80 Association; Chamber of Commerce; Mother Goose Parade Association; El Cajon Police Posse; Y.M.C.A. Honorary member, Lions Club and Kiwanis Club. Past president of many state, county, and local organizations. Vice President and Director of Helix Irrigation District for 12 years. Elected to the Assembly in 1954; re-elected in 1956. Member of Assembly Standing and Interim Committees on Rules; Agriculture; Conservation, Planning, and Public Works; Fish and Game; and Ways and Means. Member, Joint Interim Committee on Legislative Procedure; and Joint Interim Committee on Water Problems.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Recognizing the need for an independent audit in addition to the internal audit conducted within the executive branch of State Government, the State Legislature created the Joint Legislative Audit Committee and the Office of the Auditor General in 1955.

The Joint Legislative Audit Committee determines the policies of the Auditor General, reviews his reports, and makes recommendations to the Legislature and the houses thereof concerning (1) matters disclosed by audit reports, (2) the revenues and expenditures of the State, and (3) other pertinent matters. The committee has a continuing existence and may meet, act, and conduct its business at any place within the State at any time.

The committee consists of three Members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and three Members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

The Auditor General and his staff are appointed by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

It is the duty of the Auditor General to examine and report upon the financial statements of state funds prepared by the executive branch of the State to the end that the Legislature will be informed independently as to whether such statements present fairly the financial position of state funds and the results of their operations.

In addition, it is the duty of the Auditor General to make such special audits and investigations of any agency, whether created by Constitution or otherwise, as may be requested by the Legislature or any committee of the Legislature through the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

In order to perform the duties set forth above, the Auditor General has access to and the authority to examine during regular business hours, any and all books, accounts, reports, vouchers, correspondence files, and other records, bank accounts, and money or other property, of any agency of the State whether created by Constitution or otherwise.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Assemblymen</i>
Arthur H. Breed, Jr., Vice Chairman	Caspar W. Weinberger, Chairman
Hugh P. Donnelly	Glenn E. Coolidge
J. Howard Williams	Jesse M. Unruh

AUDITOR GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL STAFF MEMBERS

William H. Merrifield, Auditor General	John E. Finnstrom, Audit Manager
John W. Shoemaker, Deputy Auditor General	Samuel S. Yngve, Audit Manager
	Walter J. Quinn, Audit Manager

OFFICES OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE AND THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Room 430, State Capitol

JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

The present Chairman of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee is Senator Arthur A. Breed, Jr., appointed November 15, 1956.

The Legislative Analyst is Mr. A. Alan Post who has served in that capacity since 1949.

By a Joint Rule of both houses, the Legislature in 1941 created the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, consisting at that time of five Members of the Senate and five Members of the Assembly, for the purpose of providing the Legislature with its own independent source of fiscal and research information. To secure the research and technical assistance required, the committee was empowered to employ a Legislative Auditor and necessary technical staff.

Chapter 176, Statutes of 1957, changed the designation of the Legislative Auditor to the title of Legislative Analyst. Also, Chapter 340, Statutes of 1957, increased the membership of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee from its original 10 members to 14 members: seven members of the Senate appointed by the Committee on Rules, and seven members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker.

The Legislative Analyst, on behalf of the committee, conducts a continuous research and fact-finding program on the operation of state government with particular emphasis upon preparing a critical analysis of the Governor's Budget, all appropriation bills, revenue bills, and government reorganization bills. The Legislative Analyst is requested to make specific recommendations on each item of appropriation in the Budget Bill and all special appropriation bills. Each year findings and recommendations on each item of appropriation in the Budget Bill are reflected in the Legislative Analyst's publication, "Analysis of the Budget Bill," a printed volume containing a detailed critique of the administration's proposed budget. Extensive research work is also performed for members and committees of the Legislature upon request. The nature and contents of all reports are a matter of confidentiality between the staff and the requesting member or committee of the Legislature.

Several duties of the Legislative Analyst are specifically enumerated in the Joint Rules as follows:

1. To ascertain facts and make recommendations concerning the State's Budget, revenues, expenditures, and organization;
2. To assist the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee in considering the Budget and all bills carrying express or implied appropriations and all legislation affecting state departments and their efficiency; and to appear before and assist any other legislative committee upon instruction by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee;
3. To provide all legislative committees and members of the Legislature with information obtained under the direction of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee;

4. To receive working papers and reports from all interim committees which have completed their work;

5. To maintain a record of all work performed by the Legislative Analyst under the direction of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and to keep and make available all documents and data submitted to him by any Senate, Assembly, or joint committee.

The Legislative Analyst is also designated to act as custodian of the records filed by Legislative Advocates pursuant to law.

The staff of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, under direction of the Legislative Analyst, consists of approximately 30 research technicians and specialists in various fields.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE

Senators

Arthur H. Breed, Jr.
J. Howard Williams
F. Presley Abshire
John A. Murdy, Jr.
Hugh M. Burns
James J. McBride
Louis G. Sutton

Assemblymen

Glenn E. Coolidge
Lloyd W. Lowrey
William A. Munnell
John L. E. Collier
Caspar W. Weinberger
Frank P. Belotti
Lester A. McMillan

PRINCIPAL STAFF OF THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

A. Alan Post, Legislative Analyst
Gilbert G. Lentz, Assistant Legislative Analyst
Wallace W. Kelso, Chief Administrative Analyst
Arthur E. Buck, Jr., Chief Administrative Analyst

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The present Legislative Counsel is Mr. Ralph N. Kleps, who has served as such since July 1, 1950.

The principal duty of the Legislative Counsel is to provide legal assistance to Members of the Legislature and other state officials in the drafting and amending of legislative measures, and advising them as to the constitutionality or legal efficacy of proposed or pending measures.

California was among the earlier states to provide its Legislature with such assistance. The Office of Legislative Counsel was created by statute in 1913, and its work was commenced early in 1914. The statute creating the office requires that the Legislative Counsel be chosen without reference to party affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He is elected by the Legislature by concurrent resolution at the beginning of each regular session. The staff assisting the Legislative Counsel is appointed by him under the State Civil Service Law.

Headquarters are in the State Capitol close to the Senate and Assembly Chambers. A branch office for the convenience of Members of the Legislature residing distant from Sacramento is maintained in Los Angeles.

The Legislative Counsel is the legal adviser in matters of legislation not only to the Legislature as a whole, but also to each individual member. He is required by law to keep all requests made of him confidential until otherwise directed by the member making the request. This strict observance of the confidential relationship of attorney and client assures each legislator that his communications to the Legislative Counsel will not be revealed to any person without the legislator's consent; with this single exception, that, as provided by joint rule, whenever the Legislative Counsel gives an opinion concerning a pending measure, he must send a copy of such opinion to the legislator who introduced the measure.

During the February recess, following the portion of the general session devoted to the introduction of bills, the office prepares for publication a *Legislative Digest* of all measures introduced, and also prepares tables identifying those sections of existing law which would be amended, repealed, or modified by these measures. A *Subject List* which indexes the contents of all bills is also published.

When a legislative bill has passed both houses and is sent to the Governor for approval, the office, upon request of the Governor, reports to him as to the legal scope and effect of the measure. A copy of the report is given the member who introduced the bill.

As soon as possible after the end of the bill-signing period, the Legislative Counsel publishes a *Summary Digest* of all statutes enacted and of all constitutional amendments proposed. This publication is usually ready for distribution within two to four weeks after the close of bill-signing period, well before the date that most of the new statutes become effective. It serves as a guide to changes in the law until the statutes can be published in volume form.

Meanwhile the office is also preparing the marginal notes and the indices and tables which make up the *Appendix* to the bound volume of the *Statutes*.

The heaviest workload for the Legislative Counsel occurs immediately preceding, during, and following the legislative sessions; but there are also many calls upon him during the interim between sessions. Members of the Legislature and other state officers frequently request information concerning legislative matters or require drafting assistance. A large part of the work during this time is for interim legislative committees, assisting them in the conduct of their studies, and in drafting legislation recommended by them. Under certain circumstances, the Legislative Counsel may also assist sponsors of initiative measures in the drafting of their proposals.

Other state officers avail themselves of the specialized services of the staff of the Legislative Counsel by contracting with him for technical assistance in drafting departmental rules and regulations, or in the compilation of the laws of this State administered by a department and, for convenience, published by it in pamphlet form. Another such service is the preparation and editing of the codes as published by the Documents Section of the State Division of Printing.

During the past several years frequent special sessions of the Legislature have been held. The work of the Legislative Counsel in connection with such sessions is, upon a smaller scale, the same as for the regular sessions.

The Legislative Counsel also edits the *Ballot Pamphlet*, a publication issued by the Secretary of State prior to each general election and containing the text of each proposed constitutional amendment and initiative measure to be voted upon, as well as an impartial analysis prepared by the Legislative Counsel.

He has the duty to advise the Legislature from time to time as to legislation necessary to maintain the codes upon a current basis.

The Legislative Counsel is ex officio a member of the California Commission on Uniform State Laws and the California Law Revision Commission.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Ralph N. Kleps, Legislative Counsel
Chas. W. Johnson, Chief Deputy
A. C. Morrison, Principal Deputy
George H. Murphy, Principal Deputy

Main Office
3021 State Capitol, Sacramento

Branch Office
311 State Building, Los Angeles

CITIZENS LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission was created by Chapter 1481 of the Statutes of 1957 in order to provide the Legislature and Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure with needed advice and information regarding proposed changes in the Legislature's procedure and staff.

The law provides that the commission shall consist of not less than 25 persons appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure. The commission membership must be selected in such fashion that the interests of various groups throughout the State, including management, labor, women's clubs, the press, and the universities are represented to the fullest extent possible. The commission selects its own chairman, who has the power to appoint an executive committee, and such other committees as the commission determines.

The members of the commission serve without compensation, but each member is allowed actual expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties.

The commission assists and advises the Joint Committee on Legislative Procedure in its deliberations on possible improvements in the procedures and staffing of the Legislature, and must report its recommendations to the Legislature from time to time. Two such reports have already been submitted to the Legislature; one appears in the Assembly Journal for May 14, 1957, and the other in the Assembly Journal of the 1958 First Extraordinary Session for March 5, 1958.

Recommendations of the commission which have been incorporated into constitutional amendments, and which will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, include: Elimination of the constitutional recess at general sessions (in the odd-numbered years) the fixing of legislative salaries by statute rather than by constitutional provision; and the exclusion of Saturdays and Sundays from the 120-day limitation on the length of general sessions.

Another recommendation made by the commission is that more administrative assistance be given to Members of the Legislature. The commission is continuing its study of the legislative committee system; legislative printing; and other important questions involving the legislative process. Recommendations on these questions will be presented to the Legislature in 1959.

Besides supervising the conduct of reform in legislative procedure, the commission has been exceedingly helpful in communicating the needs of the reform to the general public.

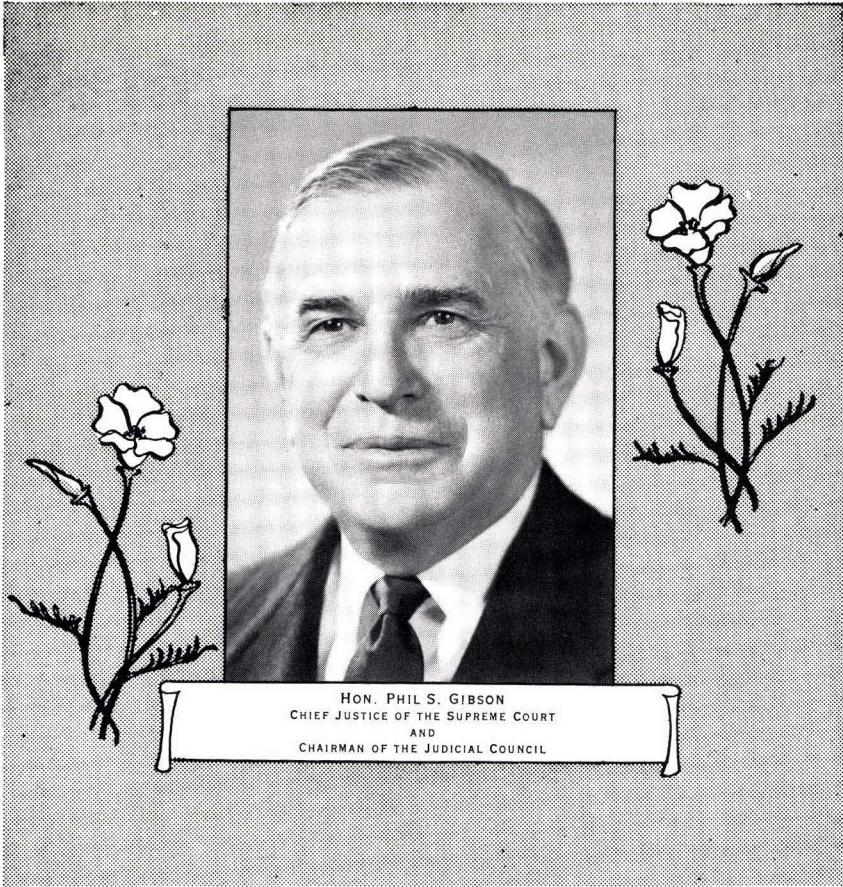
MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Mrs. Jack Abrahamson
 George H. Armacost
 John D. Babbage
 Don Belding
 Earl C. Bolton
 Bartley Cavanaugh
 Justus F. Craemer
 Winston Crouch
 Thomas J. Cunningham
 T. H. DeLap
 John Despol
 Nils Eklund
 Douglas Giddings
 Richard Graves
 Lloyd E. Graybiel
 Ruth Church Gupta
 James Guthrie
 C. J. Haggerty
 Herbert Hanley
 Joseph C. Houghteling
 Richard Johnsen, Jr.
 Gardiner Johnson

Henry J. Kaiser, Jr.
 Vincent Kennedy
 Dan Kimball
 Mabel E. Kinney
 T. F. Knight, Jr.
 Edward D. Landels
 Paul R. Leake
 A. O. Lefors
 J. Lafe Ludwig
 Robert E. McKay
 George McLain
 Julian McPhee
 Thomas Mellon
 Theodore Meriam
 Frank C. Newman
 George J. O'Brien
 John O'Connell
 William Orrick, Jr.
 Franklin S. Payne
 Lester A. Price
 Harold Quinton
 Russell Quisenberry

Charles Randolph
 Fred H. Rohr
 Louis A. Rozzoni
 Mrs. Russell Scott
 George Sears
 George Sehlmeier
 Stanford Shaw
 Charles Watt Smith
 Joseph E. Smith
 M. R. Sullivan
 Norman Sutherland
 Ben H. Swig
 Kenneth L. Thompson
 Samuel D. Thurman
 J. Clifton Toney
 Loran C. Vanderlip
 Todd Watkins
 William Watts
 Carl F. Wentz
 Scott Westcott
 Bux J. Winberg
 Mildred Younger

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT



HON. PHIL S. GIBSON
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
AND
CHAIRMAN OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

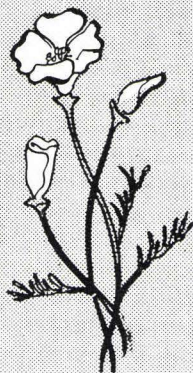
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

HON. PHIL S. GIBSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the Judicial Council, Chairman of the Commission on Qualifications of Judicial Appointments, and President of the Board of Directors of Hastings College of Law, was born and educated in Missouri. He received A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Missouri and did post graduate work at the Inns of Court in London. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws have been conferred upon him by Southwestern University, University of Missouri, College of the Pacific, McGeorge College of Law, and University of Southern California. During World War I, he served with combat troops in France. After being admitted to the California Bar in 1923, he practiced law in Los Angeles. He was serving as Director of Finance when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in August, 1939. In June of 1940, he was appointed Chief Justice. Married to Victoria Glennon; they have one son, Blaine Alan.

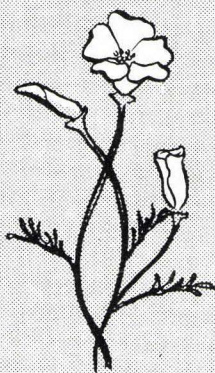
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT



HON. JOHN WESLEY SHENK
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



HON. JESSE WASHINGTON CARTER
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



HON. ROGER JOHN TRAYNOR
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

HON. JOHN WESLEY SHENK was born in Shelburne, Vermont, February 7, 1875, son of John Wesley and Susanna Cake Brooks Shenk. Attended public schools in Nebraska; Ohio Wesleyan University, A.B., 1900; LL.D., 1930; University of Michigan Law School, J.D., as of Class of 1903; LL.D., 1955; University of Southern California, Order of the Coif, honorary, 1940, LL.D., 1950. Printer by trade. Filed on desert land, Imperial Valley, September, 1900. Teacher, one year in newly established Calexico District School. Admitted to Bar of California, 1903. Deputy and Assistant City Attorney, Los Angeles, 1906-1910; appointed City Attorney, August, 1910; elected, 1911. Appointed Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County, August, 1913; elected, 1914; re-elected, 1920. Appointed Associate Justice, Supreme Court, April 10, 1924; elected, 1924; re-elected 1930, 1942, and 1954. Member, Judicial Council since its organization. Veteran, Spanish-American War; served in Puerto Rico. Mason, Thirty-third Degree; Knight Templar; Shriner. Married Lenah R. Custer, June 29, 1907. Has two sons, Samuel Custer and John Wesley III. Five grandchildren.

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HON. JESSE WASHINGTON CARTER was born in Trinity County, Cal., Dec. 19, 1888; son of Asa Manning and Josephine Amanda (Sweet) Carter. Graduated from Golden Gate Law College, S. F., 1913, LL.B. Admitted to Cal. Bar, 1913; practiced in S. F., 1913-14; Redding, 1914-39. Dist. Atty., Shasta Co., 1919-27. City Atty., Mt. Shasta, 1927-39. Mem. Bd. Governors, State Bar, 1927-33. City Atty., Redding, 1937-39. State Senator, Fifth District, 1939. Associate Justice, Supreme Court, since Sept. 12, 1939. Practiced law, 1913-39, with offices at San Francisco, Redding, and Yreka. Conducted general practice with extensive trial and appeal work, participating as chief counsel in trial of over 1,000 cases in superior courts; handling over 300 cases on appeal. Hon. fellowship, American College Trial Layers, 1950; Hon. LL.D., Golden Gate College, 1956; mem. and Past Pres., Redding Rotary Club; Commonwealth Club Past Pres., Cal. State Horsemen's Assn., Past Master, Masonic Lodge, Hon. mem., S. F., L. A., and Shasta Co. Bar Assns. Married Tiny Elva Gish Aug. 7, 1910; children, Oliver Jesse, U. S. District Judge; Harlan Field; and Marian Rose (Mrs. Silvio Eugene Bui); married Jean Woodward, lawyer, April 18, 1952.

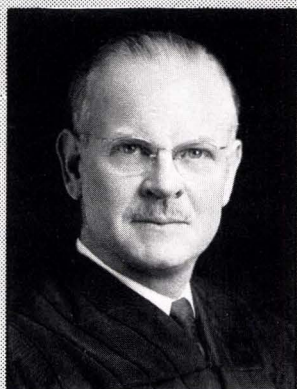
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HON. ROGER JOHN TRAYNOR was born in Park City, Utah, February 12, 1900. Attended Park City, Utah, public schools. Graduated from University of California with degrees of A.B., Ph.D., and J.D. Established residence in California, 1919. Served with U. S. Army, S. A. T. C., 1918. Professor of Law, University of California, 1929-1940. Consulting Tax Counsel, State Board of Equalization, 1932-1940. Consulting Expert, U. S. Treasury Department, 1937-1938. Deputy Attorney General February-August, 1940. Appointed to Supreme Court, July 1, 1940; elected, November 5, 1940; re-elected, November 7, 1950. Member, American Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Theta, and Order of the Coif. Married to Madeleine Lackman, August 23, 1933; and had three sons, John Michael, age 23; Joseph Malachy, age 21; and Stephen Pierre, deceased, December 5, 1952. Resides in Berkeley, California.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT



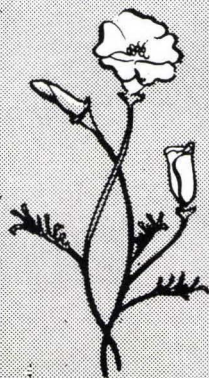
HON. B. REY SCHAUER
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



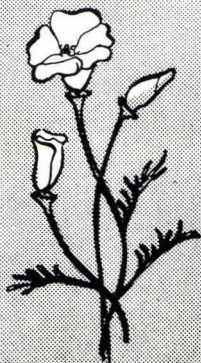
HON. HOMER R. SPENCE
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



HON. MARSHALL FRANCIS MCCOMB
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



WILLIAM I. SULLIVAN
CLERK



HON. B. REY SCHAUER, A.B., J.D., LL.D. Born in Santa Maria, California. Attended Santa Barbara public schools; Occidental College; U. S. C.; Southwestern U.; USNR Ed. Center; USN War Coll. (Cor.). Practiced law, 1913-1927. Judge, Superior Court, 1927-1941; Presiding Judge, 1941; Appellate Dept., 1935-1941. Presiding Justice, District Court of Appeal, 1941-1942; Associate Justice, Supreme Court, since 1942. Commander, USNR. Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee Conference, 1940; Naval Aide to Governor and General Liaison Officer, State Staff, 11th ND, 1941-1945. In superior court reorganized trial assignment system so that all ready cases went to trial on date set; originated questionnaire form system for Domestic Relations Court; reorganized administration of criminal case jury panel system, reducing costs over \$104,000 yearly; established first Labor Relations Dept., in a trial court in the U. S. (see 31 CLR 16). Member, National Council, B.S.A. Staff Commodore, Southern California Yachting Assn. Director, Aviation Country Club of California, and National Pilots Association. One son, Richard, age 28.

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HON. HOMER R. SPENCE was born in San Francisco, California, March 15, 1891. Graduated from Stanford University with A.B. degree, 1913; and J.D. degree, 1915. Practiced law in San Francisco and Alameda County, 1915-1927. Served 16 months in France during World War I as First Lieutenant, Field Artillery. Captain, Field Artillery Reserve Corps until 1935. Elected to the Assembly, 1920; re-elected, 1922 and 1924. Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly, 1925 Session. Secretary to Governor Young, 1927. Judge, Superior Court, Alameda County, 1927-1930. Associate Justice, District Court of Appeal, 1930-1945. Appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, January 2, 1945; elected, 1946, re-elected, 1950. Past President, Conference of California Judges. Member, Board of Trustees, Stanford University. Married Helen Browne in 1929 (deceased 1951). Has two sons: Maynard Roberts and Schuyler Deloss. Married Frances Davie Horton in 1952.

✓ ✓ ✓

HON. MARSHALL FRANCIS McCOMB was born in Denver, Colorado, May 6, 1894. Came to California in 1898. Received his education at Manual Arts High School; University of Southern California Preparatory School; Stanford University; and Yale University School of Law; graduating with degrees of A.B. and LL.B. Holds honorary degree of LL.D. from Loyola University, Los Angeles. Lieutenant Commander, United States Naval Reserve. Appointed Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court, October, 1927; elected, August, 1928; re-elected, August, 1934. Appointed to District Court of Appeal, March 15, 1937; elected, 1938; re-elected, 1940 and 1952. Appointed to Supreme Court, January 3, 1956; elected, November, 1956. Member, California Club; Los Angeles Country Club; Los Angeles Athletic Club; Bohemian Club; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Delta Chi; Delta Theta Phi; and Sigma Kappa.

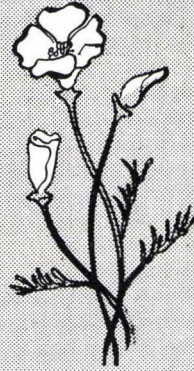
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WILLIAM I. SULLIVAN, Clerk, was born in San Francisco on September 7, 1900, son of Mary E. and William D. Sullivan. He attended the public schools, and is a graduate of the University of California (A.B. degree, 1922), and of Hastings College of the Law (LL.B. degree, 1924). Admitted to practice in March, 1924. Research Attorney of the Supreme Court for 21 years, serving for seven years as Chief Research Attorney. Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court and ex officio Secretary of the Judicial Council, August 3, 1946. He married Marion Rose Rogers on June 28, 1930.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



HON. RAYMOND ELMER PETERS
PRESIDING JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE



HON. ABSALOM FRANCIS BRAY
JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE



HON. FRED B. WOOD
JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE

HON. RAYMOND ELMER PETERS, Presiding Justice, First Appellate District, Division One. Born in Oakland, California, April 17, 1903. Attended Oakland public schools. Graduated from University of California, cum laude, with A.B. degree, 1925, J.D., 1927. Article editor, *California Law Review*, 1926-27. With State Corporation Department, 1927. Associated with Garret W. McEnerney, 1927-29. Private practice in partnership with Louis R. Deadrich in Oakland, 1929-30. Chief Law Secretary, Cal. Supreme Court, 1930-39. Chairman, Northern Cal. War Work Committee, State Bar, 1942-53. Board Directors, Legal Aid Society, Alameda Co., 1939-54. President, Northern California Service League, 1948 to date. Member, Judicial Council, 1948-52. President, Boalt Hall Alumni Association, 1955-56. Trustee, Franklin Hospital, 1956 to date. President, Intertribal Friendship House, 1955 to date. Appointed Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal, 1939; elected, 1940; re-elected, 1946. Married Marion Estabrook July 23, 1928; two children, Janet Estabrook Garrison, age 25; and Douglas Kirk, age 20. Member, Commonwealth Club; Delta Theta Phi; and Order of the Coif. Resides in Oakland. Outside activities: Rehabilitation work in the county jails, and working with the American Indians.

* * *

HON. ABSALOM FRANCIS BRAY, Justice, First Appellate District, Division One. Born in Butte, Montana, January 21, 1889. Attended Butte elementary and high schools; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael; and University of California (Hastings College of the Law), LL.B., 1910. Married Leila Elizabeth Veale, September 17, 1913. Has one son, Absalom Francis, Jr. Resides in Martinez. Member, Kiwanis; Sigma Chi; Phi Delta Phi; Theta Nu Epsilon; B.P.O.E.; F. & A.M.; I.O.O.F.; I.O.R.M.; Commonwealth Club of California (former member, Board Governors); 6th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.C.; S.F. Advisory Board, Salvation Army. Former President, Mt. Diablo Council, Boy Scouts of America. Judge, Superior Court, Contra Costa Co., 1935-1947. Food Administrator, Contra Costa Co., 1917-1919. Past President, Contra Costa Co. Development Assn. Former Deputy District Attorney, Contra Costa Co. Former City Attorney, Martinez, Pinole and Concord. Former member, Board Trustees, Alhambra Union High School and Martinez Elementary School Districts. Past President, California Conference of Judges. Member, Board of Directors, Hastings College of the Law. Appointed Justice, First District Court of Appeal, Division One, February 11, 1947; elected, November 2, 1948. Member, Judicial Council.

* * *

HON. FRED B. WOOD, Justice, First Appellate District, Division One. Born in Tecumseh, Michigan, June 15, 1888. Moved to California, 1904. Attended grammar and high schools of Tecumseh and Palo Alto. Graduated from Stanford University with A.B. and J.D. degrees. Married Alice L. Satterthwaite September 26, 1914. Two sons: Frederick B. and Perry S. Member of Commonwealth Club. Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel, 1914-1922. Legislative Counsel, January, 1927, to May 15, 1950. Ex officio Secretary, Cal. Code Commission, 1929 to May 15, 1950. Ex officio member, Cal. Commission on Uniform State Laws, and member, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1941 to May 15, 1950. Ex officio member, School Code Commission, 1928; State Personnel Board, 1934-1939; and Rules Codification Board, 1941-1947. Ex officio Secretary, Cal. Commission on County Home Rule and Constitutional Revision, 1930. Appointed Justice of the First District Court of Appeal, Division One, by Governor Warren in May of 1950, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Louis H. Ward; elected, November 7, 1950.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



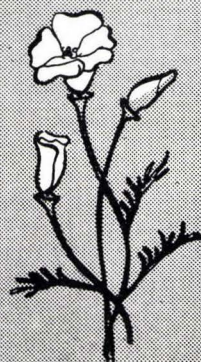
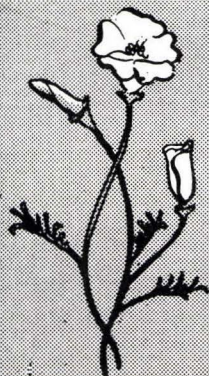
HON. HERBERT C. KAUFMAN
PRESIDING JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO
(APPOINTED MARCH 21, 1957)



HON. MAURICE T. DOOLING, JR.
JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO



HON. MURRAY DRAPER
JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO



HON. JOHN T. NOURSE
FORMER PRESIDING JUSTICE
FIRST DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO
(RETIRED MARCH 15, 1957
DECEASED JUNE 21, 1958)

HON. HERBERT C. KAUFMAN, Presiding Justice, First Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Chicago, Illinois, August 29, 1903. Brought to San Francisco at the age of one year. Was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and is a graduate of the University of California. Admitted to practice law in 1925, at the age of 21. Engaged in private practice in San Francisco for 13 years. For 11 of those years, served as Attorney for the State Controller. Appointed to the Municipal Court in June, 1938. Elected to the Superior Court in May, 1944, in a contested election. Re-elected to the Superior Court, June, 1950. Served as Presiding Judge of both the Municipal and Superior Courts; and for six and one-half years was Judge of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. Appointed January 1, 1954, as Justice of the District Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Two, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Justice Council Goodell; elected, 1956; appointed Presiding Justice on March 21, 1957, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Justice Nourse.

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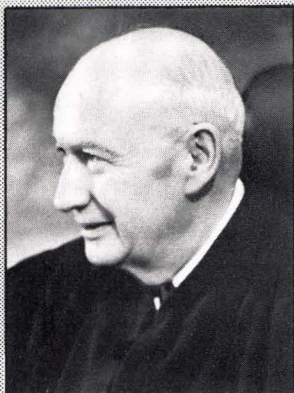
HON. MAURICE T. DOOLING, JR., Justice, First Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Hollister, California, November 13, 1889. Educated in the Hollister public schools; San Benito County High School; Santa Clara University, A.B.; and Stanford University, J.D. Assistant City Attorney, San Francisco, 1913-1925. Superior Court Judge, San Benito County, 1928-1945. Appointed to Appellate Court, 1945; elected, 1946; re-elected, 1948. Member of Commonwealth Club of California; B. P. O. E.; Knights of Columbus; and San Francisco Press and Union Club. Married Mary Margaret Devlin, April 25, 1916; and has two daughters, Mary Margaret Burkett and Alma Ann Dettweiler. Resides in Hollister.

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HON. MURRAY DRAPER, Justice, First Appellate District, Division Two. Born in San Bernardino, California, October 23, 1907. Attended San Bernardino grammar and high schools and Stanford University, receiving A.B. degree in 1928 and J.D. degree in 1930. Married Alexia Helen McCarty May 19, 1934. Practiced law in San Francisco from 1930 to 1942; and in San Mateo from 1945 to 1949. Served in United States Naval Reserve from 1942 to 1945, including 18 months in the Southwest Pacific area. Discharged in 1945 as Lieutenant Commander. Member, Masons; Elks; and Native Sons of the Golden West. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court, San Mateo County, November 1, 1949; elected, 1950; and re-elected, 1956. Member of the Judicial Council from 1955 to March 27, 1957. Appointed Justice of the First District Court of Appeal, Division Two, March 27, 1957, vice Hon. John T. Nourse, retired.

HON. JOHN THOMAS NOURSE, former Presiding Justice, First Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Academia, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1877. Attended Santa Ana public schools, and graduated from Stanford University with the degree of A.B., Law, 1900. Assistant City Attorney, San Francisco, 1904-1911. Deputy Attorney General, California, 1911-1917. Judge, Superior Court, San Francisco, 1917-1919. Appointed Associate Justice, District Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Two, September 1, 1919, and served until March 26, 1930, when he was appointed Presiding Justice of said court. Married to Ruth Hoppin, June 11, 1908; one son, John L. Nourse, a practicing attorney in Los Angeles; and one daughter, Elisabeth N. Ruegg. Member of Bohemian Club and of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. Presiding Justice Nourse retired March 15, 1957, and passed away on June 21, 1958.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



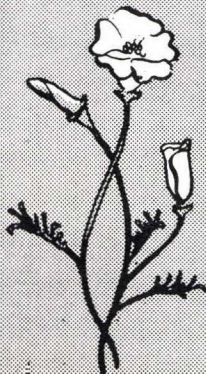
HON. THOMAS P. WHITE
PRESIDING JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE



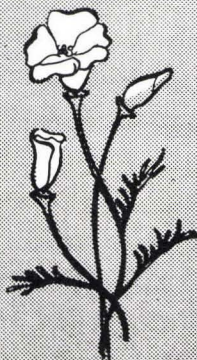
HON. WALTER J. FOURT
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE



HON. MILDRED L. LILLIE
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE
(APPOINTED MARCH 6, 1958)



HON. WILLIAM C. DORAN
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE
(RETIRED MARCH 1, 1958)



HON. THOMAS P. WHITE, Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One. Born in Los Angeles, September 27, 1888. Attended Sacred Heart School and St. Vincent's High School, graduating in 1905. Entered employ of Santa Fe Railroad, 1905. Resigned, 1908, to enter University of Southern California, graduating with degree of LL.B. in 1911. Honorary degree of LL.D., Loyola University, 1926. Admitted to practice in State, and U. S. District and Circuit Courts, 1911; to U. S. Supreme Court, 1927. In 1915, married Helen Hickson, who passed away August 30, 1935. No children. In 1956, married Aline K. Dower. Associated with Randall, Bartlett, and White, 1911; later with Irwin, White, and Rosecrans. Appointed Judge, Police Court, Los Angeles, 1913; elected, 1914. Private practice, 1919-1931. Appointed Judge, Superior Court, by Governor Rolph, 1931; elected, 1932. Appointed Associate Justice, District Court of Appeal, by Governor Merriam, 1937; elected, 1938; re-elected, 1942. Appointed Presiding Justice, District Court of Appeal, by Governor Warren, 1949; elected, 1950. Member Knights of Columbus; Elks; N. S. G. W.; Eagles; Y. M. I.; Delta Chi Fraternity; Sigma Delta Kappa Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; and Catholic Foresters. Member, Judicial Council, 1955 to date.

* * *

HON. WALTER J. FOURT, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One. Born in Fairfield, Iowa, August 31, 1899. Established residence in California at Berkeley, August, 1920. Attended Fairfield, Iowa, grammar and high schools; Iowa University; and University of California, receiving A.B. degree, 1923, and J.D. degree, 1925. Married to Pauline R. Stevenson, May 28, 1927. Resides in Ventura. Served in the United States Navy, 1917-1919. Attorney at Law, 1925-1950. Past Post, District, and Area Commander, Chairman, Americanism Commission, American Legion. Member, Elks; Lions (Past President, honorary life member); Masons (honorary life member, Ventura Shrine Club); V. F. W.; and numerous other organizations. Elected City Attorney of Ventura, 1927-1932. Member of the Assembly, California Legislature, 1942-1946; served as Chairman, Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, Ventura County, in contested election, November, 1950, serving until 1955. Appointed Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division One, December, 1955; elected, November, 1956.

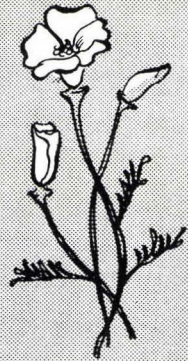
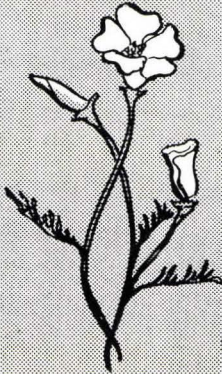
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HON. MILDRED L. LILLIE, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One. Born in Ida Grove, Iowa, January 25, 1915. Family moved to California in 1918, establishing residence in San Joaquin Valley. Attended Oakdale Union Grade and High Schools; and University of California, Berkeley, A.B. degree, 1935; LL.B. degree, 1938. Maiden name: Kluckhohn. Married to Cameron L. Lillie March 18, 1947. Member, Los Angeles Bar Association; American Bar Association; Federal Bar Association; Conference of California Judges; American Judicature Society; Phi Delta Delta; Volunteers of America; Board of Directors, Holy Family Adoption Service; St. Anne's Hospital Guild; Soroptomist Club; National Business and Professional Women's Club; Women Lawyers' Club; Lawyers' Wives Club; Ebell Club; Los Feliz Women's Club. Assistant U. S. Attorney, 1942-46. Judge of the Municipal Court, City of Los Angeles, 1947-49. Judge of the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, 1949-58. Appointed Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division One, March 6, 1958.

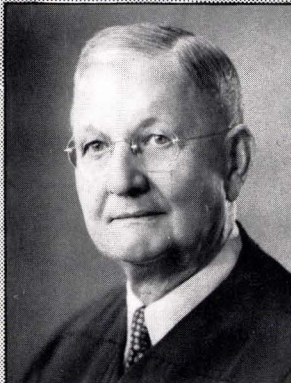
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HON. WILLIAM C. DORAN, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1884. First established residence in California at Riverside in 1897. Attended Riverside grammar and high schools. Graduated from University of Southern California Law School, 1907. Admitted to Bar, 1907. Appointed Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County, 1910. Became Chief Deputy, 1917. Elected to Superior Court, Los Angeles County, November, 1922. Appointed to District Court of Appeal, October 1, 1935; elected, 1936; re-elected, 1946. Married Juanita Morrison in 1912; and has two sons, Wm. E. Doran and John C. Doran. Resides in Los Angeles. Retired, March 1, 1958.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



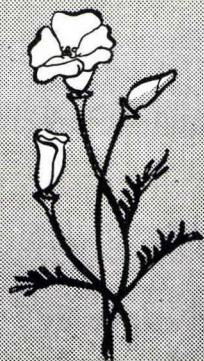
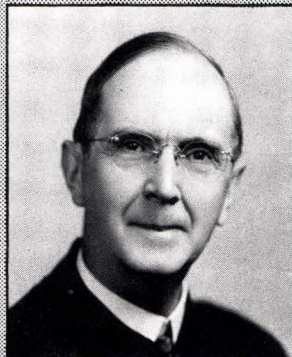
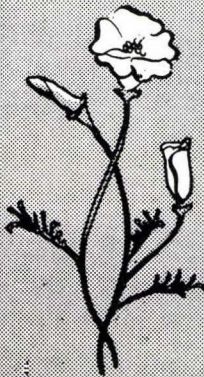
HON. WILLIAM TURNEY FOX
PRESIDING JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO



HON. ALLEN WRIGHT ASHBURN
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO



HON. ROY L. HERNDON
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO



HON. MINOR LEE MOORE
FORMER PRESIDING JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO
(DECEASED JANUARY 4, 1958)

HON. WILLIAM TURNEY FOX, Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Sevierville, Tennessee, November 5, 1892. Graduated from Carson-Newman College (Jefferson City, Tennessee), A.B. and A.M. degrees; and University of Chicago Law School, J.D., *cum laude*. Married Lillian Hill June 3, 1915; had two children, a son and a daughter. Moved to California in 1922. Resides in Glendale. Chairman, Governor's Advisory Committee on Mental Health. Member, Masonic bodies; Elks; and Baptist Church. Professor of Law, University of Southern California Law School, 1923-1927. City Attorney, Glendale, 1927-1929. Director, representing City of Glendale on Board of Metropolitan Water District, 1928-1931. Assistant City Attorney, Los Angeles, 1929-1932. Judge of Superior Court, Los Angeles County, 1932-1952. Appointed Justice, District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Two, February 2, 1952; elected, November, 1952. Appointed Presiding Justice February 10, 1958, Vice Hon. Minor Lee Moore, deceased. Past President, Conference of California Judges. Member of State Judicial Council, 1947-1951.

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HON. ALLEN WRIGHT ASHBURN, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Batavia, Ohio, January 1, 1885. Established residence in California at Los Angeles in 1911. Attended Batavia, Ohio, Grammar and High Schools; and Cincinnati Law School, University of Cincinnati, graduating with LL.B. degree. Married Ann S. Fee July 21, 1909. Served as a captain in the U. S. Army Service Corps during World War I. Member, Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; California Club, Los Angeles; and University Club of Los Angeles. President, Los Angeles Bar Association, 1939-1940. President, Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation, 1941. Member of law firm of Newlin and Ashburn, 1918-1945. Member of Board of Trustees of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, since January, 1957. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles County, November 1, 1945; elected in 1946; and re-elected in 1952. Appointed Justice of the District Court of Appeal, January 4, 1956; elected, November, 1956.

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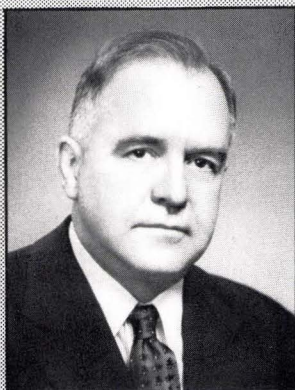
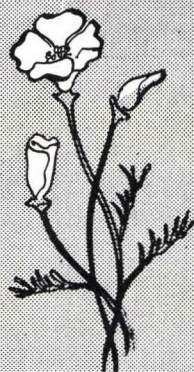
HON. ROY L. HERNDON, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Two. Born in Walla Walla, Washington, February 21, 1907. Attended public schools in Milton, Oregon and graduated from University of Oregon with A.B. and J.D. degrees. Admitted to practice in Oregon in 1932; in Arizona in 1933; and in California in 1936. Practiced law in Los Angeles from 1936 to 1949. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court November 2, 1949, by Governor Earl Warren. Elected Presiding Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court, 1956, 1957. Appointed Justice District Court of Appeal, February 11, 1958, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight. Married Mary Lou Beville in 1934; has three children, Roy Lee, II; Mary Alice; and Thomas Michael. Member of American Bar Association; Los Angeles Bar Association; American Law Institute; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Delta Phi; and Phi Kappa Psi.

HON. MINOR LEE MOORE, former Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Two. Justice Moore died in office on January 4, 1958. For his obituary, see page 49.

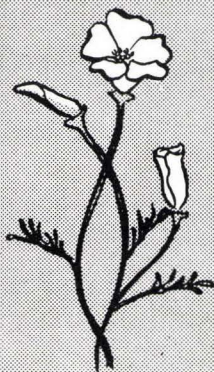
JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



HON. CLEMENT LAURENCE SHINN
PRESIDING JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION THREE



HON. PARKER WOOD
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION THREE



HON. PAUL VALLÉE
JUSTICE
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION THREE

HON. CLEMENT LAURENCE SHINN, Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Three. Born in Sullivan, Illinois, November 20, 1879; the son of William H. and Cora (Randolph) Shinn. Came to California November 4, 1887. Educated in the Los Angeles public schools and at Occidental College. Read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice on April 9, 1901. Practiced in association with William H. Shinn, 1901-1903, and alone thereafter at Los Angeles until 1931. Judge of the Superior Court, 1931-1941. Appointed Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, October 21, 1941; elected, 1942. Appointed Presiding Justice, August 13, 1948; elected, November 2, 1948; re-elected, November 2, 1954. Member, American Bar Association; Los Angeles Bar Association; Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles; Los Angeles Athletic Club; San Gabriel Country Club; Masonic orders; and Elks. Married to Alice Janet Gamble, 1909; and has one son, Randolph Laurence Shinn. Resides in Pasadena.

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HON. PARKER WOOD, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Three. Born in Maywood, Missouri, November 15, 1893. Attended La Grange College, La Grange, Missouri. Graduate of Washington University Law School, St. Louis. Admitted to California Bar in 1916. Justice of the Peace of Los Angeles Township, 1923-1926. Judge of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 1926-1933. Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, 1933-1941. Appointed Justice of the District Court of Appeal, October 21, 1941; elected, 1942; re-elected, 1946. Member, Los Angeles Bar Association; Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles; Lions Club; Masonic Lodge. Trustee of Southern California-Arizona Annual Conference of The Methodist Church. Married Opal Beebe in 1923. Resides in Los Angeles.

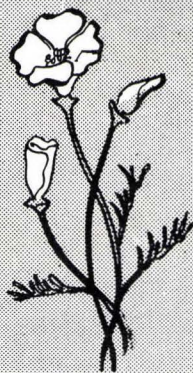
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HON. PAUL VALLÉE, Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Three. Born at Island Pond, Vermont, July 6, 1891. Came to California, 1904. Received his education at Alhambra High School and University of Southern California (Law), LL.B. President, State Bar of California, 1938-1939; member, Board of Governors, 1936-1939. Deputy Public Defender, 1914-1918. Deputy and Chief Deputy, County Counsel, 1918-1922. Private practice of law, 1922-1946. Judge, Superior Court, 1947-1948. Instructor, School of Law, University of Southern California, 1919-1949. Appointed Justice, Second District Court of Appeal, Division Three, by Governor Warren, August, 1948; elected, November, 1948; re-elected, November 7, 1950. Member, Los Angeles Bar Association; Order of Coif; and Phi Alpha Delta. Married to Catherine McWeeny. Two children, Ruth Ann D'Angelo and Mary Tanguy. Resides in Los Angeles.

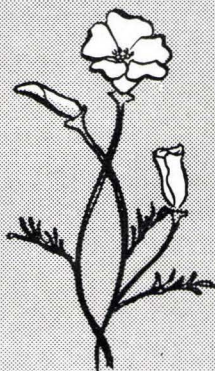
JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



HON. B. F. VAN DYKE
PRESIDING JUSTICE
THIRD DISTRICT



HON. PAUL PEEK
JUSTICE
THIRD DISTRICT



HON. ANDREW R. SCHOTTKY
JUSTICE
THIRD DISTRICT

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VAN DYKE, Presiding Justice, Third Appellate District. Born November 14, 1887, in Covelo, California. The family moved to Buck Mountain. Attended Buck Mountain Grammar School from first through seventh grades, at which time the family moved into Covelo. Graduated from Covelo Grammar School. Graduated from Round Valley Union High School, 1907. Taught school in Summit Valley School District one year, and entered Stanford University with Class of 1912, attending classes for three years. Took Bar examination, 1912, and admitted to practice. Came to Sacramento in March, 1913, and entered law offices of Philip S. Driver and B. F. Driver. Went from there to law office of J. W. S. Butler in 1916, practicing law in association with him until November 1, 1941, when a law partnership was formed with Russell A. Harris. This association continued until appointed to Superior Court of Sacramento County on February 27, 1947. Became Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Third District, on February 23, 1950; elected, November 7, 1950. Appointed Presiding Justice, December 22, 1952, vice Annette A. Adams, retired; elected, November 2, 1954. Appointed member of the Judicial Council. Married to Irma Farley of Sacramento; two children, William F., and Delphine. (Mrs. John Sapunor), and four grandchildren.

v v v

HON. PAUL PEEK, Justice, Third Appellate District. Born in West Union, Iowa, June 5, 1904. Son of William Mason and Mary (Widdows) Peek. Established residence in Long Beach, California, 1910. Received his education in Long Beach public schools; University of Oregon; and Southwestern University Law School, Los Angeles. Admitted to State Bar, 1930; and before United States Supreme Court in 1940. Private practice, Long Beach and Los Angeles, 1930-1940. Elected to State Assembly, 1936; re-elected, 1938. Served as Speaker, 1939 Session. Resigned from Assembly to become Secretary of State, 1940. Appointed to District Court of Appeal, 1942; elected, 1944. Member, Judicial Council from 1946 to 1950. Ex officio member, Board of Regents, University of California, 1939-1940. Member, Beta Theta Pi; Del Paso Country Club; Methodist Church; Masonic Orders; and Elks. Married to Elizabeth G. Nash, 1930. Two children, Diane Elaine, age 22; and Philip Michael, age 15.

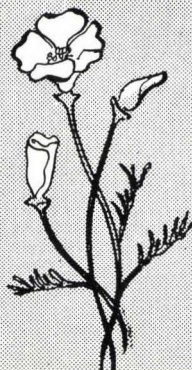
v v v

HON. ANDREW ROBERT SCHOTTKY, Justice, Third Appellate District. Raised on the west side of Merced County. Attended the public schools of Los Banos; the University of California; and Hastings College of Law. Practiced law at Merced, 1914-1939. Elected to State Senate, 1930; re-elected without opposition, 1934; did not seek re-election in 1938. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Mariposa County, January, 1939; elected, 1940; re-elected, 1946 and 1952. Appointed Justice of the Third District Court of Appeal in December, 1952, vice B. F. Van Dyke, who resigned to become Presiding Justice; elected thereto in 1954. Member, Judicial Council, 1945-1946. Married Gladys L. Morley, member of pioneer Merced County family, in 1917; they have three children, Mrs. Joel T. (Miriam) Janvier, U. C., 1941; Mrs. Llewellyn M. (Kathleen) Jones, Stanford, 1945; and Andrew R. Schottky, Jr., Stanford, 1949, Hastings College of Law, 1952; and eight grandchildren: Jean and Barbara Janvier and Joel T. Janvier, Jr.; Stephen Andrew Schottky Jones and Adele Marie Jones; Diane Schottky; Andrew R. Schottky, III; and David Charles Schottky. Past President, Lions Club. Past Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias. Past Master, Masonic Lodge. Member of Commonwealth Club of California. Presbyterian.

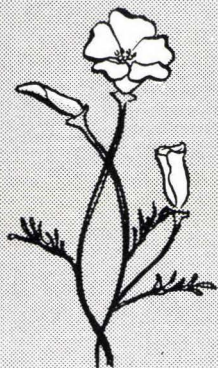
JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL



HON. LLOYD E. GRIFFIN
PRESIDING JUSTICE
FOURTH DISTRICT
(APPOINTED JULY 25, 1958)



HON. STANLEY W. RUSSELL
JUSTICE
FOURTH DISTRICT



HON. CHARLES R. BARNARD
FORMER PRESIDING JUSTICE
FOURTH DISTRICT
(RETIRED JUNE 30, 1958)

HON. LLOYD E. GRIFFIN, Presiding Justice, Fourth Appellate District. Born in San Diego County, February 2, 1895. Attended San Diego County grammar and high schools; Commercial College; and Thompson Law School. Deputy District Attorney, San Diego County, 1921 to 1923. Judge, Justice Court, 1923 to 1927. Judge, Superior Court, 1927 to 1938. Appointed to Appellate Court, October 1, 1938; elected, November, 1938; re-elected, 1940 and 1942. Served pro tem on Supreme Court. Member, Judicial Council of State of California, 1951-1955. Member, San Diego Club; Scottish Rite; and Shrine. Past Grand Patron, Order of the Eastern Star. Past Master, Blackmer Masonic Lodge, San Diego. Life member, Lodge 168, B. P. O. E. Married to Mary O'dille Boyd (deceased), 1917. Has two daughters, Lois (Moring) and Barbara (Covey). Now married to Maidie (Jopling) Griffin. Appointed Presiding Justice, Fourth District Court of Appeal, July 25, 1958.

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HON. STANLEY W. MUSSELL, Justice, Fourth Appellate District. Born in Manitoba, Canada, March 30, 1890. Moved to California, 1898. Attended grammar school in Artesia, California; and high school in Redlands. Graduated from U. S. C. with LL.B. degree, 1914. Married Bernice Angie Burns, June 12, 1915. One son, Stanley W. Mussell, Jr.; and one daughter, Margaret Omar Crawford. Appeal Agent, Selective Service Draft, World War II. Member, Elks; F. & A. M.; Long Beach Consistory, Al Malaikah Shrine; San Bernardino Shrine Club; San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce; Conference of California Judges; and Arrowhead Country Club, San Bernardino. Served as Deputy Sheriff, San Bernardino County; Deputy District Attorney and District Attorney, San Bernardino County; Judge, San Bernardino County Superior Court; and member, Board of Governors, California State Bar. Past President, Kiwanis Club. Past Master, San Bernardino Lodge 348, F. & A. M. Appointed Justice, Fourth District Court of Appeal, August 14, 1948; elected, November 2, 1948.

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HON. CHARLES R. BARNARD, former Presiding Justice, Fourth Appellate District. Born in Warrenville, Illinois, December 28, 1881. Graduated from Grinnell College, Iowa, 1904; and from University of Iowa (Law Department), 1907. Established residence in Fresno, California, September 15, 1907; and practiced law until 1925. Appointed Judge, Superior Court, Fresno County, by Governor Richardson June 3, 1925; elected, 1926; re-elected, 1928. Appointed Associate Justice, District Court of Appeal, by Governor Young, September 6, 1929. Elected Presiding Justice, 1930; re-elected, 1938 and 1950. Member, Kiwanis; Masons (32d Degree and K.C.C.H.). Married Lilian O. Smith August 14, 1907, and has two daughters, Elizabeth (Pliske) and Laura B. (Schnell); and one son, Robert M. Presiding Justice Barnard retired June 30, 1958.

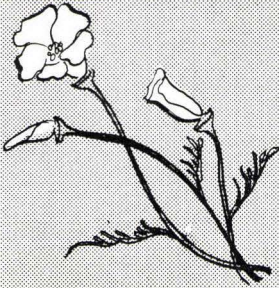
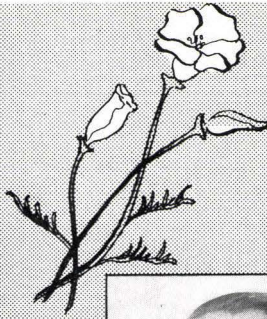
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(Vacancy on court to be filled.)

MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL



HON. CLARENCE L. KINCAID
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY



HON. ALBERT C. WOLLENBERG
MEMBERSHIP TERMINATED
JUNE 5, 1958

Pictures and biographies of the following members of the Judicial Council and the secretary thereof appear on preceding pages, and are not repeated here:

HON. PHIL S. GIBSON, Chief Justice, Supreme Court, and Ex Officio Chairman of the Judicial Council.

HON. JOHN W. SHENK, Associate Justice, Supreme Court.

HON. A. F. BRAY, Justice, First Appellate District, Division One.

HON. THOMAS P. WHITE, Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One.

HON. B. F. VAN DYKE, Presiding Justice, Third Appellate District.

HON. MURRAY DRAPER, Justice, First Appellate District, Division Two, served on the Judicial Council from 1955 until March 27, 1957.

MR. WILLIAM I. SULLIVAN, Clerk, Supreme Court, and Ex Officio Secretary of the Judicial Council.

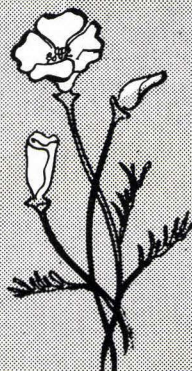
HON. CLARENCE L. KINCAID, Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles County. Born in Kansas City, Mo., July 3, 1898. Moved to Cal., 1902. Graduate of U.S.C. College of Law, LL.B., 1921. Married S. Bernice Stone June 5, 1928. Admitted to State Bar, 1921. Appointed Judge, L. A. Mun. Ct., 1931; elected Presiding Judge by Judges, 1933. Appointed Judge, Superior Ct., 1934; re-elected periodically thereafter. Assigned by Judicial Council to Appellate Dept., Superior Ct., 1942-46; to Dist. Ct. of Appeal, 1946-47, 1958; elected Presiding Judge, Superior Ct., by Judges, 1949; re-elected, 1950. Member, Judicial Council, since 1951; Chairman, Pre-Trial Committee, since 1952. Chairman, American Bar Assn. Pre-Trial Com., 1954-57. Author, *A Judge's Handbook of Pre-Trial Procedure*, sent by American Bar Assn. to each trial judge in U.S.; and *California Manual of Pre-Trial Procedure*, sent by Judicial Council to each judge and lawyer in Cal. President, Conference Cal. Judges, 1940; Trojan Club, 1941; General Alumni Assn., U.S.C., 1946. Trustee, U.S.C., 1946. Member, American Judicature Soc.; Inst. Judicial Administration; American and L.A. Bar Assns.; Masons; Shrine; Elks; Delta Theta Phi; American Legion (Past State Commander); Wilshire Country Club; many other organizations.

HON. ALBERT C. WOLLENBERG, Judge of the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, was born in San Francisco June 13, 1900. Attended Laguna Honda Grammar; Lowell High; and University of California, A.B. and J.D. degrees. Married Velma Bercovich September 5, 1925; two children, Jean (Mrs. Murry J. Waldman); and Albert C. Wollenberg, Jr. United States Naval Reserve, 1918-1923. Member, Concordia-Argonaut Club; Commonwealth Club of California; San Francisco Aerie No. 5, F.O.E.; Native Sons of the Golden West; F. & A.M. (Starr-King 344); and American Legion. Chairman, Advisory Board, San Francisco State College. Assistant United States Attorney, 1928-1933. Member of the Assembly, California State Legislature, 1938-1947. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, September, 1947; elected, 1948; re-elected, 1954. Presiding Judge, Superior Court, 1952. President, California Conference of Judges, 1956-1957. Appointed member of the Judicial Council in September, 1957. Appointed U. S. District Judge, Northern District of California, on June 5, 1958; thus terminating his membership on the Judicial Council.

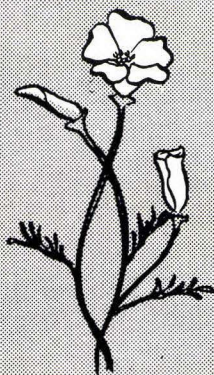
MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL



HON. LILBURN IRWIN GIBSON
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
MENDOCINO COUNTY



HON. FREDERICK EATON STONE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
TULARE COUNTY



HON. JOHN BERKELEY MCNOBLE
JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT
STOCKTON JUDICIAL DISTRICT

HON. LILBURN IRWIN GIBSON, Judge of the Superior Court, Mendocino County. Born in Ukiah, California, November 7, 1892. Attended Eden Valley and Ukiah grammar, and Ukiah high schools; and the University of California. Married Velma Ball December 14, 1916; and has two children, Ernestine Davis and Arden Gibson. Past Master, Abell Lodge 146, F. & A. M. Past Commander, Ukiah Commandery 33, K.T.; member, all other York Rite bodies. Member, Aahmes Temple of the Shrine; Past President, Pomo Shrine Club; Past Patron, Kingsley Chapter 58, O.E.S.; Ukiah Grove 269, U.A.O. of Druids; Past President, Ukiah Rotary Club; Methodist Men's Club; Ukiah Chamber of Commerce; District Attorney of Mendocino County, 1924-1936. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, 1944; re-elected, 1950 and 1956. Member of the Judicial Council since January, 1955. First Vice President of Conference of California Judges 1957-1958.

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HON. FREDERICK EATON STONE, Judge of the Superior Court, Tulare County, was born in Fresno, California, January 20, 1908. He was educated in the Porterville grammar and high schools; Stanford University; and Stanford University Law School, receiving A.B. and LL.B. degrees. Married to the former Edna E. Bridge, February 23, 1936; and has two sons, William Allen Stone, age 18; and John Frederick Stone, age 8. Resides in Visalia, California. Served in the United States Naval Reserve, 1942-1945. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Tulare County, September 15, 1947; elected, June, 1948; and re-elected June, 1954. Member of the Judicial Council, State of California, since February, 1955.

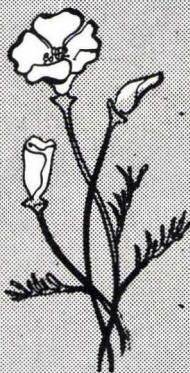
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HON. JOHN BERKELEY McNOBLE, Judge of the Municipal Court, Stockton Judicial District, was born in Stockton, California, May 4, 1916. Attended Weber Grammar School, Stockton; Stockton High School; Stanford University; and Stanford University Law School, receiving A.B. degree. Married Jeannelle Hess July 9, 1938; five children: Marilyn Carroll, age 13; Constance Ann, age 11; Linda Mary, age 8; Dorothy Jeannelle, age 7; and Patrick Michael, age 4. U.S. Navy, gunnery officer, 1942-1946. Member, Masons; Elks; Eagles; and Native Sons of the Golden West. Police Judge of the City of Stockton, 1949 to 1953. Appointed Judge of the Municipal Court, Stockton Judicial District, 1953. Appointed to the Judicial Council in February, 1957.

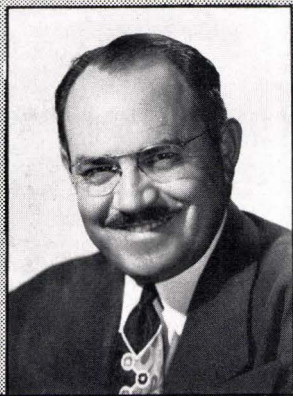
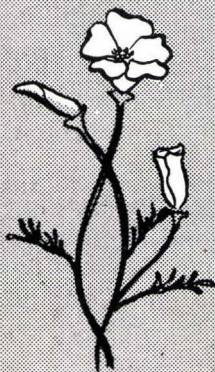
MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL



HON. CHARLES ROBERT JAMESON
JUDGE OF THE JUSTICE COURT
WOODLAND JUDICIAL DISTRICT



HON. EDWARD PARK FOGG
MEMBERSHIP TERMINATED
JANUARY, 1957



HON. O. BENTON WORLEY
MEMBERSHIP TERMINATED
SEPTEMBER 10, 1957

HON. CHARLES ROBERT JAMESON, Judge of the Justice Court, Woodland Judicial District, was born in Dunnigan, California, September 30, 1912. Attended Dunnigan Grammar School; Pierce Joint High School, College City; University of California at Davis, one year; and McGeorge College of Law, two years. Married Bernice I. DeWitt December 24, 1935; children, Richard J. Jameson, 26 (stepson), and Charles Robert Jameson, Jr., 18. Member, Elks; I. O. O. F.; Encampment Branch of I. O. O. F.; Free and Accepted Masons; Order of Eastern Star; Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots; San Francisco Square Club; Executive Club; Immediate Past President of Judges, Marshals, and Constables Association of the State of California. Justice of the Peace, Dunnigan, 1936-1945. Elected Judge of the Justice Court, Woodland Judicial District, 1945; re-elected for two years in 1950; and for six-year term in 1952. Appointed member of the Judicial Council, November 5, 1957.

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HON. EDWARD PARK FOGG, Judge of the Superior Court, San Bernardino County. Born in Fort Worth, Texas, October 17, 1908. Moved to South Pasadena, California, with parents in 1921. Attended South Pasadena grammar and high schools; Stanford University, A.B. degree; Harvard Law School, LL.B. degree. Married Jane Macpherson December 9, 1939; four children, James M., 17; Edward Park, Jr., 13; Phoebe E., 11; and Fred T., II, 9. Member, Exchange Club of San Bernardino; Masons; Elks; Eagles. Judge of the Municipal Court, San Bernardino Judicial District, 1952 through 1956. Member of Judicial Council, Feb. 1, 1955 to Jan., 1957. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, San Bernardino County, Nov. 6, 1956, for a term beginning January 7, 1957, thus terminating his membership on the Judicial Council.

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HON. O. BENTON WORLEY, Judge of the Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District. Born in Los Angeles, August 13, 1903. Attended Brawley Grammar and High Schools; Jefferson High School, Los Angeles; U. S. C.; and Southwestern University, LL.B. degree. Married Evalynne Olson Nov. 29, 1933; two children, Robert Benton, age 20; Carol Patricia, age 18. Member, Elks; Shrine; N. S. G. W.; Kiwanis; Lions (honorary). President, San Fernando Valley Bar Assn., 1941-42. Member, San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co., and American Bar Assns. Justice of the Peace, Calabasas Township, May 19, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1952. Judge, Justice Court, Malibu Judicial District, Jan. 1, 1952, to Sept. 10, 1957. Member, Judicial Council, Feb. 1, 1955, to Sept. 10, 1957. Appointed Judge, Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District, Sept. 10, 1957, thus terminating his membership on the Judicial Council.

THE STATE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

By WILLIAM I. SULLIVAN, *Clerk of the Supreme Court and
Secretary of the Judicial Council*

The Constitution of the State of California provides that judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, district courts of appeal, superior courts, municipal courts, and justice courts (Article VI, Sec. 1). It also provides that there shall be a Judicial Council (Article VI, Sec. 1a).

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council was created by an amendment of the Constitution in 1926. The council is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three justices of the district courts of appeal, four superior court judges, one municipal court judge, and one justice court judge. The Chief Justice is ex officio chairman, and he appoints the other members for two-year terms. All members of the council serve without compensation. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is secretary. A research, statistical, and administrative staff is maintained.

The Constitution directs that the council from time to time shall: (1) survey the condition of business in the courts with a view to simplifying and improving the administration of justice; (2) submit such suggestions to the courts as may be in the interest of uniformity and expedition of business; (3) report to the Governor and the Legislature at each regular session with such recommendations as it deems proper; (4) adopt rules of practice and procedure for the courts not inconsistent with the statutes, and exercise other functions as may be provided by law.

The chairman of the council has the additional duty of expediting judicial business and equalizing the work of the judges. To this end, the Constitution gives him power to assign any judge to another court of like or higher jurisdiction. Use of this authority has helped to reduce to a minimum the congestion and delay in the several courts of the State. The chairman issues more than 900 assignments annually.

The council, in carrying out its constitutional duties, has adopted rules of procedure for various courts. They have been amended from time to time in order to simplify procedures or otherwise to better serve the ends of justice. Rules of court prescribed by the Judicial Council now in force are: Rules on Appeal, revised, effective January 1, 1957; Rules for the Superior Courts, revised, effective January 1, 1957; Rules on Appeal to the Superior Court, revised, and Rules for Municipal Courts, both effective January 5, 1953.

The 1943 Legislature directed the council to survey the procedure of California administrative agencies and the judicial review of their decisions. The council recommended the "Administrative Procedure Act" governing the granting and revocation of licenses and creating a Division of Administrative Procedure in the Department of Professional and Vocational

Standards. These recommendations became law and have since served as patterns in other states.

At the request of the 1947 Legislature, the council undertook a project which resulted in one of the most sweeping reforms ever to take place in our Judicial Department. It made a survey of the form, the work, and the practice of all courts below the superior court. In 1949, it presented to the Legislature a plan of complete reorganization. Included in the plan were proposed new laws and a constitutional amendment to carry the plan into effect. The Legislature passed the laws and placed the amendment before the people. On November 7, 1950, they adopted it by an overwhelming vote. The overall effect was to simplify the court structure by reducing the number and the kinds of lower courts. It did away with duplication and clearly classified the work of these courts. This change was essential to the efficient handling of litigation. More communities are now better served by full-time courts presided over by judges who may not practice law, and there are fewer judges who have not had legal training. Because practice and procedure in the new courts are now uniform, further improvements will be possible.

The council also completed a study of court procedures used in handling traffic cases. The survey was undertaken at the request of the Legislature on the theory that the use of proper procedures in dealing with traffic offenses could do much in helping to reduce accidents. Legislation embodying the council's recommendations were presented to the 1955 Legislature.

The Judicial Council also made an extended study of pretrial practice during which many experiments in pretrial procedures were conducted in several superior courts. This study resulted in the enactment in 1955 of Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing the council to promulgate rules governing pretrial conferences in civil cases at issue in the superior courts and in the municipal courts. Pursuant to this legislative grant of power, the council adopted rules effective January 1, 1957, relating to pretrial conferences in the superior courts. Experience under the pretrial conference system has been highly satisfactory, and pretrial should go a long way toward reducing congestion that exists in some superior courts.

Complementing the pretrial conference system, the Legislature, with the support of the council and the State Bar, modernized and extended the procedure by which litigants may discover in advance of trial information relative to the issues in dispute, thereby reducing those issues and the area of controversy. The new discovery procedure is a valuable adjunct to the pretrial conference system.

The council is continuing its study of extraordinary writs with a view to simplifying this complicated field of law and in conjunction with the State Bar of California continues to draft and adopt uniform superior court forms.

The Judicial Council, under the guidance of the Chief Justice as its chairman, and through an advisory committee appointed by him, together with similar committees designated by the Conference of California Judges and the State Bar, is co-operating with and lending every assistance in the

survey of our judicial system being conducted by the Joint Judiciary Committee on Administration of Justice, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 34 of the 1957 Legislature. The Advisory Committee to the Joint Judiciary Committee is composed of three members each from the Judicial Council, the Conference of California Judges, and the State Bar. In response to a request of the Joint Judiciary Committee, the advisory committee has recommended several subjects for immediate study, among them, augmentation of the membership of the Judicial Council, implementation of the council's rule-making function to cover rules of practice and procedure for the several courts and augmentation of the membership of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications. The advisory committee has made numerous other recommendations for immediate or long-range study which are being carefully considered by the Joint Judiciary Committee. The study will be extensive and thorough, and will have a marked and beneficial effect on the future administration of justice in California.

Since its creation, the council has collected statistics on all state courts, which are compiled in its biennial reports.

THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—1955-1958

State Building, San Francisco 2, Headquarters
 1001 State Building, Los Angeles
 108 Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

Hon. Phil S. Gibson
 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 Ex Officio Chairman of the Judicial
 Council

Hon. John W. Shenk
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

Hon. A. F. Bray
 Justice, District Court of Appeal
 First Appellate District, Div. 1
 State Building, San Francisco 2

Hon. Thomas P. White, Presiding Justice
 District Court of Appeal
 Second Appellate District, Div. 1
 State Building, Los Angeles 12

Hon. B. F. Van Dyke, Presiding Justice
 District Court of Appeal
 Third Appellate District
 119 Library and Courts Building,
 Sacramento

Hon. Lilburn Gibson
 Judge of the Superior Court
 Mendocino County
 Ukiah

Hon. Clarence L. Kincaid
 Judge of the Superior Court
 Los Angeles County
 809 Hall of Records
 Los Angeles

Hon. Frederick E. Stone
 Judge of the Superior Court
 Tulare County
 Visalia

Hon. Albert C. Wollenberg *
 Judge of the Superior Court
 City Hall
 San Francisco

Hon. John B. McNoble
 Judge of the Municipal Court
 Stockton

Hon. Charles R. Jameson
 Judge of the Justice Court
 Woodland (Yolo County)

William I. Sullivan
 Clerk of the Supreme Court
 Ex Officio Secretary of the Judicial
 Council

* The membership of Hon. Albert C. Wollenberg terminated upon his appointment to the U. S. District Court, June 5, 1958.

Hon. Edward P. Fogg was appointed to the Judicial Council, as Judge of San Bernardino Municipal Court, February 1, 1955; his membership terminated upon his elevation to San Bernardino County Superior Court in January, 1957.

Hon. Murray Draper was appointed to the Judicial Council, as Judge of San Mateo County Superior Court, February 1, 1955; his membership terminated upon his elevation to the District Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Two, San Francisco, March 27, 1957.

Hon. O. Benton Worley was appointed to the Judicial Council, as Judge of Justice Court, Malibu Judicial District, Los Angeles County, February 1, 1955; his membership terminated upon his elevation to the Los Angeles Municipal Court, September 11, 1957.

SUPREME COURT

In the original California Constitution, adopted more than a century ago, provision was made for a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Their terms of office were fixed at six years. The Legislature was empowered to elect the justices of the first court and on December 22, 1849, named S. C. Hastings as Chief Justice, and Henry A. Lyons and Nathaniel Bennett as Associate Justices. The court sat for the first time on March 4, 1850, Justices Bennett and Lyons being present. On March 7th, of the same year, all justices, including Chief Justice Hastings, sat for the first time. The number of justices was increased to five in 1862, and the term was extended to 10 years. In 1879 a new Constitution was adopted which provided for a tribunal of seven justices and a term of 12 years, and these provisions are still in effect. There have been 80 justices of the court, including 22 chief justices.

By 1885, the caseload of the court had become so heavy that assistance was necessary. The Legislature met this need by authorizing the appointment of "three persons of legal learning and personal worth" to serve as commissioners, and four years later the number was increased to five. The commissioners were selected by the court and served four-year terms, receiving the same salary as the justices. When the district courts of appeal were organized in 1905, the office of commissioner was abolished.

The Supreme Court holds regular sessions in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles, and the adjacent counties are allotted to the respective districts. The convenience of litigants has caused the court from time to time to transfer a county from one district to another.

Shift of appellate litigation has closely followed the changing development of the State. In the early days, when mining was the principal commercial interest and activity, the bulk of appeals was filed in the Sacramento district. As navigation and trade gained in importance, the bulk gradually shifted to the San Francisco district, and when the oil, citrus, motion picture, radio, and television industries developed and gained importance in the south, the weight of litigation shifted to that part of the State, where the rapid increase in population has kept it.

As stated above, the members of the original Supreme Court were chosen by the Legislature, and from the beginning, vacancies in office have been filled by Executive appointment. However, since 1934, when Section 26 was added to Article VI of the Constitution, proposed appointees must be confirmed by the Commission on Qualifications composed of the

Chief Justice, Attorney General and a Justice of the District Court of Appeal. The same section provides that Justices of the Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal no longer have competition at the polls, but are subject to a "yes" or "no" vote on the ballot.

Indicative of the changes that have taken place since the first session of the court, the typewriter and linotype have replaced pen and ink in the preparation of briefs and transcripts. Originally the court ordered that transcripts should be "written in a fair and legible hand" on one side of the leaves, and that a copy of the points and authorities in handwriting be furnished to each of the three justices. As can be seen in the Sacramento Archives, the scribes were skillful in their work, and penmanship approached the point of fine art.

The Supreme Court is what the name implies—it is our highest court of record. Its jurisdiction includes appeals in cases of equity, cases at law involving title or possession of real estate, taxation and probate matters, and death penalty cases. In general, all other appeals from the superior court are within the jurisdiction of the district courts of appeal. As a safeguard to litigants, however, the Constitution provides that no appeal shall be dismissed for the reason that it was taken to the wrong court. The Supreme Court has constitutional authority to transfer appeals from itself to the district courts of appeal, from the district courts of appeal to itself, and from one district court of appeal to another district court of appeal. It is the present practice of the court to transfer to the district courts of appeal for determination all cases except appeals involving the death penalty, tax cases of statewide importance and other matters of general importance affecting the public interest. The court has original jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari.

Admissions to the bar are at regular and special sessions of the Supreme Court, and the court also passes on all disciplinary recommendations of the Board of Governors of the State Bar.

The Supreme Court holds at least four annual sessions in San Francisco for the hearing of cases, two in Sacramento, and four in Los Angeles. In addition, regular conferences of the court are held each week to consider and determine the disposition of applications for original writs, pass on petitions for hearing and rehearing, and to discuss other matters pending before the court.

The present members of the Supreme Court are:

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Building, San Francisco

Hon. Phil S. Gibson, Chief Justice
Hon. John W. Shenk, Associate Justice
Hon. Jesse W. Carter, Associate Justice
Hon. Roger J. Traynor, Associate Justice
Hon. B. Rey Schauer, Associate Justice
Hon. Homer R. Spence, Associate Justice
Hon. Marshall F. McComb, Associate Justice

DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

By 1905, the volume of appellate litigation had increased to such an extent that substantial relief for the Supreme Court was imperative, and the situation was met by a constitutional amendment authorizing the creation of three district courts of appeal with three justices each.

The Legislature designated the counties of the districts, but the Supreme Court was given power to transfer a county from one district to another. The counties in the Supreme Court San Francisco District were allotted to the First Appellate District, those in the Los Angeles Supreme Court District to the Second Appellate District, and the Third Appellate District was made up from the counties in the Sacramento District of the Supreme Court.

Within 15 years, increasing population and litigation made additional divisions of the First and Second Districts necessary, followed in 1929 by the creation of a Fourth Appellate District, and in 1941 by a Third Division of the Second District. The Fourth District took its counties from the Second District, and they reach from Fresno to San Diego. It is a migratory court, sitting in Fresno from February through May; in San Diego, June through September; and in San Bernardino, October through January of the next year.

The jurisdiction of the district courts of appeal includes all appeals from the superior court not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It also has concurrent jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition and certiorari.

The present members of the district courts of appeal are:

DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

First Appellate District

State Building, San Francisco

Division One

Hon. Raymond E. Peters, Presiding Justice

Hon. A. F. Bray

Hon. Fred B. Wood

Division Two

Hon. Herbert C. Kaufman, Presiding Justice

Hon. Maurice T. Dooling

Hon. Murray Draper

Second Appellate District

State Building, Los Angeles

Division One

Hon. Thomas P. White, Presiding Justice

Hon. Walter J. Fourt

Hon. Mildred L. Lillie

Division Two

Hon. W. Turney Fox, Presiding Justice

Hon. Allen W. Ashburn

Hon. Roy L. Herndon

Division Three

Hon. Clement L. Shinn, Presiding Justice
 Hon. Parker Wood
 Hon. Paul Vallee

Third Appellate District

Library and Courts Building, Sacramento
 Hon. B. F. Van Dyke, Presiding Justice
 Hon. Paul Peek
 Hon. Andrew R. Schottky

Fourth Appellate District

Fresno (Feb.-May, inc.), Security Bank Building
 San Diego (June-Sept., inc.), 620 Ash Street
 San Bernardino (Oct.-Jan., inc.), 106 W. Sixth Street
 Hon. Lloyd E. Griffin, Presiding Justice
 Hon. Stanley Mussell
 Vacancy, Vice Charles R. Barnard, former Presiding Justice,
 retired

SUPERIOR COURT

The general trial court of unlimited jurisdiction in California is called the superior court. Article VI, Section 6, of the Constitution provides for a superior court in each county. All cases are tried in this court except those which the Legislature says must be tried in the municipal or justice courts. In addition to its work as a trial court, the Constitution in Article VI, Section 5, provides that the superior court shall hear appeals taken from the decisions of the municipal and justice courts. It also permits the Legislature to authorize establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in counties having a municipal court. Such departments are now in operation in 22 counties.

The Legislature designates the number of judges for each superior court if the work load of the court is such that more than one judge is needed. The number varies from one in the less populous counties to 90 in Los Angeles County; 22 in San Francisco. The total number of superior court judges is 270.

SUPERIOR COURTS

Alameda County

Oakland 7
 Hon. James R. Agee
 Hon. Thomas W. Caldecott
 Hon. Richard H. Chamberlain
 Hon. Folger Emerson
 Hon. Chris B. Fox
 Hon. Ralph E. Hoyt
 Hon. Thomas J. Ledwich
 Hon. Cecil Mosbacher
 Hon. Joseph A. Murphy
 Hon. Allen G. Norris
 Hon. Donald K. Quayle
 Hon. Marvin Sherwin
 Hon. Charles Wade Snook
 Hon. S. Victor Wagler
 Hon. A. J. Woolsey

Alameda County—Continued

Vacancy, vice Hon. A. T. Shine,
 deceased

Alpine County

Markleeville
 Hon. George Francis

Amador County

Jackson
 Hon. Ralph McGee

Butte County

Oroville
 Hon. J. F. Good
 Vacancy, vice Hon. Dudley G. Mc
 Gregor, deceased

Superior Courts—Continued

Calaveras County

San Andreas
Hon. Virgil M. Airola

Colusa County

Colusa
Hon. Ben R. Ragain

Contra Costa County

Martinez
Hon. Hugh H. Donovan
Hon. Thomas F. Fraga
Hon. Norman A. Gregg
Hon. Harold Jacoby
Hon. Homer W. Patterson
Hon. Wakefield Taylor

Del Norte County

Crescent City
Hon. Samuel F. Finley

El Dorado County

Placerville
Hon. Robert E. Roberts

Fresno County

Fresno
Hon. Philip Conley
Hon. George M. DeWolf
Hon. Edward L. Kellas
Hon. Milo Popovich
Hon. Arthur C. Shepard
Hon. Strother P. Walton

Glenn County

Willows
Hon. Wright L. Callender

Humboldt County

Eureka
Hon. William G. Watson, Jr.
Hon. Donald H. Wilkinson

Imperial County

El Centro
Hon. Elmer W. Heald
Hon. Luray J. Mouser

Inyo County

Independence
Hon. John P. McMurray

Kern County

Bakersfield
Hon. W. L. Bradshaw
Hon. Gordon L. Howden

Kern County—Continued

Hon. Robert B. Lambert
Hon. Norman F. Main
Hon. Warren Stockton

Kings County

Hanford
Hon. Meredith Wingrove

Lake County

Lakeport
Hon. Benjamin C. Jones

Lassen County

Susanville
Hon. Ben V. Curler

Los Angeles County

Los Angeles
Hon. Brodie Ahlport
Hon. John F. Aiso
Hon. Walter C. Allen
Hon. Thomas L. Ambrose
Hon. Reginald L. Bauder
Hon. Edward T. Bishop
Hon. Samuel R. Blake
Hon. Fletcher Bowron
Hon. Edward R. Brand
Hon. Mark Brandler
Hon. H. Eugene Breitenbach
Hon. Louis H. Burke
Hon. Joseph L. Call
Hon. Kenneth N. Chantry
Hon. Frank C. Charvat
Hon. John Gee Clark
Hon. David Coleman
Hon. Newcomb Condee
Hon. Arthur Crum
Hon. Burdette J. Daniels
Hon. Leon T. David
Hon. LeRoy Dawson
Hon. George A. Dockweiler
Hon. Elmer D. Doyle
Hon. Louis Drucker
Hon. Otto J. Emme
Hon. McIntyre Faries
Hon. Eugene P. Fay
Hon. Richard C. Fildew
Hon. John J. Ford
Hon. William E. Fox
Hon. Jesse J. Frampton
Hon. Alfred Gitelson
Hon. Emil Gumpert
Hon. Rex Hardy
Hon. William P. Haughton

Superior Courts—Continued

*Los Angeles County—Continued**Los Angeles—Continued*

Hon. Frederick F. Houser
 Hon. Harold P. Huls
 Hon. Aubrey N. Irwin
 Hon. Edwin L. Jefferson
 Hon. Kurtz Kauffman
 Hon. Clarence L. Kincaid
 Hon. Val P. Lucas
 Hon. Alan T. Lynch
 Hon. John F. McCarthy
 Hon. Philbrick McCoy
 Hon. James M. McRoberts
 Hon. Joseph M. Maltby
 Hon. Ellsworth Meyer
 Hon. Fred Miller
 Hon. John Francis Moroney
 Hon. Stanley Mosk
 Hon. William B. Neeley
 Hon. Kenneth C. Newell
 Hon. Lloyd S. Nix
 Hon. H. Burton Noble
 Hon. Paul Nourse
 Hon. Clement D. Nye
 Hon. Donald A. Odell
 Hon. Walter H. Odemar
 Hon. William J. Palmer
 Hon. Alfred E. Paonessa
 Hon. Julius V. Patrosso
 Hon. Roger Alton Pfaff
 Hon. Ralph K. Pierson
 Hon. Arnold Praeger
 Hon. Joe Raycraft
 Hon. Orlando H. Rhodes
 Hon. Bayard Rhone
 Hon. Philip H. Richards
 Hon. Clarence B. Runkle
 Hon. Harold W. Schweitzer
 Hon. A. A. Scott
 Hon. Robert H. Scott
 Hon. Carlyl M. Sheldon
 Hon. A. Curtis Smith
 Hon. Maurice C. Sparling
 Hon. Clarke E. Stephens
 Hon. Frank G. Swain
 Hon. Charles R. Thompson
 Hon. Clyde C. Triplett
 Hon. Beach Vasey
 Hon. Joseph W. Vickers
 Hon. Herbert V. Walker
 Hon. Wallace L. Ware
 Hon. Jerold E. Weil
 Hon. Albert E. Wheatcroft
 Hon. James G. Whyte
 Hon. Burnett Wolfson
 Hon. J. Howard Ziemann

*Madera County**Madera*

Hon. Stanley Murray

*Marin County**San Rafael*

Hon. N. Charles Brusatori
 Hon. Thomas F. Keating
 Hon. Jordan L. Martinelli

*Mariposa County**Mariposa*

Hon. Thomas Coakley

*Mendocino County**Ukiah*

Hon. Lilburn Gibson
 Hon. Hale McCowen, Sr.

*Merced County**Merced*

Hon. Gregory P. Maushart
 Hon. R. R. Sischo

*Modoc County**Alturas*

Hon. A. K. Wylie

*Mono County**Bridgeport*

Hon. Walter R. Evans

*Monterey County**Salinas*

Hon. Anthony Brazil
 Hon. Stanley K. Lawson

*Napa County**Napa*

Hon. William L. Blanckenburg
 Hon. Percy King, Jr.

*Nevada County**Nevada City*

Hon. Vernon Stoll

*Orange County**Santa Ana*

Hon. Ronald M. Crookshank
 Hon. Karl Lynn Davis
 Hon. Robert Gardner
 Hon. Robert P. Kneeland
 Hon. Kenneth E. Morrison
 Hon. John Shea
 Hon. Raymond H. Thompson
 Hon. Franklin G. West

Superior Courts—Continued

Placer County

Auburn

Hon. Leland J. Propp
Hon. Lowell L. Sparks

Plumas County

Quincy

Hon. Bertram D. Janes

Riverside County

Riverside

Hon. S. Thomas Bucciarelli
Hon. John G. Gabbert
Hon. Hilton H. McCabe
Hon. Russell S. Waite

Sacramento County

Sacramento

Hon. John Quincy Brown
Hon. Raymond T. Coughlin
Hon. Jay L. Henry
Hon. Albert H. Mundt
Hon. James H. Oakley
Hon. Stanley W. Reckers
Hon. Murle C. Shreck
Vacancy, vice Hon. Gordon A.
Fleury, resigned

San Benito County

Hollister

Hon. Thomas P. O'Donnell

San Bernardino County

San Bernardino

Hon. Joseph T. Ciano
Hon. Martin J. Coughlin
Hon. James E. Cunningham, Sr.
Hon. Jesse W. Curtis, Jr.
Hon. Edward P. Fogg
Hon. Carl B. Hilliard
Hon. Archie D. Mitchell

San Diego County

San Diego

Hon. Richard B. Ault
Hon. Robert B. Burch
Hon. William A. Glen
Hon. Clarence D. Harden
Hon. John A. Hewicker
Hon. William P. Mahedy
Hon. C. M. Monroe
Hon. Bonsall Noon
Hon. Joe L. Shell
Hon. Dean Sherry
Hon. Gerald C. Thomas
Hon. James C. Toothaker
Hon. L. N. Turrentine

San Francisco City and County

San Francisco

Hon. Raymond J. Arata
Hon. Walter J. Carpeneti
Hon. C. Harold Caulfield
Hon. Melvyn I. Cronin
Hon. Eustace Cullinan
Hon. Preston Devine
Hon. T. I. Fitzpatrick
Hon. Thomas M. Foley
Hon. Gerald S. Levin
Hon. Theresa Meikle
Hon. Twain Michelsen
Hon. John B. Molinari
Hon. Edward Molkenbuhr
Hon. Clarence W. Morris
Hon. Harry J. Neubarth
Hon. Milton D. Sapiro
Hon. George W. Schonfeld
Hon. Daniel R. Shoemaker
Hon. Orla St. Clair
Hon. W. T. Sweigert
Hon. William Traverso
Hon. H. A. Van Der Zee

San Joaquin County

Stockton

Hon. George F. Buck
Hon. R. M. Dunne
Hon. Thomas B. Quinn
Hon. M. G. Woodward

San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo

Hon. Ray B. Lyon

San Mateo County

Redwood City

Hon. Frank B. Blum
Hon. A. R. Cotton
Hon. Louis B. Dematteis
Hon. Wayne R. Millington
Hon. Edmund Scott

Santa Barbara County

Santa Barbara

Hon. Ernest D. Wagner
Hon. Atwell Westwick

Santa Clara County

San Jose

Hon. Raymond G. Callaghan
Hon. M. G. Del Mutolo
Hon. John D. Foley
Hon. Marshall S. Hall
Hon. Harold Holden
Hon. W. W. Jacka

Superior Courts—Continued

Santa Clara County—Continued

San Jose—Continued

Hon. William F. James
 Hon. Napoleon J. Menard
 Hon. Edwin J. Owens
 Hon. Byrl R. Salsman

Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz

Hon. Gilbert B. Perry

Shasta County

Redding

Hon. Richard B. Eaton
 Hon. Albert F. Ross

Sierra County

Downieville

Hon. Gordon I. Smith

Siskiyou County

Yreka

Hon. James M. Allen

Solano County

Fairfield

Hon. Harlow V. Greenwood
 Hon. Raymond J. Sherwin

Sonoma County

Santa Rosa

Hon. Hilliard Comstock
 Hon. Charles J. McGoldrick
 Hon. Lincoln F. Mahan

Stanislaus County

Modesto

Hon. David F. Bush
 Hon. Horace L. Chamberlain
 Hon. Frank C. Damrell

Sutter County

Yuba City

Hon. Arthur Coats

Tehama County

Red Bluff

Hon. Curtiss E. Wetter

Trinity County

Weaverville

Hon. Harold Underwood

Tulare County

Visalia

Hon. W. G. Machetanz
 Hon. Robert K. Meyers
 Hon. Frederick E. Stone

Tuolumne County

Sonora

Hon. Ross A. Carkeet

Ventura County

Ventura

Hon. Charles F. Blackstock
 Hon. E. Perry Churchill
 Hon. William A. Reppy

Yolo County

Woodland

Hon. Arthur C. Huston, Jr.
 Hon. C. C. McDonald

Yuba County

Marysville

Hon. Warren Steel

LOWER COURTS

The Constitution limits the courts below the superior court to two types—municipal and justice courts. Each county is divided into judicial districts by the board of supervisors, and there is a single court for each district. It is either a municipal or a justice court depending upon the population of the district. In each district with a population of more than 40,000 there is a municipal court, and in each district with a lesser population there is a justice court.

The county pays the salaries, supplies courtrooms, and otherwise financially supports the lower courts. However, the fines and forfeitures collected therein are divided between the county and the cities.

Municipal Courts

There are 61 municipal courts in 22 counties in operation at the present time. In general, these courts have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the amount involved is not more than \$3,000 and in criminal cases of all misdemeanors. Judges are elected for six-year terms. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor. The number and salaries of the judges, clerks, marshals, and attaches of municipal courts are fixed by the Legislature. The present number of municipal court judges is 182.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—DECEMBER 1, 1957

Alameda County

1. Alameda Judicial District
1516 Oak St., Alameda
Hon. Frederick M. Van Sicklen
2. Berkeley-Albany Judicial District
2171 McKinley Ave., Berkeley 3
Hon. Louis J. Hardie
Hon. Redmond C. Staats, Jr.
3. Oakland-Piedmont Judicial District
Criminal Division, City Hall, Oakland
Civil Division, 1225 Madison St., Oakland
Hon. James S. Blaine
Hon. Homer W. Buckley
Hon. Charles W. Fisher
Hon. William W. Hoffman
Hon. William J. McGuiness
Hon. Edward J. Smith
Hon. C. Stanley Wood
4. San Leandro-Hayward Judicial District
San Leandro, 116 W. Joaquin Ave.
Hon. Gerald P. Connitt
Hayward, 1304 Winton Ave.
Hon. Thomas L. Foley

Contra Costa County

1. Concord Judicial District
City Hall, 2901 Willow Pass Rd.
Concord (P. O. Box 3375)
Hon. John L. Garaventa
2. Richmond Judicial District
Hall of Justice, Civic Center
Richmond (P. O. Box 307, Station "A")
Hon. Charles H. Baldwin
Hon. Clare D. Horner
Hon. Leo G. Marcollo
3. San Pablo Judicial District
Community Bldg., El Portal Park
San Pablo
Hon. C. Wilson Locke

Fresno County

- Fresno Judicial District
Courthouse, Fresno
Hon. Cecil E. Edgar
Hon. Dan B. Eymann
Hon. George W. Huffman
Hon. Leonard I. Meyers

Kern County

- Bakersfield Judicial District
701 Baker St., Bakersfield, Depts. 1 and 2
801 Baker St., Bakersfield, Dept. 3 (Misdemeanors)
Hon. Doyle Miller
Hon. Frank Noriega
Hon. J. Kelly Steele

Los Angeles County

1. Alhambra Judicial District
200 W. Woodward Ave., Alhambra
Hon. Lothrop E. Smith
Hon. David T. Sweet
2. Antelope Judicial District
44851 N. Cedar Ave., Lancaster (P. O. Box 752)
Hon. Alfred J. McCourtney
3. Beverly Hills Judicial District
450 N. Crescent Dr., Beverly Hills
Hon. Henry H. Draeger
Hon. Charles J. Griffin
4. Burbank Judicial District
300 E. Olive Ave., Burbank
Hon. Leonard W. Hamner
Hon. Raymond L. Reid
5. Citrus Judicial District
330 N. Azusa Ave., West Covina
Hon. William M. Martin
Hon. Albert H. Miller

Municipal Courts—Continued

Los Angeles County—Continued

6. Compton Judicial District
County Courthouse, Civic Center,
212 S. Acacia St., Compton
Hon. Ralph C. Dills
Hon. Donald E. Dunbar
Hon. Sidney W. Kaufman
7. Culver Judicial District
4150 Overland Ave., Culver City
Hon. Lawrence P. Scherb
8. Downey Judicial District
8206 E. Third St., Downey
Hon. Alfred D. Boone
Hon. Lynn W. Johnston
9. East Los Angeles Judicial District
4837 E. Third St., East Los Angeles
Hon. Elwyn S. Bennett
Hon. Myer B. Marion
Hon. Carlos M. Teran
10. El Monte Judicial District
425 E. Valley Blvd.
Hon. Rafael H. Galceran
Hon. John K. Otis
11. Glendale Judicial District
228 N. Glendale Ave., Glendale
Hon. Charles R. Dyer
Hon. Kenneth A. White
12. Inglewood Judicial District
110 E. Regent St., Inglewood
Hon. Lester O. Luce
Hon. Frank D. Parent
13. Long Beach Judicial District
801 Jergins Trust Bldg.,
Long Beach
Hon. Martin DeVries
Hon. Percy Hight
Hon. Chas. T. Smith
Hon. Kenneth E. Sutherland
Hon. Lyman B. Sutter
14. Los Angeles Judicial District
731 Hall of Justice, Los Angeles
Hon. Ida May Adams
Hon. Leo Aggeler
Hon. Morton L. Barker
Hon. John G. Barnes
Hon. Julian Beck
Hon. F. Ray Bennett
Hon. Ray P. Brockmann
Hon. Charles Newell Carns
Hon. Robert Clifton
Hon. Francis Cochran
Hon. Howard E. Crandall
Hon. Leo Freuna

Los Angeles County—Continued

14. Los Angeles Judicial District—
Continued
Hon. R. Morgan Galbreth
Hon. William R. Gallagher
Hon. Lucius P. Green
Hon. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
Hon. Arthur S. Guerin
Hon. Kenneth L. Holaday
Hon. Vernon W. Hunt
Hon. Martin Katz
Hon. Louis W. Kaufman
Hon. Gerald C. Kepple
Hon. Ben Koenig
Hon. Bernard Lawler
Hon. Earl O. Lippold
Hon. Charles B. MacCoy
Hon. Joseph Marchetti
Hon. Kathleen Parker
Hon. James H. Pope
Hon. Donald M. Redwine
Hon. George B. Ross
Hon. Harold C. Shepherd
Hon. Ernestine Stahlhut
Hon. Parks Stillwell
Hon. Irvin Taplin
Hon. Byron J. Walters
Hon. Steven S. Weisman
Hon. David W. Williams
Hon. O. Benton Worley
Hon. Evelle J. Younger
Hon. Elizabeth E. Zeigler
Vacancy, as of August 20, 1958
15. Los Cerritos Judicial District
10025 Flower St., Bellflower
Hon. Roberta Butzbach
Hon. John C. Landis
16. Pasadena Judicial District
820 E. Walnut St., Pasadena
Civil Dept., Div. III, 200 N. Gar-
field, Pasadena
Hon. Joseph A. Sprankle, Jr.
Hon. Donald R. Wright
Hon. Louis T. Fletcher
17. San Antonio Judicial District
6548 Miles Ave., Huntington Park
Hon. Howard D. McClain
Hon. F. B. Mullendore
Hon. Harry R. Simon
18. Pomona Judicial District
145 W. Third St., Pomona
Hon. Roland J. Brownsberger
19. Santa Anita Judicial District
300 W. Maple Ave., Monrovia
Hon. John A. H. Sturgeon

Municipal Courts—Continued

Los Angeles County—Continued

20. Santa Monica Judicial District
1725 Main St., Santa Monica
Hon. Mervyn A. Aggeler
Hon. Harry J. Borde
21. South Bay Judicial District
1231 N. Pacific Ave., Redondo Beach
Hon. Donald Armstrong
Hon. John A. Shidler
Hon. Otto B. Willett
22. South Gate Judicial District
Hall of Justice, 8620 California Ave., South Gate
Hon. Francis W. Bunnett
23. Whittier Judicial District
333 S. Painter Ave., Whittier
Hon. John L. Donnellan
Hon. Edward J. Guirado

Marin County

- Central Judicial District
Courthouse, San Rafael
(Traffic and small claims sessions also held:
1. City Hall, Sausalito
 2. 822 Grant Ave., Novato)
Hon. Harold J. Haley
Hon. Richard M. Sims, Jr.

Monterey County

1. Monterey-Carmel Judicial District
559 Pacific, Monterey (P. O. Box 751)
Hon. Ray Baugh
2. Salinas Judicial District
County Courthouse, Alisal and Cayuga St., Salinas (P. O. Box 1409)
Hon. J. A. Jeffery
Hon. Elmer L. Machado

Orange County

1. Anaheim-Fullerton Judicial District
1170 N. Los Angeles St., Anaheim
Hon. Walter B. Chaffee
Hon. Claude M. Owens
2. Santa Ana-Orange Judicial District
610 N. Broadway, Santa Ana
Hon. Howard C. Cameron
Hon. David D. French

Riverside County

- Riverside Judicial District
County Annex, 3998 Orange St.,
Riverside
Hon. Francis M. Estudillo
Hon. Elwood M. Rich

Sacramento County

1. North Sacramento Judicial District
City Hall, 128 E. Bassettlaw Ave.,
North Sacramento
Hon. J. L. Missall
2. Sacramento Judicial District
Hall of Justice, Sacramento
Hon. Joseph G. Babich
Hon. Byron Gaddis
Hon. James M. McDonnell
Hon. Elvin F. Sheehy

San Bernardino County

- Ontario Judicial District
City Hall, Ontario
Hon. Roland C. Rutledge
- San Bernardino Judicial District
Courthouse, Arrowhead Ave.,
San Bernardino, Div. I and II
Hall of Justice, 453 Arrowhead,
San Bernardino, Div. III
Hon. W. E. Balcom
Hon. Harold R. Haberkorn
Hon. Thomas M. Haldorsen

San Diego County

1. El Cajon Judicial District
148 W. Main St., El Cajon (P. O. Box 217)
Hon. R. Fenton Garfield
2. Oceanside Judicial District
220 N. Tremont St., Oceanside (P. O. Box 686)
Hon. L. W. Cottingham
3. San Diego Judicial District
Courthouse, 240 W. Broadway,
San Diego
Hon. Ronald Abernethy
Hon. Huntington P. Bledsoe
Hon. Harry P. Bowman
Hon. Madge Bradley
Hon. John J. Brennan
Hon. Eugene Daney, Jr.
Hon. Luther N. Hussey
Hon. Frank H. Nottbusch, Jr.
Hon. Philip Smith

Municipal Courts—Continued

San Diego County—Continued

4. South Bay Judicial District
260 Guava Ave., Chula Vista
Hon. Lowell Howe

San Francisco City and County

- San Francisco Judicial District
Civil Divisions, City Hall, San Francisco
Criminal Divisions, Hall of Justice, San Francisco
Hon. Carl H. Allen
Hon. Byron Arnold
Hon. Albert A. Axelrod
Hon. John Wesley Bussey
Hon. Joseph M. Golden
Hon. Clayton W. Horn
Hon. William A. O'Brien
Hon. Edward F. O'Day
Hon. Charles S. Peery
Hon. Lenore D. Underwood
Hon. Alvin Weinberger
Hon. James J. Welsh

San Joaquin County

- Stockton Judicial District
116 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton
Hon. Bill Dozier
Hon. John B. McNoble
Hon. Robert P. Sullivan
Hon. Hugh J. Tye

San Mateo County

1. Northern Judicial District
City Hall, South San Francisco
Hon. Thos. L. Bocci, Jr.
2. Central Judicial District
Hall of Justice, 215 S. B St., San Mateo
Hon. Marcel P. Biscay
Hon. Joseph A. Branson
3. Southern Judicial District
Courthouse, Redwood City
(Sessions also held Main St., Half Moon Bay)
Hon. Edward I. McAuliffe
Hon. E. J. Ryan

Santa Barbara County

- Santa Barbara Judicial District
Courthouse, Santa Barbara
(Law and Motion second Thursday of each month, Veterans Memorial Bldg., Santa Maria.)
Hon. Frank P. Kearney

Santa Clara County

1. Palo Alto-Mountain View Judicial District
450 Bryant St., Palo Alto, Branch 1
947 Villa St., Mountain View, Branch 2
Hon. Alfred W. Bowen
Hon. Paul I. Myers
2. San Jose-Alviso Judicial District
Hall of Justice, San Jose
Hon. Robert E. Cassin
Hon. John P. Dempsey
Hon. Grandin H. Miller
Hon. Percy O'Connor
3. Santa Clara-Cupertino Judicial District
1022 Franklin St., Santa Clara
Hon. Forrest L. Bentzien

Santa Cruz County

- Santa Cruz Judicial District
Dept. 1, Courthouse Annex, Santa Cruz
Hon. James J. Scoppetone
Dept. 2, P. O. Box 990, Watsonville
Hon. Charles S. Franich

Solano County

- Vallejo Judicial District
Solano County Bldg., Vallejo
Hon. Wallace W. Cox

Sonoma County

- Santa Rosa Judicial District
Courthouse, Santa Rosa
Hon. F. Leslie Manker

Stanislaus County

- Modesto Judicial District
Courthouse, 11th St., bet. H and I Sts., (P. O. Box 883), Modesto
Hon. Leslie K. Floyd
Hon. Clarence M. Hanson

Ventura County

1. Oxnard-Port Hueneme Judicial District
City Hall (P. O. Box 1389), Oxnard. (Sessions also held 105 N. Market St., Port Hueneme)
Hon. Clarence E. Pecht
2. Ventura Judicial District
Courthouse, Rm. 204, Ventura
Hon. Richard C. Heaton

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts have been established in 55 counties. There are presently 329 of these courts, and only one judge is provided for each court. They have jurisdiction generally of civil cases involving up to \$500, of "low-grade" misdemeanors (those punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000, six months imprisonment in the county jail, or both), of the misdemeanor of failure to provide for one's child, and by 1957 amendment of Penal Code § 1425 they now also have jurisdiction in misdemeanor drunk driving and bad check cases. The judges of such courts are elected for six-year terms, vacancies are filled by appointment by the board of supervisors, and with the exception of incumbents of previously existing courts who were blanketed into positions in the new courts, they either must have been admitted to practice law or have passed a qualifying examination given by the Judicial Council. Their salaries are fixed by the supervisors.

CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS AND JUDGES THEREOF—AUGUST 20, 1958

Alameda County

1. Livermore Judicial District
City Hall, Livermore (P. O. Box 708)
Hon. Joseph A. Schenone
2. Niles-Centerville Judicial District
Fremont Ave., Centerville (Box 516)
Hon. E. A. Quaresma
3. Pleasanton Judicial District
41 Neal St., Pleasanton (P. O. Box 217)
Hon. William H. Gale, Jr.

Alpine County

- Alpine Judicial District
Woodfords (P. O. Gardnerville,
Nev.)
Hon. L. A. Love

Amador County

1. Twp. No. 1 Judicial District
Court House, Jackson (P. O. Box 18)
Hon. John C. Begovich
2. Twp. No. 2 Judicial District
Cor. Market and Buena Vista,
(P. O. Box 52), Ione
Hon. L. P. Gebhardt
3. Twp. No. 3 Judicial District
Pine Grove
Hon. A. G. Jones
4. Twp. No. 4 Judicial District
City Hall, Sutter Creek
Hon. George D. Garland
5. Twp. No. 5 Judicial District
Plymouth
Hon. Celia Sherwood

Butte County

1. Biggs Judicial District
205 B St., Biggs (Box 116)
Hon. George A. Dawley
2. Chico Judicial District
196 Memorial Way, Chico
Hon. W. E. Rothe
3. Durham Judicial District
Court House, Market St., Durham
(Box 44)
Hon. W. H. McAnarlin
4. Gridley Judicial District
City Hall, Gridley (P. O. Box 235)
Hon. J. F. McDermott
5. Oroville Judicial District
Court House, Oroville
Hon. William M. Savage
6. Paradise Judicial District
Justice Court Bldg., Olive near
Pearson Rd., Paradise
Hon. Kenneth H. Ohr

Calaveras County

1. Angels Judicial District
City Hall (Box 351) Angels Camp
Hon. Herbert C. Lewis
2. Jenny Lind Judicial District
(Box 218), Wallace
Hon. James A. Fowler
3. Mokelumne Hill Judicial District
Marlette St., Mokelumne Hill
(P. O. Box 202)
Hon. Lee R. Andrews
4. Murphys Judicial District
San Domingo Rd. (P. O. Box 85),
Murphys
Vacancy, vice Hon. John C.
Scoles, deceased

Justice Courts—Continued

Calaveras County—Continued

5. San Andreas Judicial District
Main St., San Andreas
Hon. Howard N. Blewett
6. West Point Judicial District
West Point
Hon. Everett L. Henry

Colusa County

1. Colusa Judicial District
Colusa County Courthouse Bldg.,
Colusa
Hon. Richard E. Patton
2. Williams Judicial District
564 7th St., Williams
Hon. George B. Reckers

Contra Costa County

1. Antioch Judicial District
City Hall (P. O. Box 1053),
Antioch
Hon. Manuel C. Rose, Jr.
2. Brentwood Judicial District
653 Walnut, Brentwood (P. O.
Box 426)
Hon. W. Blair Rixon
3. Byron Judicial District
Byron Times Bldg., Diablo Blvd.,
(P. O. Box 32), Byron
Hon. Stanley Pereira
4. Clayton Judicial District
Clayton
Hon. George H. Herriman
5. Crockett Judicial District
740 Loring Ave., Crockett
Hon. Jefferson McNamara
6. Danville Judicial District
Memorial Bldg., Hartz and Pros-
pect, Danville
Hon. Horace J. Van Gorden
7. El Cerrito Judicial District
6340 Manila Ave., El Cerrito
Hon. Joe Martyn Turner
8. Martinez Judicial District
1103 Main St., Martinez
Hon. Sam W. Hall
9. Oakley Judicial District
Main St. (Box 241), Oakley
Hon. Theodore Ohmstede

Contra Costa County—Continued

10. Pinole-Hercules-Rodeo Judicial Dis-
trict
207 Pacific Ave. (P. O. Box 97),
Rodeo
(Sessions also held at City Hall,
Pinole)
Hon. Louis L. Edmunds
11. Pittsburg Judicial District
City Hall, 9th and Cumberland St.,
Pittsburg
Hon. Michael Gatto
12. Port Chicago Judicial District
314 Main St., Port Chicago
Hon. Otto E. Lichti
13. Port Costa Judicial District
11 Erskine St., Port Costa
Hon. William P. Urbick
14. Walnut Creek Judicial District
1690 Locust St., Walnut Creek
Hon. Clifford L. Thomson

Del Norte County

1. Crescent Judicial District
Memorial Hall Bldg., Crescent City
Hon. Alyce Moseley
2. Klamath Judicial District
Court House (P. O. Box 667),
Klamath
Hon. W. U. Flachsman

El Dorado County

1. Diamond Springs Judicial District
Main St., Diamond Springs
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 698
Hon. Orlando Easterly
2. Georgetown Judicial District
46 Church Street, Georgetown
Hon. Amy L. Drysdale
3. Greenwood Judicial District
Cool
Hon. Anton J. Lemos
4. Lake Valley Judicial District
P. O. Box 142, Al Tahoe, Lake
Tahoe
Hon. Harold H. Buchanan
5. Mud Springs Judicial District
U. S. Highway 50 (P. O. Box 32),
El Dorado
Hon. John B. Johnson
6. Placerville Judicial District
487 Main St. (City Hall), Placer-
ville (P. O. Box 872)
Hon. Leon G. Johnson

Justice Courts—Continued

Fresno County

1. Caruthers Judicial District
524 Tahoe St., Caruthers (P. O. Box 114)
Hon. Elmer Cowan
2. Clovis Judicial District
401 Pollasky St., Clovis
Hon. Ben H. Boulton
3. Coalinga Judicial District
City Hall, Coalinga, (Sessions also held City Hall, Huron)
Hon. Fred E. Butler
4. Dunlap Judicial District, Dunlap
P. O. Address: Star Rt., Orange Cove
Hon. Andrew J. Williams
5. Firebaugh Judicial District
13th & O Sts., Firebaugh (P. O. Box 365)
Hon. Albert L. Myer
6. Fowler Judicial District
106 South 6th St., Fowler
Hon. Walter J. Scane
7. Kerman Judicial District
705 Madera Ave., Kerman
Hon. Harley E. Roberts
8. Kingsburg Judicial District
Professional Bldg., Kingsburg (P. O. Box 567)
Hon. Van E. McCarty
9. Parlier Judicial District
530 J St., Parlier (P. O. Box 67)
Hon. Clare N. Pettit
10. Ponderosa Judicial District
Tollhouse
Hon. A. S. Brumagin
11. Reedley Judicial District
815 G St., Reedley (P. O. Box 366)
(Sessions also held Police Dept. Bldg., Orange Cove)
Hon. Paul A. Eymann
12. Riverdale Judicial District
3563 Henson St., Riverdale (Box 987)
Hon. Floyd W. House
13. Sanger Judicial District
6190 N St., Sanger
Hon. James W. Shipe
14. Selma Judicial District
1802 Tucker St., Selma
Hon. I. L. Steward

Glenn County

1. Orland Judicial District
607 Fifth St., Orland
Hon. James O. Kibby
2. Willows Judicial District
Bank of America Bldg., Willows
Hon. Bruce H. Thomas

Humboldt County

1. Arcata Judicial District
920 G St., Arcata
Hon. John F. Naye
2. Eureka Judicial District
City Hall, 623 Third St., Eureka
Hon. Ben Van Tress
3. Fortuna Judicial District
1045 Main St., Fortuna (Sessions also held City Hall, Ferndale, every Thursday)
Hon. William P. Guthrie
4. Garberville Judicial District
Box B, Garberville
Hon. Calvin E. Miller
5. Klamath Judicial District
Willow Creek
Hon. Frank A. Graham

Imperial County

1. Brawley Judicial District
County Bldg., 383 Main St., Brawley (P. O. Box 61)
Hon. John B. Miller
2. Calexico Judicial District
220 Imperial Ave., Calexico
Hon. Thos. E. Anderson
3. Calipatria Judicial District
City Hall, Main & Lake Sts., Calipatria
Hon. Roy D. Kuns
4. El Centro Judicial District
Courthouse, El Centro
Hon. James E. Marable
5. Holtville Judicial District
City Hall, Holtville
Hon. S. Carl Brown
6. Imperial Judicial District
112 W. Seventh, Imperial
Hon. William H. Tullos
7. Westmorland Judicial District
City Hall, S. Center St., Westmorland
Hon. C. L. Zimmer
8. Winterhaven Judicial District
North Haven Ave., Winterhaven
Hon. J. W. Hendrickson, Jr.

Justice Courts—Continued

Inyo County

1. Big Pine Judicial District
County Library Bldg., Big Pine
Hon. Alan H. Jacobs
2. Bishop Judicial District
307 S. Main St., Bishop
Hon. Verne Summers
3. Death Valley Judicial District
Tecopa
Hon. Gladys Rosenberg
4. Independence Judicial District
Courthouse, Independence
Hon. Wilbert C. Green
5. Lone Pine Judicial District
129 Pine Street, Lone Pine (Box 237)
Hon. Earle Carr

Kern County

1. Buttonwillow Judicial District
First St. and Miller, Buttonwillow
Hon. John D. Jelletich
2. Delano Judicial District
1122 Jefferson St., Delano
Hon. I. Frank Kitchen
3. Indian Wells Judicial District
Box 185, Ridgecrest
Hon. M. M. Warner
4. Kern River Judicial District
Kern River Veterans Memorial
Bldg., Isabella (P. O. Box 389)
Hon. Charles P. Salzer
5. Maricopa-Taft Judicial District
City Hall, 320 Center St., Taft
(Sessions also at 338 California
St., Maricopa)
Hon. Murray L. Eiland
6. Mojave Judicial District
740 J St., Mojave (P. O. Box 306)
Hon. J. G. Sherrill
7. Randsburg Judicial District
Post Office Bldg., Johannesburg
Hon. James B. Nossor, Jr.
8. Shafter Judicial District
County Bldg., 340 Pacific Ave.,
Shafter (P. O. Box 1225)
Hon. E. K. Grant
9. Tehachapi Judicial District
Veterans Memorial Bldg., 125 E. F
St., Tehachapi (P. O. Box 14)
Hon. W. L. Woods
10. Wasco Judicial District
County Bldg., Wasco
Hon. Fred Pritschke

Kern County—Continued

11. Weedpatch Judicial District
215 Segrill Rd., Lamont
Hon. Ellen M. Quarnstrom

Kings County

1. Avenal Judicial District
211 Kings St., Avenal
Hon. Earl A. Robbins
2. Corcoran Judicial District
908 Whitley Ave., Corcoran (P. O.
Box 636)
Hon. Harold Handley
3. Hanford Judicial District
P. O. Box 108, Hanford
Hon. Walter W. Wilson
4. Lemoore Judicial District
322 Heinlen St., Lemoore
Hon. E. G. Henley

Lake County

1. Kelseyville Judicial District
Second St., Kelseyville (Rt. 1, Box
342)
Hon. Sidney H. Barker
2. Lakeport Judicial District
Courthouse, Main St., Lakeport
Hon. Gesford P. Wright
3. Lower Lake Judicial District
Main St., Lower Lake
Hon. Evan L. Williams
4. Middletown Judicial District
Calistoga Ave., Middletown
Hon. John Irwin
5. Upper Lake Judicial District
11 Main St., Upper Lake
Hon. James W. Glasgow

Lassen County

1. Big Valley Judicial District
Box 85, Bieber
Hon. Aubrey C. Bieber
2. Honey Lake Judicial District
Court House, Susanville
Hon. Russell E. Wing
3. Madeline Judicial District
Ravendale (Spec. sessions at Made-
line)
Hon. Ida Fairchild Marr
4. Westwood Judicial District
306 Birch St. (P. O. Box 14),
Westwood
Hon. C. C. Siebe

Justice Courts—Continued

Los Angeles County

1. Catalina Judicial District
City Hall Annex, 213 Metropole Ave., Avalon
Hon. Ernest Windle
2. Malibu Judicial District
21323 Pacific Coast Hwy., Malibu
(P. O. Box 116) (Sessions also held 24409 Calabasas Rd., Calabasas)
Hon. Charles H. Woodmansee
3. Soledad Judicial District
105 Market St., Newhall
Hon. Clarence M. MacDougall

Madera County

1. Chowchilla Judicial District
516 Robertson Blvd., Chowchilla
(P. O. Box 577)
Hon. M. D. Crocker
2. Grub Gulch Judicial District
White Oak, Coarsegold
Hon. William Payne
3. Madera Judicial District
131 W. Yosemite Ave., Madera
Hon. Leroy E. Bailey
4. Sierra Judicial District
Main St., North Fork (P. O. Box 888)
Hon. Marcia M. Putney

Marin County

- Northwestern Judicial District
Yacht Club Hall, Tomales (P. O. Address: Box 166, Inverness)
Hon. Silas L. Stice

Mariposa County

1. Coulterville Judicial District
Coulterville
Hon. William R. Bamber
2. Mariposa Judicial District
Courthouse, Mariposa
Hon. Vera M. Preston

Mendocino County

1. Anderson Judicial District
Boonville
Hon. Maurice W. Tindall
2. Arena Judicial District
North Main St. (P. O. Box 112),
Point Arena
Hon. James D. Mounsgovan

Mendocino County—Continued

3. Big River Judicial District
Beacon Bldg. (P. O. Box 183),
Mendocino
Hon. William D. Vaughn
4. Cuffey's Cove Judicial District
Elk
Hon. Lester A. McMaster
5. Little Lake Judicial District
71 Commercial St. (P. O. Box 285), Willits
Hon. Frederick S. Foord
6. Long Valley Judicial District
Leggett (Sessions also held Mondays only, Laytonville)
Hon. George A. Carver
7. Round Valley Judicial District
P. O. Box 252, Covelo
Hon. Roland T. Hurt
8. Sanel Judicial District
Main St. (Box 307), Hopland
Hon. John F. Manning
9. Ten Mile River Judicial District
416 Franklin St., Fort Bragg
Hon. Ray E. Ware
10. Ukiah Judicial District
Courthouse, Ukiah
Hon. Fred D. Goss

Merced County

1. Atwater Judicial District
1060 Third St., Atwater
Hon. Elwood L. Walter
2. Dos Palos Judicial District
1552 Golden Gate Ave., Dos Palos,
(P. O. Box 281)
Hon. Rollin A. Moore
3. Gustine Judicial District
Courthouse, 397 Fourth St., Gustine
Hon. C. Francis Reutter
4. Le Grand Judicial District
P. O. Box 147, Le Grand (Library Bldg.)
Hon. R. C. Brandon
5. Livingston Judicial District
Library Bldg., Third and C Sts.,
Livingston (P. O. Box 606)
(Sessions also held Post Office Bldg., Hilmar)
Hon. John H. Mahoney
6. Los Banos Judicial District
836 Sixth St., Los Banos
Hon. D. Oliver Germino

Justice Courts—Continued

Merced County—Continued

7. Merced Judicial District
Courthouse Bldg., 21st and N Sts.,
Merced
Hon. Flossie Lobo
8. Snelling Judicial District
Main Street (P. O. Box 357),
Snelling
Hon. Hubert Boland

Modoc County

1. Adin-Lookout Judicial District
Main and Cedar Sts. (P. O. Box
174) Adin
Hon. Joseph T. Steele
2. Alturas Judicial District
Courthouse (Box 22), Alturas
Hon. Katie Doolittle
3. Surprise Valley Judicial District
P. O. Box 176, Fort Bidwell
Hon. John A. MacDonald
4. Tulelake Judicial District
3½ mi. S. E. of Tulelake (Star
Route), Modoc County
Hon. Elmer W. Rund

Mono County

- Mono Judicial District
DeChambeau Bldg., Main St.,
Bridgeport
Hon. Arthur A. DeChambeau

Monterey County

1. Castroville Judicial District
Merritt St., Castroville (P. O. Box
267)
Hon. Harold White
2. Gonzales Judicial District
111 Fourth St., Gonzales
Hon. James K. Eckman
3. Greenfield Judicial District
848 Oak Ave., Greenfield
Hon. Burton R. Smith
4. King City Judicial District
212 S. Vanderhurst St., King City
Mailing address: Box 36
Hon. F. W. Tholcke
5. Pacific Grove Judicial District
City Hall, Pacific Grove
Hon. R. C. Eldred
6. Pajaro Judicial District
P. O. Address: No. 6 Salinas Rd.,
Watsonville
Hon. Arthur R. Avery

Monterey County—Continued

7. San Ardo Judicial District
101 Highway, 3 mi. south of San
Ardo (P. O. Box 95, San Ardo)
Hon. William Z. Adam
8. Soledad Judicial District
167 Main St., Soledad
Hon. Robert L. Rivers

Napa County

1. Calistoga Judicial District
1238 Washington St., Calistoga (P.
O. Box S)
Hon. William A. Stone
2. Napa Judicial District
Courthouse, Napa
Hon. William I. Locarnini
3. St. Helena Judicial District
1325 Main St., St. Helena
Hon. Louis D. Vasconi

Nevada County

1. Grass Valley Judicial District
City Hall Bldg., 127 E. Main St.,
Grass Valley
Hon. Victor L. Montre
2. Nevada Judicial District
Courthouse, Church St., (P. O. Box
176), Nevada City
Hon. George W. Gildersleeve
3. Truckee Judicial District
Front St., Truckee
Hon. Fosten W. Wilson

Orange County

1. Huntington Beach-Seal Beach Judi-
cial District
City Hall, Fifth and Orange Ave.,
Huntington Beach (P. O. Box
391). (Sessions also held City
Hall, Seal Beach)
Hon. Celia W. Baker
2. Laguna Beach-San Clemente Judi-
cial District
505 Forest Ave., Laguna Beach
(Sessions also held City Hall,
San Clemente)
Hon. C. C. Cravath
3. Newport Beach Judicial District
567 W. 18th St., Costa Mesa (Ses-
sions also held City Hall, New-
port Beach)
Hon. Donald J. Dodge

Justice Courts—Continued

Placer County

1. Colfax-Alta-Dutch Flat Judicial District
City Hall, Main St., Colfax
Hon. Charles T. Crowe
2. Auburn Judicial District
1115 High St., Auburn (P. O. Box 266)
Hon. Eugene T. Erskine
3. Forest Hill Judicial District
Forest Hill (P. O. Box 217)
Hon. Earl B. Schueller
4. Lincoln Judicial District
625 Fifth St., Lincoln
Hon. Edward A. Grey
5. Loomis Judicial District
Loomis Memorial Hall, Loomis (P. O. Box 716)
Hon. George W. English
6. Roseville Judicial District
City Hall, Roseville (P. O. Box 283)
Hon. Leonard M. Layton
7. Tahoe Judicial District
Community Hall, Tahoe City (Box 261). (Sessions also held at Kings Beach)
Hon. Harry Charrison

Plumas County

1. Almanor Judicial District
Town Hall, Greenville (P. O. Box 263). (Sessions also held at Courthouse, Chester)
Hon. Edward L. Spellmeyer
2. Beckwourth Judicial District
15 Nevada St. (Box 251), Portola
Hon. Lloyd E. Boone
3. Plumas Judicial District
Courthouse, Main St., Quincy
Hon. J. L. Hunt

Riverside County

1. Beaumont Judicial District
City Hall Bldg., Fifth St. at Grace Ave., Beaumont (P. O. Box 655)
Hon. Philip Truby
2. Coachella Judicial District
City Hall, Coachella
Hon. Kerby Hester

Riverside County—Continued

3. Elsinore Judicial District
118 S. Main St., Elsinore (P. O. Box 412)
Hon. Stanley S. Root
4. Hemet Judicial District
1101 E. Latham Ave., Hemet (P. O. Box 326)
Hon. Burr Van Housen
5. Indio Judicial District
City Hall Bldg., 45-250 Towne Ave., Indio
Hon. Wallace P. Rouse
6. Jurupa Judicial District
5688 Mission Blvd., West Riverside
Hon. May G. Stobbs
7. Mecca Judicial District
Box 746, Mecca
Hon. D. B. W. Alexander
8. Murrieta Judicial District
Burnham Bldg., Murrieta (P. O. Box 101)
Hon. Vernon V. Hilliard
9. Palm Springs Judicial District
3200 McCallum Way (P. O. Address: Drawer K), Palm Springs
Hon. Eugene E. Therieau
10. Palo Verde Judicial District
256 N. Spring St., Blythe (P. O. Box 82)
Hon. Frank Edwin Anderson
11. Perris Judicial District
502 D St., Perris
Hon. Charles R. Wilkerson
12. San Geronio Judicial District
City Hall, 161 W. Ramsey, Banning
Hon. Raymond J. Hawley
13. San Jacinto Judicial District
195 Main St., San Jacinto (P. O. Box 355)
Hon. John B. Franklin
14. Temescal Judicial District
312 E. Ninth St., Corona
Hon. Willie S. Caudill

Sacramento County

1. Elk Grove-Galt Judicial District
Gage and Main Sts., Elk Grove (P. O. Box 295 and P. O. Box 865, Galt)
Hon. G. F. Mix, Jr.

Justice Courts—Continued

Sacramento County—Continued

2. Fair Oaks Judicial District
California St., Fair Oaks (P. O. Box 93)
Hon. Joseph J. Diestel
3. Folsom Judicial District
Folsom Shopping Center Bldg.,
Colma St. and Placerville Rd.,
Folsom (P. O. Box 443)
Hon. R. J. Ronchi
4. Isleton Judicial District
Walnut Grove (P. O. Box 126).
(Sessions also held City Hall,
Isleton)
Hon. Milo E. Dye
5. South Sacramento Judicial District
6225 Franklin Blvd., Sacramento
Hon. Louis N. Desmond

San Benito County

1. Hollister Judicial District
Hall of Records, Fifth St., Hollister
Hon. Lorena M. Johnson
2. Panoche Judicial District
New Idria Mining & Chemical Co.,
Idria
Hon. Ralph P. Barnard
3. San Benito Judicial District
Bitterwater (P. O. Address: Lonoak)
Hon. Maggie Traut
4. San Juan Judicial District
406 Fourth St., San Juan Bautista
Hon. Edward R. Lamb
5. Tres Pinos Judicial District
P. O. Box 47, Tres Pinos
Hon. Robert W. Hain

San Bernardino County

1. Amboy-Ludlow Judicial District
Danby (P. O. Box 67, Essex)
Hon. John P. Neilson
2. Baker Judicial District
Hwy. 91, Baker (P. O. Box 66)
Hon. Joseph A. Plank
3. Barstow Judicial District
209 N. First St., Barstow
Hon. Iva Powell
4. Bear Valley Judicial District
County Bldg., Big Bear Lake (P. O.
Box 35)
Hon. Oren B. Matthews
5. Bloomington Judicial District
18886 Valley Blvd., Bloomington
Hon. Wendell V. Harris

San Bernardino County—Continued

6. Calzona Judicial District
P. O. Box 86, Earp
Hon. Benjamin G. Alexander
7. Chino Judicial District
5258 D St., Chino
Hon. Lewis A. Barnum
8. Colton Judicial District
City Hall, Colton
Hon. Lawrence E. Madsen
9. Crest Forest Judicial District
82 Crest Forest Dr., Crestline
Hon. P. J. Cormack
10. Cucamonga Judicial District
8076 Archibald Ave., Cucamonga
Hon. William B. Hutton
11. Etiwanda Judicial District
7110 Etiwanda Ave., Etiwanda
Hon. Burt Shelby
12. Fontana Judicial District
County Bldg., 8435 Sierra, Fontana
(Box 324)
Hon. Roy E. Berridge
13. Highland Judicial District
27291 Main St., Highland
Hon. David H. Roddick
14. Kelso Judicial District
Cima
Vacancy
15. Mission Judicial District
590 Central Ave., Loma Linda
Hon. Vando E. Unger
16. Needles Judicial District
City Hall, 1011 Front St., Needles
Hon. F. B. Wilkin
17. Redlands Judicial District
215 N. Fifth St. (Hall of Justice),
Redlands
Hon. H. O. Harrawood
18. Rialto Judicial District
145 S. Riverside Ave. (City Hall),
Rialto
Hon. Robert P. Mohle
19. Trona Judicial District
Guest House, Searles and Main
Sts. (Box 91), Trona
Hon. Samuel F. Downs
20. Twenty-nine Palms Judicial Dis-
trict
Box 1211, Twenty-Nine Palms
Hon. John W. Allen
21. Upland Judicial District
130 E. Ninth St., Upland
Hon. Fred H. Jacobs

Justice Courts—Continued

San Bernardino County—Continued

22. Victor Judicial District
15579 Eighth St., Victorville (Box 668)
Hon. Edward E. Volk
23. Yermo-Belleville Judicial District
Fire Hall, Highway 91 and Athletic St., Yermo (Box 84)
Hon. James E. Shope
24. Yucaipa Judicial District
35077 Yucaipa Blvd., Yucaipa (P. O. Box 108) (Traffic Bureau, 177 E. Yucaipa Blvd.)
Hon. William J. Clark, Jr.

San Diego County

2. Coronado Judicial District
1129 Loma Ave., Coronado (P. O. Address: 1011 Sixth St.)
Hon. E. S. Wattawa
3. Encinitas Judicial District
137 W. D St., Encinitas
Hon. John F. Martin
4. Escondido Judicial District
600 Valley Blvd., Escondido
Hon. John E. Barnett
5. Fallbrook Judicial District
Alvarado St. (P. O. Box 662, Fallbrook)
Hon. Harry H. Smelser
6. Jacumba Judicial District
P. O. Box 1113, Boulevard
Hon. Samuel A. May
7. National Judicial District
1243 National Ave., National City
Hon. Ira F. Harbison
8. Ramona Judicial District
719 Main St. (P. O. Box 341), Ramona
Hon. Albert C. Bisher
9. Vista Judicial District
131 S. Indiana St., Vista (P. O. Box 252)
Hon. Leon Bone

San Joaquin County

1. Lodi Judicial District
City Hall, Lodi (P. O. Box 151)
Hon. Robert A. Bainbridge

San Joaquin County—Continued

2. Manteca-Ripon-Escalon Judicial District
Sycamore St., Manteca (P. O. Box 671) (Sessions also held: City Hall, Ripon, and County Bldg., Second St., Escalon)
Hon. Priscilla H. Haynes
3. Tracy Judicial District
City Hall, Central Ave., Tracy (P. O. Box 112)
Hon. Fenwick L. Jackson

San Luis Obispo County

1. Arroyo Grande-Pismo Beach Judicial District
City Hall, Arroyo Grande (Box 11) (Sessions also held at Police Dept., Pismo Beach)
Hon. George Finucane
2. Atascadero Judicial District
East Mall (Atascadero Memorial Bldg.) Atascadero (P. O. Box 365)
Hon. R. E. Austin
3. Morro-Cayucos Judicial District
381 Main St., Morro Bay
Hon. Allan B. Campbell
4. Nipomo Judicial District
P. O. Box 33, Nipomo
Hon. O. R. Dana
5. Paso Robles Judicial District
Legion Hall, 406 Spring St., Paso Robles
Hon. Roy B. Fanning
6. San Luis Obispo Judicial District
County Courthouse, Room 315, Palm, Osos and Monterey Sts. (Box 63) San Luis Obispo
Hon. Paul K. Jackson
7. Shandon-Cholame Judicial District
Shandon
Hon. Charles H. Stanley
8. San Miguel Judicial District
13th St., San Miguel
Hon. James J. Mansfield
9. San Simeon-Cambria Judicial District
Main St. (P. O. Box 274) Cambria
Hon. George A. Steiner
10. Santa Margarita Judicial District
Walnut Ave., Garden Farms, Santa Margarita
Hon. George T. Scott

Justice Courts—Continued

San Luis Obispo County—Continued

11. Templeton Judicial District
505 Paso Robles St. (P. O. Box 3),
Templeton
Hon. Grace O. Petersen

Santa Barbara County

1. Carpinteria-Montecito Judicial District
Veterans Memorial Bldg. (P. O. 476), Carpinteria
Hon. J. A. Wullbrandt
2. Goleta-Hope Ranch Judicial District
5744 Hollister Ave. (P. O. Box 545), Goleta
Hon. W. T. Lillard
3. Guadalupe Judicial District
Veterans Memorial Bldg. (P. O. Box 88), Guadalupe
Hon. Robert Ralph Stewart
4. Lompoc Judicial District
Veterans Memorial Bldg., Lompoc
Hon. Horace T. Reed
5. Santa Maria Judicial District
312 E. Cook St., Santa Maria
Hon. Morris J. Stephan
6. Solvang Judicial District
1623 Mission Drive (P. O. Box 515), Solvang
Hon. Arden T. Jensen

Santa Clara County

1. Gilroy Judicial District
City Hall, Gilroy
Hon. Leon T. Thomas
2. Morgan Hill Judicial District
92 S. Monterey, Morgan Hill
Hon. Edward M. Fellows
3. Los Gatos-Saratoga-Campbell Judicial District
103 Church St. (P. O. Box 731),
Los Gatos. (Sessions also held
200 E. Campbell Ave., Camp-
bell)
Hon. Paul W. Crawford
4. Sunnyvale Judicial District
299 Murphy Ave., City Hall, Sun-
nyvale
Hon. Peter R. Bond

Shasta County

1. Anderson Judicial District
509 Diamond St. (P. O. Box 784),
Anderson
Hon. Lena Null
2. Burney Judicial District
County Bldg., Burney
Vacancy
3. Castella Judicial District
Statton's Place, Castella (P. O. Ad-
dress: Box 953, Redding)
Hon. Fred H. Statton
4. Central Valley Judicial District
3905 Shasta Dam Blvd. (P. O. Box
755), Central Valley
Hon. William M. Quinn
5. Cottonwood Judicial District
Cottonwood
Hon. Walter E. McCabe
6. Fall River Valley Judicial District
P. O. Box 14, McArthur
Hon. John L. Barber
7. Mountain Judicial District
Montgomery Creek
Vacancy
8. Ono Judicial District
Knudson Ranch, Ono
Hon. Glen W. Knudson
9. Redding Judicial District
1407 California St. (P. O. Box
1011), Redding
Hon. Joseph F. Aleck, Jr.

Sierra County

1. Downieville Judicial District
Main St., Downieville
Hon. C. W. Robbins
2. Forest Judicial District
P. O. Box 883, Alleghany
Hon. Wilford C. Hart
3. Loyalton Judicial District
City Hall (Box 835), Loyalton
Hon. Charles J. Perkins
4. Sierra Judicial District
Hwy. 89, Sierraville
Hon. Alden N. Johnson

Siskiyou County

1. Dorris Judicial District
Fourth and Main St. (Fire Hall
Bldg.), (P. O. Box 567), Dorris
Hon. L. M. "Les" Chase

Justice Courts—Continued

Siskiyou County—Continued

2. Dunsmuir Judicial District
City Hall, 900 Florence Ave., Duns-
muir
Hon. Alfred A. Smith
3. Etna Judicial District
Municipal Hall Bldg., Main St.,
(Box 155), Etna
Hon. Walter Matthews
4. Fort Jones Judicial District
Box 574, Fort Jones
Hon. W. D. Mathews
5. Happy Camp Judicial District
Fourth Ave. (Box 68), Happy Camp
Hon. Philip M. Toleman
6. Hilt-Hornbrook Judicial District
House No. 95 (Box 605), Hilt
Hon. Robert Trinca
7. McCloud Judicial District
McCloud
Hon. Merl J. Hanson
8. Montague Judicial District
Ninth and Webb Sts., Montague
Hon. James B. McAdams
9. Mt. Shasta Judicial District
308 Walnut St., Rm. 1, Mt. Shasta
Hon. John Kinstrey
10. Sawyers Bar Judicial District
Sawyers Bar
Hon. Ruth Markon
11. Scott Bar Judicial District
Scott Bar
Vacancy
12. Tulelake Judicial District
City Hall (Box 305), Tulelake
Hon. Victoria S. Thaler
13. Weed Judicial District
27 Gilman Ave. (P. O. Box 1178),
Weed
Hon. Kenneth T. Stone
14. Yreka Judicial District
Rm. 110, Courthouse, Yreka
Hon. Harry Hammond

Solano County

1. Benicia Judicial District
707 First St., Benicia
Hon. Hartley Russell
2. Dixon Judicial District
City Hall, Dixon
Hon. W. E. Rayn

Solano County—Continued

3. Green Valley Judicial District
Willotta Ranch, near Rockville (P.
O. Box 246, Suisun)
Hon. William Pierce
4. Rio Vista Judicial District
(P. O. Box 295), Rio Vista
Hon. Chas. Wm. Flodin
5. Suisun Judicial District
723 Jefferson St., Fairfield. (Ses-
sions also held City Hall, Sui-
sun)
Hon. Georgia H. Crowley
6. Vacaville Judicial District
618 Main St. (P. O. Box 268),
Vacaville
Hon. Sinclair M. Dobbins

Sonoma County

1. Analy Judicial District
137 N. Main St., Sebastopol
Hon. Albert F. Scheidecker
2. Cloverdale Judicial District
121 W. First St., Cloverdale
Hon. J. Leroy Wehr
3. Healdsburg Judicial District
323-A West St., Healdsburg
Hon. John A. Condit
4. Petaluma Judicial District
City Hall, Petaluma
Hon. Rolland C. Webb
5. Redwood Judicial District
Cinnabar Ave., Guerneville
Hon. Jesse J. Robertson
6. Sonoma Judicial District
City Hall (P. O. Box 396), Sonoma
Hon. Newton F. Dal Poggetto

Stanislaus County

1. Ceres Judicial District
2385 Lawrence St., Ceres
Hon. Gordon A. Olsson
2. Newman Judicial District
1200 O St. (Box 787), Newman
Hon. Lowell L. Jensen
3. Oakdale Judicial District
City Hall, 162 S. Yosemite Ave.,
Oakdale
Hon. Verne D. Sawyer
4. Patterson Judicial District
P. O. Box 1016, Patterson
Hon. W. H. Gilbert

Justice Courts—Continued

Stanislaus County—Continued

5. Riverbank Judicial District
City Hall, 3d and Santa Fe Sts.,
Riverbank
(Traffic Bureau, 442 3d St.)
Hon. Garold C. Staley
6. Turlock Judicial District
117 S. 99 Hwy., Turlock
Hon. E. Glenn Drake
7. Waterford Judicial District
12408 Yosemite Blvd. (P. O. Box
147), Waterford
Vacancy, vice Hon. J. F. Horsley,
deceased

Sutter County

1. Butte Judicial District
1512 Center St. (P. O. Box 23),
Live Oak
Hon. James Bumpus
2. Yuba Judicial District
453 Second St., Yuba City
Hon. Hugh D. Moncur

Tehama County

1. Corning Judicial District
Bank of America Bldg., Corning
Hon. Richard E. Hultgren
2. Red Bluff Judicial District
346 Oak St. (P. O. Box 506),
Red Bluff
Hon. James G. Ford

Trinity County

1. Hayfork Judicial District
Hayfork
Hon. Ray E. Jessee
2. Junction City Judicial District
Junction City
Hon. John J. Morgan
3. Mad River Judicial District
Mad River
Vacancy
4. Trinity Center Judicial District
Stringtown
Hon. William D. Norton
5. Weaverville Judicial District
Courthouse, Weaverville
Hon. Theodore A. Laag

Tulare County

1. Dinuba Judicial District
120 N. M St., Dinuba
Hon. R. P. Lucas

Tulare County—Continued

2. Exeter Judicial District
City Hall, 137 N. F St., Exeter
Hon. Clayton W. Partridge
3. Lindsay Judicial District
City Hall (Box 877), Lindsay
Hon. R. D. Baird
4. Pixley Judicial District
County Bldg. (Box 415), Pixley
Hon. O. W. Bryan
5. Porterville Judicial District
County Bldg., 806 Second St.
Porterville
Hon. George A. Carter
6. Tulare Judicial District
411 E. Kern Annex (P. O. Box
516), Tulare
Hon. Ward G. Rush
7. Visalia Judicial District
City Hall, 201 E. Acequia St.,
Visalia
Hon. Noel H. McDermott
8. Woodlake Judicial District
155 N. Valencia Blvd., Woodlake
Hon. Royle A. Carter

Tuolumne County

1. First Judicial District
52 Washington St. (P. O. Box 77),
Sonora
Hon. J. C. Webster
2. Second Judicial District
Columbia
Hon. W. E. Muse
3. Third Judicial District
911 Birch St., Tuolumne
Hon. Ernest H. Hodge
4. Fourth Judicial District
Groveland
Hon. T. Wesley Osborne
5. Fifth Judicial District
P. O. Box 313, Jamestown
Hon. Celia D. Wilson

Ventura County

1. Moorpark-Camarillo Judicial Dis-
trict
2484 Ventura Blvd. (P. O. Box
55), Camarillo
(Sessions also held: Walnut Can-
yon Rd., P. O. Box 444),
Moorpark
Hon. David E. Flynn

Justice Courts—Continued

Ventura County—Continued

2. Ojai Judicial District
260 E. Ojai Ave. (P. O. Box 485),
Ojai
Hon. Richard Love
3. Santa Paula-Fillmore-Piru Judicial
District
815 Santa Barbara (Box 935),
Santa Paula
(Sessions also held City Hall, 345
Central Ave., Fillmore, and
233 Center, Piru)
Hon. F. E. Bagnall

Yolo County

1. Blacks Judicial District
Zamora
Vacancy
2. Cacheville Judicial District
Washington and First St. (Box 22),
Yolo
Hon. H. B. Hayden
3. Capay Judicial District
Hwy. 16, Capay (P. O. Address:
R. F. D. Rt. 1, Box 910, Es-
parto)
Hon. Harold L. Barr
4. Cottonwood Judicial District
R. F. D. Box 250, Winters
Hon. Carlton S. Tandy
5. Davis Judicial District
226 F St., Davis
Hon. Charles W. Styler
6. Dunnigan Judicial District
Dunnigan
Vacancy

Yolo County—Continued

7. Esparto Judicial District
Yolo Ave. (P. O. Box 78), Esparto
Hon. V. F. Vieira
8. Grafton Judicial District
313 Fourth St., Knights Landing
Hon. C. D. Archer
9. Guinda Judicial District
Rumsey
Hon. J. H. Morrin
10. Washington Judicial District
305 Third St. (P. O. Box 461),
Broderick
Hon. Ralph W. Bonetti
11. Winters Judicial District
City Hall, Winters
Hon. R. E. Degener
12. Woodland Judicial District
County Courthouse, Room 112,
Woodland
Hon. Charles R. Jameson

Yuba County

1. Camptonville Judicial District
Main St., Camptonville
Hon. Acton M. Cleveland
2. Marysville Judicial District
Courthouse, Sixth and D Sts.,
Marysville
Hon. E. T. Manwell
3. Wheatland Judicial District
700 Olive St. (P. O. Box 311),
Wheatland
Hon. Burhl Gilpin

OFFICES OF THE STATE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SUPREME COURT

State Building, San Francisco (Headquarters)
Library and Courts Building, Sacramento
State Building, Los Angeles

DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

First Appellate District

State Building, San Francisco

Second Appellate District

State Building, Los Angeles

Third Appellate District

Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

Fourth Appellate District

Seventh Floor, Security Bank Building, 1060 Fulton Street, Fresno *

620 Ash Street, San Diego †

106 W. Sixth St., San Bernardino ‡

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

State Building, San Francisco (Headquarters)

State Building, Los Angeles

Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

* February to May.

† June to September.

‡ October to January.

DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER AGENCIES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNOR

The principal executive authority in the Government of the State of California is that of the Governor. Any citizen of the United States 25 years of age or older, who has been a resident of the State for five years or more immediately preceding election is eligible for the office. The Governor is elected by popular vote for a term of four years, with no constitutional restriction upon the number of terms an incumbent may serve.

The Governor of California has wide latitude in the planning, organization, and direction of the activities of a large number of state departments and agencies. The responsibilities of the office call for a broad knowledge of many subjects, and an ability to deal with patience, understanding and sympathy with the problems of all Californians. In the person of the Governor is exemplified the spirit and trend of the entire State Government, determining the quality and pace of California's continuing progress.

Among the more specific of the duties of the Governor are his responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief of the state military establishment, his powers of executive and judicial appointments, and the power to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons to those convicted in the courts of California.

In addition to strictly executive functions, the Governor has an important place in the legislative processes of our State. At the beginning of each session of the Legislature, he presents a message to the members outlining the conditions of the State and recommending a program for their action. He also submits to the Legislature the annual budget, specifically setting forth statements of anticipated revenues and expenses for the operation of the State Government.

In addition, all bills enacted by the Legislature are subject to the approval of the Governor before becoming law. He has the power to veto bills and his rejection can be set aside only by a two-thirds vote of both the Assembly and the State Senate. In appropriation bills, the Governor may exercise selective veto powers to reduce or eliminate any items of appropriation while approving other items covered in the same bill.

Assisting the Governor in the discharge of his many and varied duties is a staff of specialists in several fields. The Executive Secretary is basically responsible for the internal organization and operation of the Governor's office. The Legislative Secretary assists the Governor in his relations with Members of the Legislature, analyzes the effect of legislative enactments, and performs other related services. The Press Secretary, aided by an Assistant Press Secretary, is responsible for maintaining clear channels

of communication between the Governor and the people of California, directly as well as through the media of press, radio, and television. The Press Secretary handles the preparation of press releases and is generally responsible for presenting factual news clearly and concisely to the public.

The Governor's Private Secretary works closely with the Governor in matters dealing with his social obligations, the operation of the executive mansion, personal correspondence directed to the Governor at his office, and other similar matters. Another member of the staff maintains close contact with the various executive departments, commissions, and boards, as well as serving as Secretary to the Governor's Council. There is a secretary to take care of details of extraditions and executive clemency and other legal matters. Another secretary has charge of processing the Governor's many invitations, arranges his travel schedule, and accompanies him when he is away from the capital. There is also a secretary who conducts research projects and supplies accurate detailed information for the Governor's use in conferences and in public presentations.

In the activities of his staff are reflected the policies and views of the Governor, and his secretaries are responsible for determining what matters will be referred directly to the Governor, and which may be handled within the framework of general policies set forth by him. Even within this limited outline, it is readily apparent that this type of organization is extremely important in the efficient operation of the Executive Department of the State Government and is necessary to insure the proper allotment of the Governor's time and energy to those activities which are most essential and most beneficial to all the people of California.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT, GOVERNOR

Howard H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary
Paul Mason, Legislative Secretary
Walter L. Barkdull, Press Secretary
Ed-E. Herwig, Assistant Press Secretary
Thomas C. Yager, Secretary
Verne J. Tobin, Secretary

Hans E. Morkisch, Secretary
William E. Gilliss, Secretary
David Hunter, Secretary
Mrs. Sadie Perlin Groves, Private Secretary

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The number-two citizen of California is the Lieutenant Governor.

His work calls for versatility, for the duties are at the same time executive, legislative, and social in nature.

As an executive, he is a stand-by Governor. In an era when California's population and its problems are expanding, the Governor is called upon to be many places at once. When he leaves the State or when he is ill, the Lieutenant Governor must take over the duties of the Chief Executive. If a Governor dies, the Lieutenant Governor takes over the reins of State.

The record shows that several lieutenant governors have become Governor. William D. Stephens became Governor in 1917 when Governor Hiram Johnson resigned to become a successful candidate for United States Senator.

Frank F. Merriam was elevated to Governor on the death of James Rolph, Jr.; C. C. Young was elected Governor in 1926 after being Lieutenant Governor for two terms; and Goodwin J. Knight became Governor when Earl Warren became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1953.

Nothing in California election laws makes it mandatory that a Lieutenant Governor be friendly to, or even of the same political party as the Governor. Thus, a Governor may be fearful about leaving the State in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor who opposes him. If a Governor should leave the State during the time for signing or vetoing new laws, the Lieutenant Governor could sign or veto a bill contrary to the wishes of the Governor himself. Such has been done.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected in the same way as the Governor and the qualifications are the same. Both must be United States citizens and residents of California for at least five years. Each must be at least 25 years old. The Lieutenant Governor is paid \$14,000 a year. Starting in January of 1959, the salary of the Lieutenant Governor will be raised to \$20,000 a year. He is elected to a four-year term.

The Lieutenant Governor's second duty is legislative. He presides over the State Senate during its sessions, which last 120 days in the odd-numbered years and 30 days in the even-numbered years, and at all extraordinary sessions of the Legislature. A strong Lieutenant Governor could use his knowledge of the legislative procedure over which he presides to become a power in the legislative branch of State Government.

A third major duty of the Lieutenant Governor is his participation in the work of various state boards and commissions.

He is a Regent or Director of the University of California, which is a 67-million-dollar-a-year institution, and the world's largest university by enrollment.

The Lieutenant Governor is a member of the State Toll Bridge Authority, which was responsible for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland

Bay Bridge, an 8¼-mile-long, 74-million-dollar structure which is the largest bridge ever built by man.

He is a member of the State Lands Commission, which has jurisdiction over all state-owned public lands, including some 3 million acres of rich oil-bearing tidelands.

He is also a member of the Commission on Interstate Co-operation. This group is dedicated to maintaining machinery to allow states to live side-by-side in harmony with each other and with the Federal Government. The commission irons out problems common to more than one state, and settles problems between states.

The Lieutenant Governor is also ex officio a member of the Reciprocity Commission, which has the power to enter into agreements with other states and countries relative to interstate and international commerce as affected by motor vehicle transport.

A final function of the Lieutenant Governor is social in nature. There is a constant demand for him to officiate at public and civic ceremonies. The Governor, who often is tied to his desk by state business, may call on the Lieutenant Governor to represent the State at official and social functions.

Since the Lieutenant Governor may travel a great deal, and as he is responsible to all the people of the State, he maintains an office in both Los Angeles and in Sacramento. The Los Angeles office is in the State Building, and the Sacramento office is on the second floor of the State Capitol, which was officially opened in 1869.

OFFICES OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Harold J. Powers, Lieutenant Governor

Main Office

State Capitol, Sacramento

Branch Office

State Building, Los Angeles

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The office of Attorney General is a heritage of British law, originating in the Thirteenth Century. As the Chief law officer of England, the Attorney General represented the Crown, or State, in all legal matters. The office was incorporated into the Executive Department of the United States at its beginnings with the rank of cabinet officer. The Attorney General of California is provided for by the State Constitution. It designates him an elective officer and the chief law officer of the State.

The duty of the Attorney General is basically the uniform enforcement of the complexity of modern laws, either empowered by constitutional provisions, by the common law, or by statutes.

The Constitution of 1849 provided for the appointment of the State's Attorney General to serve during the term of the elected Governor. In 1862, the Constitution was amended to make the office an elective one, and to serve a term of office the same as that of the Governor. The Constitution of 1879 confirmed the elective post, at the same time empowering the Legislature to prescribe duties which were not inconsistent with the functioning of the office. By amendment to the Constitution in 1934, he was designated the chief law officer of the State.

The Office of Attorney General has 117 attorneys on its staff plus the necessary secretarial, clerical, and other office personnel. The office is under Civil Service and most of the staff has been in this office a number of years, many through several changes in administration, and are experts in the various fields of government law with which the State and its various agencies are concerned. Offices are maintained in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The Attorney General prosecutes and defends most of the civil lawsuits brought by or against the State Government and handles all appeals in criminal cases from all the counties in the State. The Attorney General also has the function of providing legal opinions for the Governor, state officers, the Legislature, state agencies, district attorneys, and county counsels.

The formal opinions of the Attorney General provide legal guidance for state and local governmental agencies. These opinions are published periodically and receive wide distribution. They cover the entire range of public law problems—from taxes to elections to water pollution. Based as they are on a tradition of experience in government law, on extensive research and thorough review, the opinions of the Attorney General are given considerable weight by the courts. Attorneys in the Office of Attorney General also conduct a large volume of informal advisory work for state and county officials through personal consultation and correspondence.

The Office of Attorney General is frequently confronted with problems calling for corrective legislation. In recent years the Attorney General has

advocated reform legislation, not only in the criminal enforcement field, but also in such fields as charitable trusts, water conservation, and election campaign expenditures.

The civil caseload in the Office of Attorney General approximates 2,500 lawsuits in the trial and appellate courts. It includes litigation of vast importance to the State's economy, such as the suits affecting the Central Valley Project; actions involving tide and submerged lands and their valuable oil resources; condemnation, escheat, tax refund, and damage actions; as well as routine collection cases.

The criminal caseload in the Office of Attorney General approximates 1,000 matters pending before the state and federal courts annually.

In addition, approximately 600 administrative matters are pending before various administrative tribunals such as license revocation and suspension matters before the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, license revocation and suspension matters before various licensing agencies such as Board of Medical Examiners, disciplinary proceedings involving state employees before the State Personnel Board, and Subsequent Injury Fund matters before the Industrial Accident Commission.

The legal work in the Office of Attorney General is divided into sections with an Assistant Attorney General in charge of each section to provide state-wide coordination in that particular field of law. The several sections in the Office of Attorney General are: Criminal Law, Tax Law, Administrative Law, Public Welfare Law, Natural Resources Law, Government Law, and Business Law. In addition, there is a special section to handle the litigation in the proceeding brought by Arizona against California in the United States Supreme Court to determine rights to Colorado River water.

The Criminal Law Section directs all appeals from convictions in criminal cases arising in any county of the State through both the state and federal courts. This section also takes care of all applications for writs of habeas corpus and other extraordinary writs in criminal matters. In addition, the attorneys in this section pass upon all applications for extradition to or from the State. The attorneys in this section also bring suit to forfeit automobiles used to violate the narcotic laws or the alcoholic beverage laws. This section also administers the Uniform Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes Act and commences the necessary actions to prevent violation thereof. When called upon the Attorney General renders special assistance to district attorneys in the handling of criminal matters.

The Tax Law Section institutes all suits to collect delinquent state taxes administered by the State Board of Equalization, Franchise Tax Board, Department of Employment, and other state agencies, and defends all suits for tax refunds. The attorneys in this section also advise all state and local agencies on tax matters.

The Administrative Law Section prosecutes all proceedings before administrative agencies and hearing officers involving the revocation and suspension of licenses under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, the Medical

Practices Act, and numerous other licensing statutes. This section also prosecutes all disciplinary proceedings before the State Personnel Board involving state employees. The attorneys in this section represent such licensing agencies when these administrative matters reach the trial and appellate courts, and advise all state agencies in administrative law matters.

The Public Welfare Law Section manages all cases and matters involving the Department of Social Welfare and its various welfare programs, the Department of Mental Hygiene, the benefit program of the Department of Employment, and the Department of Education. The attorneys in this section also handle all subsequent injury fund matters whereby the State makes payments to persons injured more than once so that the last employer does not bear the entire burden of the accumulated disability.

The Natural Resources Law Section handles all cases and matters involving state-owned beaches and parks, tidelands, oil resources, and water rights. The attorneys in this section institute condemnation proceedings to acquire land for beaches, parks, office sites, state college, and other state purposes.

The Government Law Section directs all cases and matters involving the executive and fiscal operations of State Government. The attorneys in this section direct all litigation concerning state elections and advise state and local agencies on governmental matters.

The Business Law Section institutes all cases and matters involving such business activities as are under the jurisdiction of such state agencies as the Department of Insurance, Superintendent of Banks, Real Estate Commissioner, and Savings and Loan Commissioner. The attorneys in this section also advise state and local agencies on retirement problems.

The Attorney General is an ex officio member of the following boards and commissions:

1. *Reapportionment Commission* (California Constitution, Article IV, Section 6).
2. *Commission on Qualifications* (California Constitution, Article VI, Section 26).
3. *Commission on Voting Machines* (Elections Code, Section 6150).
4. *California State Disaster Council* (Military and Veterans Code, Section 1510).
5. *Districts Securities Commission* (Water Code, Section 20016).
6. *Committee on Official Reporter of Court* (Government Code, Sections 68899, 68900).
7. *Board of Managers, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation* (Penal Code, Section 11001).
8. *Colorado River Boundary Commission* (Statutes of 1953, Chapter 1693, page 3420).

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General

Frank J. Mackin
Chief Deputy Attorney General

Pat Frayne
Special Representative

Offices:

State Building, San Francisco

State Building, Los Angeles

Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

STATE CONTROLLER

The Office of State Controller is part of the rich fabric of California history, for it is 109 years old.

In 1849, California's Constitution set up the Controller as an elective fiscal officer answerable directly to the people of the State. As an independent official, he takes a second look at the transactions of State Government. He audits the State's fiscal operations before any payments are made. By exercising these controls, he stands as a safeguard of the interests of all of the citizens of the State.

One hundred years ago, the Controller and one or two assistants kept California's simple accounting records. They audited all of the claims—which totaled about \$440,000 annually. All of the warrants were drawn by hand and signed personally by the Controller.

As California's growth has skyrocketed, the services of the State Controller have kept pace with the growing need.

Today, the Controller's Office maintains the detail and control accounts over state funds. No money may be withdrawn from the Treasury except upon the Controller's warrant. He wrote last year an average of 1,300 checks, or warrants, every hour of the working day, making a daily total of more than \$16,000,000.

The Controller audits all claims against the State of California. He, and he alone, may order payment of money from the State Treasury. This involves both audit control and disbursement.

He classifies all revenue receipts into the State Treasury, and he keeps the central or control accounts of the State.

As California's chief fiscal officer responsible directly to the people, the Controller provides a necessary independent check on the financial operations of the State's spending agencies.

It is in the tradition of California Government that this operation be conducted efficiently and economically—and also with regard for human wants and needs, and the rights of each individual citizen.

The Controller safeguards those rights through his vigilance to any possible deviation from proper fiscal operation of the State. If a deviation exists, he offers constructive criticism for its correction. By insuring that government's business is conducted openly, he keeps the limelight of public attention focused on government's fiscal operations.

Because of the nature of these duties, the Controller is often called "The Watchdog of the Treasury."

In addition to the audit of disbursements and keeping a check on California's vast public accounts, these are some of the other duties imposed upon the Controller by Constitution and by statute:

1. He administers laws, in whole or in part, relating to many state and local taxes.

2. He administers tax-deeded lands; estates of deceased persons, abandoned bank deposits and other unclaimed property.

3. He reports on the financial transactions of the State.

4. He reports on the financial transactions of cities, counties, and school, irrigation and other special districts. Often he assists local government with its fiscal problems.

5. He serves on 16 boards and commissions touching virtually every aspect of California's fiscal operations. These include the State Lands Commission, which administers California's oil-rich tidelands; the Board of Control, which makes fiscal rules for California's 84,000 state employees; and the new Pooled Money Investment Board, which designates surplus money for investment.

6. He bears more responsibility than any other state official in the whole tax administration of California. He serves as Chairman of the Franchise Tax Board, which administers the corporation franchise and the income taxes; and as a member of the Board of Equalization, which administers the sales, gasoline and other taxes. As Controller, he is responsible for the inheritance and gift taxes, the collection of four other taxes, refund of gasoline taxes, and supervision of redemption and tax deed procedures.

All of these functions of the State Controller are administered through the following divisions:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Controller's general administrative staff includes the executive offices of the department, legal counsel and the departmental accounting office.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

This division carries out the Controller's duties as the State's principal accounting officer. It maintains the central control accounts of the State, including complete records of receipts, payments and balances in funds in the State Treasury, and of the State's bonded debt. The division is responsible for clearing all deposits into, and withdrawals from the Treasury, and for authorizing transfers between funds. It makes various apportionments of revenues to local government.

Three bureaus within the division are responsible for its operations. They are the Bureau of Control Accounts, the Bureau of Financial Analysis and the Bureau of Unclaimed Property.

The Bureau of Control Accounts maintains the accounting records of receipts, disbursements and balances for 168 funds in the State Treasury (approximately 24,000 accounts). It is responsible for clearing all deposits into the State Treasury, to determine the legality of the receipt of the money and its proper disposition. The bureau also maintains accounts for bond investments held by the various state funds, as well as the Pooled Money Investment operation, and for interest-bearing bank accounts. It maintains accounts for all agency funds deposited in trust with the State

Treasurer and superintends the collection of the State's share of fines and forfeitures received by courts under various state laws.

The Controller's financial reports on the State's operations, including statements of revenues, expenditures and financial condition, are prepared in this division.

The Bureau of Financial Analysis has, as its major responsibility, the preparation of the State Controller's Annual Report—first issued in 1850, and the oldest continuously published report of financial transactions of the State.

The bureau compiles data and makes computations for the apportionment to local agencies of various revenues, such as the Motor Vehicle License Fees, Highway Users Taxes, and moneys received from the Federal Government. This bureau compiles estimates of future state revenues and expenditures which are used in connection with the Pooled Money Investment Program. It also administers the Judges' Retirement Fund and computes the annual repayments due from school districts on loans made to them under the school building aid programs.

The Bureau of Unclaimed Property administers the Controller's duties relating to unclaimed money or property received from dormant bank accounts, abandoned property and unclaimed estates of deceased persons. It makes limited examinations of county records pertaining to escheated or unclaimed property to determine the State's interest; examines bank records of abandoned property; and advises administrators, county officials and others of the laws relating to unclaimed property and the procedures involved in escheating property.

The Controller administers the return of this property to heirs or other qualified claimants. Property remaining unclaimed for longer than the period specified by law reverts by escheat to the State.

AUDITS DIVISION

Under the California Constitution, the Controller is responsible for the legality of all payments of money from the State Treasury. The Audits Division, therefore, audits all claims against the State for legality, correctness, and for sufficient provisions of law for payment. The division rejects any disbursements which are contrary to law.

It includes two bureaus:

Bureau of Claim Audits—which verifies the legality of all claims against the State. Before a claim can be paid, the bureau must be sure that the charge is for a legal purpose, and that there is an available appropriation of money from which the claim can be paid.

Current volume exceeds 130,000 schedules, containing about 3,000,000 claims. These cover all types of expenditures and totaled an estimated \$4.8 billion during 1957-58.

Bureau of Field Audits—which supplements desk audit procedures to verify the legality of expenditures made by county, city or other local governmental units from the State's financial assistance programs. Thus the

State determines its proper share of costs, and the correctness of the expenditures. If money has been improperly spent, it is recovered.

The State's uniform system of accounting and auditing for municipal and justice courts is prescribed and supervised by the Audits Division.

COUNTY BUDGETS AND REPORTS DIVISION

This division prescribes the forms, rules, regulations and classifications for county budgeting purposes, and approves the semiannual settlement of county treasurers.

It reports the financial transactions of local governments to the State, issuing the Annual Reports of Financial Transactions of *Counties*; *Cities*; *School Districts*; *Irrigation Districts*; and of *Special Districts* of California. It prescribes the standard audit program for special districts.

Under the Collier-Burns Highway Act, this division reviews the use of state highway funds apportioned to local government, and reports the financial transactions (Annual Report of Financial Transactions of Streets and Roads of Cities and Counties).

The division certifies approval by the Districts Securities Commission of all bonds issued by irrigation districts and by certain water districts, when the districts themselves request the service.

Assisting the division is the Advisory Committee on Financial Transactions of Local Government. Its seven members, appointed by the Controller, represent the cities, counties and districts of California.

DISBURSEMENTS DIVISION

This division performs the Controller's constitutional duty of actually drawing the warrants on the Treasury. It prepares and issues the warrants in payment of claims, after they have been audited and cleared through the control accounts.

In its pioneer use of electronic data processing equipment, the Division of Disbursements has brought California into national prominence in its use of the magic brains of the electronic age. Electronic accounting and sorting machines are used in writing 10,000 warrants totaling more than \$16,000,000 during every working day.

The division administers the State's uniform payroll system—which includes a preaudit of payroll documents, completing the accounting, and issuing approximately 1,200,000 payroll warrants annually. It accounts for and issues bonds under the U. S. Savings Bond Purchase Program for state employees.

The regular claims include warrants for payment of suppliers, tax refunds, retired rolls of the State Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System, Veterans' Educational Assistance, and subventions to local government.

Approximately 2,890,000 warrants were issued during the 1957-58 Fiscal Year. Extreme care is exercised that disbursements are made only to bona fide claimants, and that absolute accuracy is observed in the drawing of warrants and the recording of expenditures.

INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAX DIVISION

The Controller's duties relating to administering the laws governing inheritance and gift taxes are discharged by this division.

Its basic function is to represent the State's interests at the local level and, through centralized supervision, to control the flow of inheritance and gift tax moneys into the State Treasury. This is a good example of state taxes which, for the taxpayers' convenience and for general efficiency, are administered by local government—with the control procedures vested in the State Controller.

The inheritance tax is a tax levied on the succession or transfer of property upon the death of the owner. Locally assessed and collected, it is fixed by the superior court of the county in which the estate is being probated. It is paid to the local county treasurer, who makes periodic settlements with the Controller. The estimated total of inheritance taxes collected during 1957-58 is \$42,000,000.

The gift tax is imposed on transfers made by gift during the lifetime of the owner. It is collected by the Controller. During the 1957-58 Fiscal Year, the estimated total collection of gift taxes is \$2,500,000.

TAX COLLECTION AND REFUND DIVISION

Through this division, the Controller carries out two major functions:

(1) *Collecting* four major classes of revenue to the State which are assessed by other agencies—an illustration of the Controller's function as a "check and balance" in State Government. Tax collections were derived from the following sources:

The Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax, and the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Tax, assessed by the Board of Equalization; the Insurance Companies Tax, assessed by the Board of Equalization based upon data received from the Insurance Commissioner; the Petroleum and Gas Assessments, levied upon producers of oil and natural gas by the Department of Natural Resources. Under these tax laws, the Division of Tax Collection and Refund enforces the collection provisions, keeping an account with each individual taxpayer.

The Motor Vehicle Fuel License Tax is the 6-cents-per-gallon gasoline tax imposed on distributors. This revenue is earmarked for construction of state highways and roads. Since it was the intent of the Legislature that those who use the highways pay for them, the law provides for payment of refunds to those who use the fuel for "nonhighway" purposes. This includes gasoline used in farm equipment, airplanes, boats; exported gasoline; gasoline used by rural mail carriers; and butane used for heating and cooking.

(2) *Refunding* fuel taxes paid for off-highway use of fuel. The division investigates the supporting records of claimants and carries on a program of education and enforcement. Total refunds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, amounted to close to \$19,000,000 and represented more than 6 percent of total fuel taxes assessed.

Sales taxes are deducted from the sum to be refunded, and these amounted to an estimated \$1,500,000.

TAX-DEEDED LAND DIVISION

Although the assessment and collection of real property taxes are functions of local government, this division is responsible for supervising the administration of laws relating to the collection of such taxes by the local agencies.

Under the law, tax-delinquent land is deeded to the State. This division works with local officials to return such property to the local tax rolls.

It supervises general procedures governing tax sales, tax deeds and redemptions, and maintains a complete record of all tax-sold and tax-deeded real property in the State. Until redeemed or sold by the county tax collector, title to tax-deeded property is held by the State and the property managed by this division.

Under the Controller's property-management program, tax-deeded properties are rented out pending sale or redemption, and the rentals are then remitted to the counties.

On January 1, 1958, the State Controller had on file deeds covering more than 217,700 acres of farm and grazing lands and more than 80,868 lots. Through the years, working with city and county officials, the State Controller has helped to restore to county assessment rolls many millions of dollars of assessed value of tax-deeded property.

The Advisory Committee on Tax-deeded Property is appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the Controller, and serves without pay. The nine members represent the interests of the counties, the cities and districts, and the State.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

Robert C. Kirkwood
State Controller

A. Ruric Todd, Chief Deputy
Patricia G. Sikes, Administrative
Assistant

Ralph I. McCarthy, Administrative
Deputy
Perry L. Stauffer, Assistant Deputy

State Capitol, Sacramento

Accounting Division

Floyd Clouse, Chief
State Capitol, Sacramento

County Budgets and Reports Division

Milton H. Possons, Chief

Main Office

Rm. 116, State Office Bldg.
No. 1, Sacramento

Audits Division

Herbert B. Bronner, Chief

Branch Office

716 National Title Bldg.
126 W. Third Street, Los
Angeles

Main Office

State Capitol, Sacramento

Field Office

Rm. 1122 Spring Arcade Bldg.,
541 S. Spring Street, Los
Angeles

Disbursements Division

Richard L. Braden, Chief

Main Office

State Capitol, Sacramento

Branch Offices

1101 Spring Arcade Bldg., Los Angeles

41 Ninth Street, San Francisco

Inheritance and Gift Tax Division

James W. Hickey, Chief

Main Office

Rm. A-247, 1021 O Street,
Sacramento

Branch Offices

520 Rowan Bldg., Los Angeles

785 Market Street, San Francisco

Tax Collection and Refund Division

Elvin L. Funder, Chief

Main Office

Rm. 504, 1108 14th Street,
Sacramento

*Tax Collection and Refund Division—
Continued*

Branch Offices

Rm. 801, 312 W. Fifth Street,
Los Angeles

Rm. 210, Calif. Bldg., 515 Van
Ness Ave., San Francisco

Suite 11, 64 N. Fulton Street,
Fresno

Tax-Deeded Land Division

Clare F. Proctor, Chief

Main Office

Rm. A-202, 1021 O Street,
Sacramento

Branch Offices

716 National Title Bldg.,
126 W. Third Street, Los
Angeles

3900 Market Street, Riverside
Suite 9, 64 N. Fulton Street,
Fresno

1807 Third Ave., Oakland
1033 I Street, Eureka

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education is the agency of State Government created by constitutional and statutory provisions for the regulation and control of the Public School System of California. The original State Constitution of 1849 provided for the election of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The present constitutional provisions for the election of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and for the election or appointment of a State Board of Education, are derived from the Constitution of 1879. The statutory enactments of 1927, which created the present departmental organization of State Government in California, established the Department of Education in a form that was modified by a reorganization authorized in 1945, and effected in 1947.

The State Board of Education is the governing and policy-determining body of the Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the Department of Education and of the State Board of Education; and in him all executive and administrative functions of the department are vested.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Public School System, under jurisdiction of the State Department of Education, embraces all of the public schools of the State with the exception of the University of California. The Public School System includes the entire system of district schools; a state college system consisting of 11 state colleges and the California Maritime Academy; and state special schools, including the California Schools for the Deaf in Berkeley and Riverside, the California School for the Blind, Northern and Southern California Schools for Cerebral Palsied Children, centers for the adult blind, a field rehabilitation service for the blind, and the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The public school districts of the State are 1,818 in number, including 1,463 elementary districts, 232 high school districts, 26 junior college districts, and 97 unified school districts. There are 62 junior colleges, some being maintained by high school or unified school districts.

In March, 1958, a total of 2,893,219 persons were enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools of the State. The enrollment was distributed as follows: in elementary grades (kindergarten through grade 8), 2,158,906; in high school grades (9 through 12), 618,202, in junior colleges, 116,111. Enrollment in special classes in March, 1958, was 502,057, including 442,323 enrolled in high school and junior college day and evening classes for adults.

Enrollment of full-time and part-time students in the 11 institutions in the state college system in October, 1957, was 74,227.

The latest school year for which total current expense of school districts (excluding capital outlay) has been published, is 1956-1957. The Bureau of

School Apportionments and Reports has announced the figure for that year as \$950,214,459.93. In the same year, the total of the State School Fund, from which apportionments to school districts are made, was \$460,995,369.

The constitutional amendment approved by the people of the State in November, 1952 (Article IX, Section 6, State Constitution), established new bases for state support of public school districts. It requires that not less than \$180 be set aside in the State School Fund for every pupil in average daily attendance and that not less than \$120 per pupil in average daily attendance shall be apportioned to every school district. The balance is allocated as equalization aid to school districts with local resources below average, reimbursement for transportation, reimbursement for excess cost of educating exceptional children, and growth and to county school offices for educational services to small school districts. It is required by law that 65 percent of the foundation program of each district should be expended for teachers' salaries. A foundation program is intended to be a minimum acceptable level of school support.

Substantial changes were made in the program of financial support for school districts at the Regular Session of the Legislature in 1957. It was provided that \$193.37 per pupil in average daily attendance should constitute the State School Fund. Basic aid, the amount of money per pupil in average daily attendance guaranteed by the Constitution was increased from \$120 to \$125. The balance of the fund to be apportioned for equalization aid and other purposes was to be computed in the same manner but the limitation on amounts to be computed for the other purposes was increased. The foundation program was increased to be more nearly equal to current actual costs. The provision requiring that a fixed percent of the foundation program be devoted to teachers' salaries was amended to provide that 65 percent of the foundation program or 65 percent of money available from basic and equalization and district taxes at a maximum tax, whichever is the lesser, shall be expended for salaries of persons in positions requiring certification.

STATE AID IN SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The State of California has initiated a new policy in the postwar years with respect to assisting school districts in capital outlays for schoolhouse construction. In 1947 and 1948, a total of \$55,000,000 in appropriations was made available in grants to school districts, which were able to show financial distress, for schoolhouse construction. In 1949, the policy of making grants was replaced by a policy of making loans to impoverished districts for site acquisition and schoolhouse construction. This was authorized by a constitutional amendment permitting the State to issue bonds in the amount of \$250,000,000. In 1952, this was supplemented by an additional bond issue of \$185,000,000. The loans to districts whose local bonding capacity is exhausted may be repaid to such an extent as is possible over a 30-year period. In 1954 and 1956, additional bond issues of \$100,000,000 each were approved by the electorate.

As of June 30, 1956, local school districts reported outstanding bond indebtedness of \$1,112,742,058.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The State Board of Education, together with two other persons appointed by this board, constitutes the Teachers' Retirement Board, which is in charge of the State Teachers' Retirement System.

STATE CURRICULUM COMMISSION

The State Curriculum Commission consists of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is designated by law as chairman, and 10 other members appointed by the superintendent with the approval of the State Board of Education. The commission is charged by law with the responsibility of studying elementary school textbooks and recommending books for adoption by the State Board of Education for free distribution to elementary school districts. The commission is also authorized to study problems of courses of study in the schools of the State, and to recommend to the State Board of Education minimum standards for such courses of study in kindergarten, elementary schools, and secondary schools.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The determination of general policies for the government of the public schools is the function of the State Board of Education, which is appointed by the Governor. The administration of the policies adopted by the Board of Education and the discharge of the State's responsibility for administrative control of the State School System is vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is ex officio Director of Education. This administrative function is discharged by the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the assistance of a staff of administrative personnel, each in charge of a specialized administrative field. To a large extent, the administrative function of the department is performed, both by the Superintendent and by his staff, by means of professional direction and leadership rather than by direct intervention in local school administration; by professional advisory and consultant service to local school administrators and teaching personnel rather than by enforcement of laws and regulations.

The superintendent has two staff officers assigned directly to him, who are not assigned to one of the divisions listed hereafter in a description of the organizational structure. These officers are the Special Assistant to the Director and the Department Personnel Officer.

The special assistant acts as a confidential assistant to the superintendent, assisting in the planning and co-ordination of the department operation. Some of his duties include: planning and conducting special assignments, planning and organizing departmental and interdepartmental conferences and meetings, co-ordinating conferences called by the superintendent, acts as the departmental co-ordinator for meetings of the State Board of Education, acts as the superintendent's representative in clearing and referring requests sent from other state agencies, and develops the public information program of the department.

The personnel officer of the department assists the superintendent in the operation and administration of the personnel program of the depart-

ment including the state colleges and the special schools and services. Included in the functions of the personnel office are: recruitment and selection of personnel, classification and pay administration, personnel transactions and the keeping of personnel records, the improvement and evaluation of work performance, employee grievances, and in-service training.

In October, 1945, the administrative organization of the department was changed by means of consolidating the existing divisions, bureaus, and other administrative units into the following six divisions:

- Division of Departmental Administration
- Division of Public School Administration
- Division of Instruction
- Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education
- Division of Special Schools and Services
- Division of Libraries

DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Departmental Administration, under direction of a Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is also chief of the division, includes office management, departmental budgeting and accounting, the office of the legal adviser, the office of the Assistant to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Los Angeles, the Office of Education Research, and the Office of Credentials.

The deputy superintendent assists the Superintendent of Public Instruction in administering the department, and performs such functions and services as are designated by the superintendent.

The accounting officer is in charge of the fiscal management of the Department of Education, with responsibility for preparing and administering budgets and for carrying out other assignments made by the superintendent.

The Assistant to the Superintendent of Public Instruction represents the superintendent and the department in the Los Angeles offices of the department, primarily for the purpose of providing interpretations of departmental and educational policies; giving information, advice, guidance, and direction on educational problems to professional and lay groups and individuals; co-ordinating of departmental activities and public relationships in the southern portion of the State; and co-operating with civic agencies for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the Public School System.

The administrative adviser advises the superintendent, the State Board of Education, and members of the departmental staff on questions of interpretation of school law; represents the agency in administrative hearings; and drafts proposed rules and regulations and educational legislation.

The credentials office issues credentials, life diplomas, and permits to teachers and administrators, which is the authorization for employment by local public school districts.

The Bureau of Education Research is responsible for conducting necessary studies of school finance and school population trends, securing of statistical information needed in state school administration, and compiling other information required by the department and other agencies. The bureau publishes semiannual reports of enrollment in public schools of the

State, makes periodic surveys of teachers' salaries, and prepares a directory of administrative and supervisory personnel of the California public schools.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Public School Administration has supervision over the apportionment of school funds; school accounts, records, and reports; schoolhouse planning; school district organization; readjustment education for veterans; free elementary school textbooks; department publications; pupil transportation; child welfare and attendance; field service unit; State Educational Agency for Surplus Property; school lunch program; and child care center program. The division is under the direction of an Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction who is also its chief.

The Bureau of School Planning has legal responsibility for approval of all plans for schoolhouse construction, and for approval of acquisition of sites for school buildings in school districts not governed by a city board of education. The staff has responsibility, under the new laws governing state loans to school districts, to approve justifications of need in the case of districts applying for assistance under the provisions governing use of funds from authorized state bonds.

The Bureau of School District Organization renders advisory and consultant services to school districts and county committees on district organization conducting local surveys relative to the need for reorganizations of school districts under terms of the law.

The Bureau of Administrative Services assists school districts in interpreting state requirements in a large area of special services and financial problems.

The Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports computes apportionments, maintains a continuing record of the names of districts and secondary schools, designs and furnishes standard forms for use of local school authorities, processes applications and quarterly reports in relation to federal aid under Public Law 874, collects and reviews public school attendance and financial reports of school districts, furnishes public school financial data for State Controller's Reports, and promotes uniformity in school accounting.

The major functions of the Bureau of Textbooks and Publications are the administration of the program of publication and distribution of textbooks for the public elementary schools and the editing, publishing, and distribution of publications issued by the Department of Education. The bureau makes comparative studies of elementary school textbooks submitted for state adoption for use by the State Curriculum Commission in formulating recommendations for adoption and administers the state listing of high school textbooks.

Publications of the department include *California Schools*, the official monthly publication of the Department of Education; the *California Journal of Elementary Education*, a quarterly devoted to articles on elementary school administration, supervision, and instruction; the *Bulletin of the California State Department of Education*, consisting of separate bulletins on various educational subjects; and other bulletins and circulars.

The Bureau of Readjustment Education is organized to approve courses in institutions offering training to veterans under Public Law 550. Applications for approval from institutions desirous of offering training to veterans are presented to this office and facilities are inspected from the standpoints of equipment, recognition, personnel, and instruction, and approval is granted or refused. The bureau assists in the establishment of adequate standards for granting school and college credit for experience in the armed services. One of its functions is to disseminate pertinent information concerning the program of education for veterans in California and to organize an advisement program that will have as its aim the complete co-ordination of all the educational facilities of the State to the end that the needs of California's veterans will best be served. The bureau is also charged with the administration of Article 1 of Chapter 2 of Division 12 of the Education Code relating to the granting of diplomas by private schools.

Special services to schools in the division include state administration of the School Lunch Program and the Special Milk Program both authorized by the Congress of the United States and supported by federal funds.

The State Educational Agency for Surplus Property has been responsible for assisting schools, hospitals, and civilian defense agencies in securing millions of dollars worth of property declared surplus by the Armed Forces since the end of the war. Machinery, hand tools, and equipment for shops have been very useful in high school vocational programs. Property handled by the agency has included land, trucks, tractors, power plants, airplane parts, housing, and food. Sources have been the War Assets Administration, the Armed Forces, and other federal agencies. The materials made available have in large part come from the donation programs of the military services. The agency has been self-supporting, by means of a service and handling charge to recipients.

The division offers the advisory services of a consultant in child welfare and attendance to school districts, who is also responsible for distributing to school districts in which Indian children are in attendance the federal funds allocated to the State for support of their education.

The Child Care Center Program, for which appropriations have been made on a year-to-year basis by the Legislature since 1947, is administered by a supervisory staff in the division.

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

This division, under the direction of an Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction, includes elementary education; secondary education; junior college education; vocational educational services, including agricultural education, homemaking education, business and distributive education, trade and industrial, and industrial arts education; and supplemental education services comprised of adult education, including continuation and parent education; audiovisual education; guidance; health education, physical education and recreation; and special education (in public school systems) including education for the hard of hearing, education of the deaf

and of the visually handicapped, education of physically handicapped children, mental hygiene and education of mentally retarded children, and correction of speech defects and disorders.

Co-ordination and development of the state program of early childhood and elementary education are the functions of the Bureau of Elementary Education. The staff endeavors by conferences, publications, and personal leadership to develop co-operatively continuous improvements in the procedures, practices, methods, and materials of elementary school teaching, supervision, administration, and organization. The staff co-operates with superintendents of schools, school supervisors, and school district officials by rendering counsel and advice; planning and presenting regional and statewide conferences of elementary school administrators and supervisors and directors of curriculum; stimulates and conducts programs of research and experimentation; and prepares articles and bulletins in the field of elementary education for publication.

The Bureau of Secondary Education is responsible for approving courses of study of high schools for apportionment purposes; for required instruction in United States history and the Constitution, state and local government under the Constitution of California, and American institutions and ideals; for the teaching of driver education and driver training, first aid, fire prevention, public safety and accident prevention; and observance by secondary schools of requirements for graduation. The Bureau of Secondary Education also administers rules and regulations of the State Board of Education with respect to district use of correspondence courses, approval of programs of work experience, and credit for military service and training. The furnishing of leadership for the improvement of secondary school teaching, supervisory and administrative procedures, methods and practices, in connection with the curriculum staffs of cities, counties, and districts, is a principal function of the bureau which initiates state policy for the regulation, control, and development of junior high schools and high schools largely through co-operative study, conferences, and sponsorship of experimentation. The bureau has directed co-operative experiments in a large number of school districts aimed toward the improvement of effectiveness of instruction, curriculum practices, and organization. Many such investigations have been conducted in co-operation with the principal secondary school administrative groups and organizations.

The Bureau of Junior College Education co-ordinates all Department of Education services to public junior colleges. The bureau represents the department in co-operating with the Western College Association in the program of junior college accreditations. All courses of study for public junior colleges are subject to approval by the bureau and annual reports from such institutions are processed and summarized. The Bureau of Junior College Education co-operates with the Division of Public School Administration in conducting surveys for new junior colleges and in developing recommendations to the State Board of Education as to the establishment of new junior colleges. In co-operation with the California Junior College Association and other professional organizations, conferences on junior

college problems are planned and conducted. Consultant service is provided by the bureau staff to junior college administrators and staff members.

The Vocational Education Section of the Division of Instruction provides statewide leadership and direction in the instructional programs conducted by local school districts which have as their purpose the preparation of youth and adults for specific occupations in agriculture, business, industry, and in the home. The Bureaus of Agricultural Education, Business Education, Industrial Education, and Homemaking Education administer the rules and regulations of the State Board for Vocational Education, and of the U. S. Office of Education in vocational education classes which meet the standards of the California Plan for Vocational Education.

Co-ordination and development of the state program of education in the five Bureaus of Adult Education; Audiovisual Education; Guidance; Special Education; and Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation, are the functions of the Section of Supplemental Education Services. The program in each of these fields is administered by a bureau chief. Clarification of policies, joint understanding of mutual problems, and administrative liaison are additional responsibilities. In addition, the Chief of Supplemental Education Services acts as assistant to the Associate Superintendent of the Division of Instruction on divisional problems and projects.

The Bureau of Adult Education administers state laws, rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, departmental policies in relation to the entire state program of adult education and continuation education. The bureau grants official approval for all evening high schools, evening junior colleges, and continuation schools. In addition to the approval of adult schools, the bureau approves all classes for adults maintained by secondary school districts and special day and evening classes in elementary school districts. The office initiates departmental policy relative to adult education, directs a program of inservice teacher training for teachers of adults, and prepares articles and bulletins in the field of adult education. The staff provides leadership and guidance services to county offices, local governing boards, local school administrators and to state and local agencies and organizations in the area of adult education.

The Bureau of Audiovisual Education provides advisory and consultant services regarding the professional use and the efficient operation and administration of all audiovisual education departments in the counties of California and the cities having such units. Particular emphasis is placed on the training of new teachers and those already teaching in the appropriate selection and use of audiovisual materials to improve classroom instruction. The bureau works with the staffs of other units in the State Department of Education and agencies of State Government in improving their programs through the use of audiovisual techniques and materials. It also provides a library service of equipment and materials including films for their use. It works with producers of materials and equipment in suggesting new products and perfecting old products to meet educational needs. It assumes leadership in giving direction to the field of audiovisual education and is

currently concerned with the many problems posed by the development of educational television.

The Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation has general supervision over the program of health, physical education, and recreation conducted by the public schools in the State. The major functions involve the co-ordination of the services in the related fields of health education, physical education and recreation with the services of the other bureaus in the Division of Instruction in working with supervisory personnel in county and city departments throughout the State. Staff members prepare and assist in preparing teaching guides in health education, physical education and school recreation which form the basis for the development of courses of study to be used in the schools throughout the State. General supervision is given to the conduct of interscholastic athletic programs in high schools and junior colleges. Supervisory service in the development of school recreation programs is offered on request.

The Bureau of Guidance is responsible for the co-ordination and development of guidance programs and counseling services in county offices and school districts. Assistance in providing in the evaluation and improvement of existing programs and in the development of new services. Members of the staff co-operate with county officers and districts in planning and conducting workshops and conferences for teachers and guidance specialists and with colleges and universities in developing training programs in guidance.

The Bureau of Special Education promotes, directs, supervises, and co-ordinates special instructional public school programs for pupils who are exceptional by reason of physical handicap, mental retardation, or for other reasons, and who by state law are required to be provided special services. It assists in developing and administering rules, regulations, and standards relating to the total program of special education, including state financial reimbursement to school districts and county school service funds for the excess expenses involved in the program, and provides advisory and consultant services to school authorities and others concerned with the education and welfare of exceptional children. Fields of special importance in the activities of the bureau include educational services to cerebral palsied children, mentally retarded children, and children with defects of speech, hearing, or vision. The bureau staff co-operates with other public agencies, state and local, in organizing programs of special education needed in many communities. It also works closely with private organizations concerned with such problems.

DIVISION OF STATE COLLEGES AND TEACHER EDUCATION

The Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education has been established to provide co-ordination for the entire group of colleges comprising the state college system. It is also the responsibility of this division to provide leadership in the development of programs of teacher education, including accreditation of teacher education institutions. An associate superintendent of public instruction is chief of the division.

State Colleges

The complete list of state colleges is as follows:

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo and Pomona; Julian A. McPhee, President.

Chico State College, Chico; Glenn Kendall, President.

Fresno State College, Fresno 4; Arnold E. Joyal, President.

Humboldt State College, Arcata; Cornelius H. Siemens, President.

Long Beach State College, 6101 E. Seventh Street, Long Beach; P. Victor Peterson, President.

Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, 5151 Murphy Street, Los Angeles; Howard S. McDonald, President.

Sacramento State College, 6000 J Street, Sacramento 19; Guy A. West, President.

San Diego State College, 5402 College Ave., San Diego 5; Malcolm A. Love, President.

San Fernando Valley State College, 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge; Ralph Prator, President.

San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco; Glenn S. Dumke, President.

San Jose State College, San Jose 14; John T. Wahlquist, President.

The California Maritime Academy, although under a separate Board of Governors, is placed for administrative purposes in the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education.

California Maritime Academy, Morrow Cove, Solano County; P.O. address: Carquinez Straits, Vallejo; Henry E. Richter, Captain, USN (Ret.), Superintendent.

In addition to the above, the 1957 Legislature approved the establishment of a state college in Southern Alameda County and another in Orange County. Two additional sites were approved, one for the area comprising Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Marin Counties; the other in Stanislaus County.

The state colleges form a unique system of higher education in California and, in fact, in the United States. They are basically liberal arts colleges which have developed into multi-purpose institutions emphasizing teacher education and a number of occupational curricula leading to competencies which require four to five years to develop. They offer bachelor's and master's degrees in these and the liberal arts fields. They vary in size from 1,200 to over 10,000 full-time students. Nine of them conduct large summer sessions and some do major work in extension courses. All render valuable and effective cultural service to the regions they serve.

The California State Polytechnic College emphasizes education for agriculture and industry at its San Luis Obispo and Kellogg-Voorhis Campuses, the latter located near Pomona.

The California Maritime Academy at Morrow Cove, Solano County (near Vallejo), educates men for the merchant marine. Its facilities include the S. S. *Golden Bear*, in which students gain practical experience during annual cruises.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SERVICES

Under the direction of a deputy superintendent of public instruction, the Division of Special Schools and Services has general responsibility for the supervision and administration of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley; the California School for the Deaf at Riverside; the California School for the Blind at Berkeley; the Oakland Orientation Center for the Blind; the Oakland Center, California Industries for the Blind; the Los Angeles Center, California Industries for the Blind; the San Diego Center, California Industries for the Blind; the Field Rehabilitation Service for the Blind; the School for Cerebral Palsied Children, Northern California; the School for Cerebral Palsied Children, Southern California; and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation of which there are seven district offices and 10 branches.

The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation provides a complete service of vocational adjustment to assist physically and mentally disabled residents to prepare for and to secure suitable employment. The primary services are counseling or guidance, vocational training, and aid in placement; these are provided without reference to the financial status of the client. Auxiliary services provided those who need financial assistance with respect thereto include physical restoration (corrective surgery or other therapeutic treatment and hospitalization), artificial appliances, maintenance during training, placement equipment for establishment in business, and transportation.

A residential institution, the California School for the Blind, at Berkeley, provides for the education, care, and maintenance of blind children of normal mentality in elementary and high school grades. Both academic and vocational courses are given. Counseling and guidance services also are provided for blind students in high schools, colleges, and universities. Admission to the school is open to any normal minor who, by reason of visual defect, cannot profit fully by attendance in the regular public schools.

The California School for the Deaf, at Berkeley and the California School for the Deaf, at Riverside, are residential schools admitting mentally normal deaf children from 5½ to 21 years of age. Pupils are given elementary and high school education, training in speech development and lip reading, opportunity to learn the fundamentals of a trade, and moral and character education.

Two state centers for cerebral-palsied children, one in Northern California at San Francisco, the other in Southern California at Altadena, are maintained under administration of the division. Cases so referred are in need of a 24-hour program of observation, diagnostic services, medical treatment, physical, occupational, and speech therapy; and a highly individualized and flexible school program. The fundamental aim of the schools is the furtherance of the total all-round development of each child. The schools are not for permanent custodial care. Individual children remain at the schools for periods varying in length from three months to a year unless specific recommendations for the child's treatment indicate a longer period of residence.

The 1945 Legislature transferred the three state centers for the adult blind from the Department of Institutions to the Department of Education. The 1951 Legislature consolidated the three separate shops by establishing the California Industries for the Blind for the purpose of providing a means to co-ordinate the employment of blind and other physically handicapped persons in the several centers and to provide an opportunity for training and experience on the job which will enable these individuals to contribute to their own support. The California Industries for the Blind no longer provides residential care for the blind men and women employed.

The Orientation Center for the Blind in Oakland was established by the Legislature in 1951 to provide intensive orientation and prevocational training of blind persons who desire to prepare for useful and remunerative work in trades, professions, private business, private industry, or public service. Blind adults of suitable character who have been residents of the State of California for three years are eligible for admission. The center offers residence facilities to a limited number of trainees free of charge for a duration of from one to nine months.

The Field Rehabilitation Services for the Blind serves blind adults in their homes. Home teacher-counselor services are provided to assist the blind adult adjust to his condition. Referrals to appropriate public and private agencies are made for medical, educational, and social services when indicated. Personal instruction in Braille, typing, home economics, and the techniques of daily living are provided. Crafts are taught where necessary.

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES

The Division of Libraries consists of the State Library, which was designated as a division of the Department of Education by Chapter 579, Statutes of 1927. The Library itself was established by the First California Legislature in 1850.

Under direction of the State Librarian, who is appointed by the Governor, the State Library provides library materials and services for legislators and for state officials, offices, and institutions. The State Library also performs certain functions for other libraries in the State. These include assistance in establishing public libraries in those parts of California without public library service, as well as advising on co-ordination of public library facilities and services within communities or regions. The State Library makes available, through interlibrary loans to school, public, and special libraries, nonfiction books and other library materials not available locally, and does reference work requiring materials not ordinarily purchased by smaller libraries. It collects library statistics and acts as a clearinghouse for information about all California libraries. The State Librarian is responsible for supervising, inspecting, and advising county libraries. She is Ex Officio Chairman of the State Board of Library Examiners.

Statewide library service for the blind is also maintained through the Books for the Blind Section, which lends, direct to blind persons by mail, both talking-book machines and records and volumes of raised-type reading material.

Organization of the library is under Administration (including Field Services); Reader Services (including the General Reference, Circulation, Exhibits and Prints, Administrative-Legislative Reference, Law, Government Publications, and California Sections); Technical Services (including Periodicals, Catalog, Order, Books for the Blind, Book Repair, Property, Shipping Sections, and Photo Services); and the Sutro Branch at San Francisco (which consists largely of rare books and manuscript materials, together with one of the largest genealogical collections in the West).

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education

Dale P. Wren, Special Assistant to the Director of Education

Roger C. Monroe, Department Personnel Officer

(Unless otherwise indicated, the offices of the divisions, bureaus and staff members listed are in the State Education Building, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

William L. Blair, Apt. 110, 95 S. Los Robles, Pasadena, President

Wilber D. Simons, 2339 Cliff Drive, Redding, Vice President

Byron H. Atkinson, University of California, Los Angeles 24

William N. Bucknam, 1904 N. Central Avenue, Ceres

Dr. Mabel E. Kinney, 3726 Grayburn Avenue, Los Angeles 18

Raymond J. Daba, 60 Adam Way, Atherton

Mrs. Seymour Mathiesen, 626 University Avenue, Fresno

Mrs. Eva C. Noland, 211 Alameda Avenue, Salinas

William G. Werner, Alameda Times-Star, Alameda

Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary and Executive Officer, Sacramento

DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

George E. Hogan, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division of Departmental Administration

Laurence D. Kearney, Administrative Adviser, Department of Education

Lucile E. Conrey, Associate Counsel

Louis Giannini, Assistant Counsel

Charles H. Bobby, Assistant Counsel

Alwin J. Schmidt, Accounting Officer

Don W. Parks, Field Representative, Department of Education

William E. Dresser, Assistant Field Representative, Department of Education, 807 State Bldg., Los Angeles 12

Mrs. Jane Hood, Assistant to Superintendent of Public Instruction, 807 State Bldg., Los Angeles 12

Credentials Office

Herschel S. Morgan, Supervising Credentials Technician

Bureau of Education Research

Henry W. Magnuson, Chief

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

Jay Davis Conner, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division of Instruction

Bureau of Elementary Education

Helen Heffernan, Chief

Bureau of Junior College Education

Hugh G. Price, Chief

Bureau of Secondary Education

Frank B. Lindsay, Chief

Supplemental Education Services

Donald E. Kitch, Chief

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION—Continued

Supplemental Education Services

Bureau of Adult Education
Stanley E. Sworder, Chief

Bureau of Audiovisual Education
Francis W. Noel, Chief

Bureau of Guidance
William H. McCreary, Chief

*Bureau of Health Education, Physical
Education and Recreation*
C. Carson Conrad, Chief

Bureau of Special Education
Ernest Willenberg, Chief

Vocational Education

Wesley P. Smith, State Director of Vocational Education

Bureau of Agricultural Education
Byron J. McMahon, Chief

Bureau of Business Education
Rulon C. Van Wageningen, Chief

Bureau of Homemaking Education
Mrs. Dorothy M. Schnell, Chief

Bureau of Industrial Education
Samuel L. Fick, Chief

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES (State Library)

Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, California State Librarian, Chief of Division

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Wallace W. Hall, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief,
Division of Public School Administration

Ronald W. Cox, Assistant Division Chief

School Administration

Bureau of Administrative Services
Marion B. Sloss, Chief

Bureau of Readjustment Education
Herbert E. Summers, Chief

*Bureau of School Apportionments and
Reports*
Ray H. Johnson, Chief

Bureau of School District Organization
Drayton B. Nuttall, Chief

School Lunch Program
James M. Hemphill, Supervisor

*State Educational Agency for Surplus
Property*
William A. Farrell, Chief

Bureau of Textbooks and Publications
Ivan R. Waterman, Chief

Bureau of School Planning
Charles D. Gibson, Chief

DIVISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SERVICES

Francis W. Doyle, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division
of Special Schools and Services

S. W. Patterson, Assistant Division Chief

State Special Schools

California School for the Blind
Berthold Lowenfeld, Superintendent
3001 Derby St., Berkeley 5

California School for the Deaf
Elwood A. Stevenson, Superintendent
2601 Warring St., Berkeley 5

California School for the Deaf
Richard G. Brill, Superintendent
3044 Horace St., Riverside

*School for Cerebral Palsied Children,
Northern California*
E. A. Lown, Superintendent
Lake Merced Blvd. and Winston
Dr., San Francisco 27

*School for Cerebral Palsied Children,
Southern California*
Melba M. Miller, Superintendent
832 W. Mariposa St., Altadena

DIVISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SERVICES—Continued

*Centers and Services for the Adult Blind**Oakland Orientation Center for the Blind*

Allen Jenkins, Administrator
3601 Telegraph Ave., Oakland 9

Oakland Center, California Industries for the Blind

E. C. Copeland, Manager
570 36th Street, Oakland 9

Los Angeles Center, California Industries for the Blind

George A. Brown, Manager
840 Santee Street, Los Angeles 14

San Diego Center, California Industries for the Blind

David G. Reeder, Manager
1344 F Street, San Diego 2

State Sales Office, California Industries for the Blind

Harry W. Stuart, General Manager

Field Rehabilitation Service for the Blind
(State Visiting Teacher Service for the Adult Blind)

Bernece McCrary, Supervising Field Worker for the Blind

515 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 2

Opportunity Work Center for the Blind
Mrs. Alma L. Battersby, Handicraft Supervisor

476 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose
Baynon J. Parvis, Handicraft Supervisor

San Bernardino

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Central Office

Andrew Marrin, Chief
Frank E. Hart, Assistant Chief

Regional Offices (Also administering the Disability Determination Program for Federal Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance.)

James A. Walker, Regional Supervisor,
508 16th St., Oakland 12

Donald W. Blyth, Regional Supervisor,
108 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles

San Francisco District

Mrs. Janet Pence, District Supervisor,
515 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 2

Eureka Branch, 211 Fifth St., Eureka

Santa Rosa Branch, 1715 Fourth St.,
Santa Rosa

Oakland District

Harry Lucas, District Supervisor, 2109
Webster, Oakland 12

Sacramento District

Elden L. Colby, District Supervisor,
1221 Seventh St., Sacramento 14

Stockton Branch, Rm. 408, 343 E.
Main St., Stockton

Redding Branch, 1646 Continental St.,
Redding

San Jose District

Dale Williamson, District Supervisor,
2007 Hedding St., San Jose 28

San Mateo Branch, 517 E. Fourth
Ave., San Mateo

Salinas Branch, 407 Crocker-Anglo
National Bank Bldg., Salinas

Fresno District

Philip S. Vail, District Supervisor, 424
N. Broadway, Fresno 1

Bakersfield Branch, 345 Chester Ave.,
Bakersfield

Modesto Branch, 1700 McHenry Ave.,
Modesto

Visalia Branch, 113 N. Church St.,
Rm. 523, Visalia

Pasadena District

J. A. Davis, District Supervisor, Rm.
308, 30 N. Raymond Ave., Pasa-
dena

Pomona Branch, 630 S. Garey Ave.,
Pomona

San Bernardino Branch, 365 Sixth St.,
San Bernardino

Santa Barbara Branch, Rm. 518, 735
State St., Santa Barbara

Van Nuys Branch, 14407 Hamlin St.,
Van Nuys

Los Angeles District

Harry I. Friedman, District Supervisor,
Rm. 701, 312 W. Fifth St., Los An-
geles 13

Long Beach District

J. R. Davidson, District Supervisor,
236 E. Third St., Long Beach 12

Santa Ana Branch, 1623 W. 17th St.,
Santa Ana

San Diego District

Jean A. Zelle, District Supervisor,
Suite 1000, 520 E St., San Diego 1

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—Continued

Business Enterprise Program

Los Angeles, Rm. 701, 312 W. Fifth
St., Los Angeles

Robert L. Melody, Business Enter-
prise Officer for the Blind

John M. Spalding, Business Enter-
prise Officer for the Blind

Oakland, Rm. 308, Pacific Bldg., 610
16th St., Oakland

Willard D. Edwards, Business En-
terprise Officer for the Blind

Sacramento, Rm. 242, 721 Capitol
Ave., Sacramento 14

Raymond C. Johnson, Business En-
terprise Officer for the Blind

San Francisco, 515 Van Ness Ave.,
San Francisco 2

Yukio Wada, Business Enterprise
Officer for the Blind

DIVISION OF STATE COLLEGES AND TEACHER EDUCATION

J. Burton Vasche, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division
of State Colleges and Teacher Education

Don R. Younggreen, Assistant Division Chief

*State Colleges**California Maritime Academy*

Henry E. Richter, Captain, U.S.N.
(Retired), Superintendent

Morrow Cove, Solano County; P. O.
Address: Carquinez Straits, Val-
lejo

California State Polytechnic College

Julian A. McPhee, President
San Luis Obispo and Pomona

Chico State College

Glenn Kendall, President
Chico

Fresno State College

Arnold E. Joyal, President
Fresno 4

Humboldt State College

Cornelius H. Siemens, President
Arcata

Long Beach State College

P. Victor Peterson, President
6101 E. Seventh St., Long Beach 4

*Los Angeles State College of Applied
Arts and Sciences*

Howard S. McDonald, President
5151 Murphy St., Los Angeles

Sacramento State College

Guy A. West, President
6000 J St., Sacramento

San Diego State College

Malcolm A. Love, President
5402 College Ave., San Diego 5

San Fernando Valley State College

Ralph Prator, President
18111 Nordhoff St., Northridge

San Francisco State College

Glenn S. Dumke, President
1600 Holloway Ave., San Fran-
cisco 27

San Jose State College

John T. Wahlquist, President
San Jose 14

COMMISSION OF CREDENTIALS

Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman

Jay Davis Conner, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division
of Instruction

Henry W. Magnuson, Chief, Bureau of Education Research

Wesley P. Smith, State Director of Vocational Education

J. Burton Vasche, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Chief, Division
of State Colleges and Teacher Education

STATE CURRICULUM COMMISSION

Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman

Irwin O. Addicott, Executive Dean, Fresno State College, Fresno 26

Fernie M. Gleason, Teacher, Alvin Avenue Elementary School, Santa Maria

Mrs. Gertrude R. Goodrich, Principal, Theodore Judah Elementary School, Sacramento

STATE CURRICULUM COMMISSION—Continued

Tennessee Kent, General Elementary Supervisor, San Francisco Unified School District, San Francisco 2

Mrs. Martha K. McIntosh, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Elementary Schools, San Diego City Unified School District, San Diego 3

H. M. McPherson, District Superintendent, Napa City School District, Napa
Jackson Price, Superintendent, Shasta Union High School District and Junior College, Redding

C. C. Trillingham, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles 12

Mrs. LaVon H. Whitehouse, Assistant to Director of Curriculum Branch and Elementary Curriculum Co-ordinator, Division of Instructional Services, Los Angeles City Schools, Los Angeles 12

STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Teachers' Retirement Board

The State Board of Education, and

Herbert F. Bergstrom, 1126 Ulfian Way, Martinez

R. G. Mitchell, Superintendent of Schools, Beverly Hills Unified School District,
450 N. Crescent Dr., Beverly Hills

Roy E. Simpson, ex officio Secretary

Staff

Leo J. Reynolds, Executive Officer

Lauren C. Haight, Consulting Actuary

C. Parker Anderson, Administrative Assistant

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Main Office

State Education Building, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento

Branch Offices

807 State Building, Los Angeles 12

515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

The California Constitution of 1879 created the State Board of Equalization as the successor to a 10-year-old agency of the same name but different composition. The board inherited from its predecessor the duties of prescribing rules and regulations to govern the actions of county assessors and boards of equalization and maintaining a uniform level of assessed values among the counties. To these tasks the Constitution added that of assessing most of the properties of intercounty railroads.

Many additional duties have been conferred upon the board in the 79 years of its existence—some by the Legislature, others by the electorate. Today it is one of the largest state agencies, with 2,500 employees serving the public at 64 offices conveniently located throughout the State and in the two largest cities of the Nation. It is the State's principal revenue department; the taxes assessed by it produced in the 1956-57 Fiscal Year \$1,016,268,000 of state revenues, plus some \$200,000,000 of local funds derived from utility rolls prepared by the board and \$130,000,000 of local sales and use taxes.

These state revenues are about two-thirds of the *budgeted* state taxes and more than half of *all* state taxes, including those levied for financing the unemployment and disability insurance programs. In addition to these fiscal functions, the board has important duties to perform in connection with locally assessed property taxes.

The members of the board are directly responsible to the voters. Four are chosen from as many equalization districts; the fifth is the State Controller, who is elected at large and serves as an *ex officio* member of the board. Each of the four full-time members has the duty of investigating the administration, enforcement, and operation, within the district from which he is elected, of the laws for which the board as a whole has statewide responsibility.

This obligation is carried out through district tax administrators headquartered at 12 strategic points throughout the State. Fifty offices have been located in other California cities and two in cities outside the State, to promote public convenience in conducting business with the board and to minimize travel expenses. The principal activities carried on by these field offices are acceptance of applications for licenses and permits, auditing and investigating, and collection of delinquent taxes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The board's central office in Sacramento is organized into seven divisions operating under the general direction of its executive secretary. Three of the seven divisions administer their duties in co-operation with the district tax administrators; the other four are self-contained.

In general, the divisions headquartered at Sacramento provide functional supervision of all field operations, while personal supervision of those employed in the district offices is exercised by the district tax administrators. In addition, headquarters provides legal, accounting, budgeting, personnel, and similar management services to the field offices as well as to the centrally located divisions by means of a staff that is directly responsible to the executive secretary.

SERVICE DIVISION

Other services needed by more than one division are provided by various units of the Service Division. Its Mail Room mails and receives around 2,000,000 tax returns annually, handles nearly as many other pieces of mail, and expends nearly \$75,000 a year for postage. Its Cashier Office on an average day processes 8,500 remittances aggregating \$4,400,000. The Addressograph Section maintains mailing lists of some 340,000 taxpayers.

Supplies of all sorts for the 64 field offices as well as for headquarters are warehoused and delivered by the Supply Section, which also operates duplicating equipment that turns out in the neighborhood of 20,000 multi-lithed pages and 800 photostats daily. Punched card tabulating is performed for all the operating divisions by a staff of 55 in the Tabulating Section.

SALES AND USE TAX DIVISION

The sales and use taxes are complementary levies on the privilege of retailing or the act of storing, using, or otherwise consuming tangible personal property in the State. Gross receipts from retail sales form the measure of the sales tax, and purchase prices the measure of the use tax. Several types of retail transactions are exempt, the most important being sales of food for consumption off the premises of the seller; gasoline and other high-test motor fuel used on the public highways; newspapers and periodicals; edible livestock and their feed; seed and fertilizer for use in raising food for human consumption; and gas, electricity, and water when delivered to consumers through mains, lines, or pipes.

The sales tax became effective August 1, 1933, as part of a comprehensive program for reducing the burden of local property taxes. The proceeds were intended to replace revenues lost to the General Fund upon the relinquishment to local governments of taxes on the operating properties of public utilities and the assumption by the State of the counties' obligation to help finance the Public School System.

At first the tax was imposed at a 2½-percent rate with a minimum of exemptions. Then, as of July 1, 1935, the food exemption was introduced, the tax rate was increased, and the use tax was enacted. The first two of these changes were intended to be roughly compensatory in a revenue sense and to meet the criticism that the tax bore with excessive weight on persons in modest circumstances. The use tax was intended not only to produce revenue in its own right, but also to protect the sales tax base and to put California retailers on an equal competitive footing with concerns located elsewhere.

The wartime boom so improved the condition of the State Budget that it was possible to decrease the sales and use tax rates to 2½ percent without removing any of the exemptions that had previously necessitated a 3 percent rate. The rate reduction stemmed the revenue flow temporarily, but reduced it hardly at all. By 1945, all previous records were being broken quarter after quarter, and it was not until 1949 that revenues leveled off—at an annual figure just short of \$300,000,000.

Meanwhile, the expenses of the State Government, and especially its obligations to support the Public School System, had risen to reflect a tremendous population influx and much higher price and wage levels. Faced with its first billion-dollar-a-year budget, the Legislature restored the 3 percent rate as of July 1, 1949. This rate restoration, plus further growth of California markets and the post-Korea inflation, have carried annual revenues from this tax to more than \$600,000,000.

The enactment of the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law at the 1955 Legislative Session gave to the Board of Equalization the administration of city and county sales and use taxes for local governments desiring to come under the act. By January 1, 1958, the State was administering these taxes for 47 counties and 293 cities. It is estimated that local governments will receive approximately \$180,000,000 under the Bradley-Burns Law during the 1957-58 Fiscal Year.

As of the end of June, 1957, sales tax returns were being filed by approximately 300,000 concerns operating at almost 322,000 locations. Approximately 60,000 sellers were making returns at monthly intervals, 180,000 at quarterly intervals, and 60,000—mostly manufacturers and wholesalers with little or no tax liability—only once a year.

The board conducts a vigorous audit program to correct the errors of taxpayers who inadvertently misstate their tax liabilities and to reveal the mendacities of the few who do so deliberately. The 38,615 reports rendered by the field auditors in the 1956-57 Fiscal Year were productive of billings amounting to approximately thirteen million dollars, not to mention additional millions of self-assessed taxes which were returned by those whose knowledge of the tax law and respect for its enforcement were improved by the audit program. In addition, some of these audits disclosed the need for refunds or verified refund claims aggregating nearly a million dollars.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAY TAXES

Under direction of the board, the Division of Highway Taxes administers three highway-user taxes. The first of these is designated in the law as the motor vehicle fuel license tax but is popularly known as the gasoline tax. Another, which goes under the name of the use fuel tax, is more commonly referred to as the diesel fuel tax. The third is the motor vehicle transportation license tax—a gross receipts tax on those who operate motor vehicles on the rural highways for hire or compensation.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL LICENSE TAX

Next to the sales tax, the most productive revenue source in the State's fiscal structure is the motor vehicle fuel license tax. Whereas the sales tax proceeds go to the General Fund and are usually identified with state payments in support of the school system, the proceeds of the gasoline tax go to the Highway Users Tax Fund. From this fund the revenues are expended on highway construction and maintenance and other activities of state and local governments stemming directly from the vast traffic on our network of rural highways and city streets.

A motor fuel tax was first imposed in California in 1923. Originally it was a levy of 2 cents a gallon collected from the refiners or importers in the form of a license tax. Recognizing that the tax would be passed along in the price of the fuel, the Legislature provided for refund to the last purchaser in the event he used the fuel for nonhighway purposes. The State Board of Equalization was made the assessing agency, but collection and refund duties were imposed upon the Controller. Net proceeds were divided equally between the counties and the State. At first by statute, later by constitutional amendment, the revenues were earmarked for highway purposes.

There have been three rate increases in the history of this tax—a 1-cent increase in 1927, a 1½-cent increase in 1947, and another 1½-cent increase in 1953. In 1933, the cities gained a share in the revenues. Both the cities and the counties shared in the 1947 rate increase. Currently, out of the net proceeds the counties receive a 1⅓-cent tax, the cities are allotted a ⅝-cent tax, and the State retains the remaining 4 cents.

The gross yield of the gasoline tax rose from \$15,000,000 in the first full fiscal year of operation to almost \$296,000,000 in the 1956-57 Fiscal Year. Although the tax rate is now three times as high as it was in 1923, increased use of the highways has accounted for far more of the revenue growth than higher rates.

There are approximately 160 fully licensed distributors of motor fuels, but four-fifths of the tax is paid by the seven largest companies, and no tax at all is paid by about 60 licensees. In addition, there are about 350 limited licensees who are authorized under legislation enacted in 1949 to purchase liquefied petroleum gases free of tax and sell these products tax-free under circumstances that preclude their use for highway purposes.

USE FUEL TAX

An entirely different tax is imposed on those who use diesel fuel on the highways. It is not feasible to tax all fuel that could be used in diesel-powered vehicles, refunding taxes to those claiming nonhighway usage. Consequently, the Legislature has imposed the tax directly on the operators of diesel-powered vehicles using the California highways. Approximately 9,600 operators of close to 30,000 such vehicles are currently paying this tax in amounts exceeding \$1,400,000 a month. In small amounts since 1953 and in increasing amounts since October 1, 1957, the tax has been collected from users and remitted to the State by sellers of diesel fuel who deliver

the fuel into the tanks of these vehicles. All of the proceeds go to the Highway Users Tax Fund.

The current *monthly* tax yield is over five times a full fiscal year's yield at the inception of the program in July of 1937. This remarkable growth is partly attributable to tax rate increases from 3 to 4½ cents a gallon on July 1, 1947, and then to 7 cents a gallon on July 1, 1953, but most of it has resulted from the greater prevalence of diesel-powered trucks and buses. Consumption of fuel per vehicle has actually decreased as engine efficiencies have been improved and the use of diesel fuel has spread to vehicles that are driven relatively small mileages in a given period of time.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION TAX

Supplementing the two taxes on motor vehicle fuel consumption is a license tax on those who transport persons or property for hire or compensation over the public highways of the State. The tax is measured by gross receipts, exclusive of receipts from any movement of freight or passengers which is wholly within the external boundaries of a city or of two or more adjoining cities, of receipts from any state-regulated bus line not over 50 miles in length, and of fractional parts of the receipts from interstate movements and from passenger movements across the boundaries of cities that impose taxes or fees measured by such receipts.

Bridge and ferry tolls may be deducted from gross receipts in arriving at the tax base. The tax rate is 1½ percent. The net proceeds of the tax are placed in the Highway Users Tax Fund and are eventually spent on highway construction, maintenance, and administration.

Although the law under which this tax is collected was enacted in 1933, its ancestry can be traced back to 1923, at which time a gross receipts tax of 4 percent was placed on highway carriers as part of the highway-user tax program adopted in that year. This levy soon came to be identified, to some extent, with the system of gross receipts taxes that were then imposed in lieu of ad valorem taxes on utilities. When that system passed into history in the early thirties, the tax on motor carriers died too, but not without issue. A new 3 percent gross receipts tax was applied to contract motor carriers on May 15, 1933, and to common motor carriers on January 1, 1955.

This law was changed very little until after the war. But among the many changes in highway finance resulting from a special legislative session in 1947 were two that considerably altered the complexion of the motor vehicle transportation tax. First, the proceeds were shifted from the General Fund to the newly created Highway Users Tax Fund. Second, a tax credit equal to one-third of the weight fees paid on the vehicles which produce the taxable receipts was adopted as a means of reducing the disparity between the tax burdens of private and for-hire carriers without reducing any carrier's total tax burden. Another major change occurred on January 1, 1958, when the tax rate dropped to 1½ percent and the weight-fee credit was eliminated.

The tax now applies to 24,700 operators, 2,660 of whom are nonresidents. The total number of vehicles used in taxable operations exceeds 100,000. Proceeds of the tax rose from around 2½ million dollars in prewar years to over 20 million before weight-fee credit and almost 17 million dollars net during the 1956-57 Fiscal Year. In 1958, however, as a result of the changes previously referred to, the yield will probably drop to a little under 11 million dollars. Included in these revenues are license fees, which are collected in five-dollar amounts on issuance of licenses under the law. The tax is self-assessed by means of returns to the board accompanied by remittances payable to the Controller. Audits are made by the board, but collection of deficiencies is effected by the Controller's office.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE EXCISE TAXES

The board first became concerned with the taxation of the alcoholic beverage industry early in 1933, when amendment of the Volstead Act permitted the return of "3.2 beer." The Legislature provided for the licensing of manufacturers and importers of such beverages by the board and the collection of a tax of 2 cents a gallon on all distributions within the State. Another act adopted in the same session established a more comprehensive licensing system, which took effect upon repeal of national prohibition on December 5, 1933.

For 22 years thereafter, the Board of Equalization served as both the taxing and the licensing agency under the 1933 Act and its successor, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of 1935. On November 2, 1955, however, the electorate responded to urgings of the Governor, prominent legislators, and the board itself by transferring alcoholic beverage control functions, including the issuing of licenses, the collecting of license fees, and the policing duties in this field, to a newly established liquor control agency. Effective January 1, 1955, the duties of the Board of Equalization in the alcoholic beverage field were restricted to the assessing and collecting of the excise taxes.

The excise taxes imposed by the 1935 Act were 2 cents a gallon on beer and still wine, 3 cents per pint or fraction thereof on sparkling wine, 80 cents a gallon on distilled spirits of proof strength or less, and \$1.60 a gallon on distilled spirits in excess of proof strength. The beer and wine taxes were to be self-assessed, but payment of distilled spirits tax was to be evidenced by means of stamps. Collections were paid into the General Fund.

Subsequent changes in these taxes include a reduction in 1947 in the tax on still wine of not over 14 percent alcoholic content from 2 cents to 1 cent and various adjustments in the sparkling wine tax culminating in 1955 in a rate of 30 cents per gallon. The stamp tax on distilled spirits was changed in 1941 to a self-assessed tax. In 1955, the tax rate on such beverages was raised to \$1.50 per gallon.

These alcoholic beverage taxes are now paid monthly by some 1,357 different concerns. Annual revenues of close to 40 million dollars are derived mainly from the tax on distilled spirits. Beer distributions raise about 3¾ million dollars a year, wine some \$600,000.

VALUATION DIVISION

Although valuation of much of the property of interstate railroads was one of the earliest functions of the board, it was reduced to little more than a formality in 1910, when the electorate endorsed the policy of separation of state and local tax sources by adopting a far-reaching constitutional amendment. This amendment provided that the operating property of public utilities should be exempted from ad valorem property taxation (except for the servicing of bonded indebtedness outstanding at the time). It also contemplated that the State should impose taxes on gross operating revenues at rates designed to produce general property tax equivalents.

This system incited a great deal of controversy because of the difficulty of determining whether equality was being maintained. At the same time, it apparently failed to bring about the improvements in property tax administration that had been anticipated by its sponsors. Finally, after years of debate, it was decided to restore utility properties to the local tax rolls as part of a general program of property tax relief.

The constitutional amendment by which this change of policy was effected was adopted on June 27, 1933. It provided that the State Board of Equalization should assess the properties owned or used by railroad, express, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric, and car line companies, together with the intercounty pipe lines, flumes, canals, ditches, and aqueducts. The property so assessed was to be taxed to the same extent and in the same manner as other property.

Pursuant to this amendment and the statutes which enlarged upon it, the board immediately established the Valuation Division and began the preparation of rolls which were first to be used for extension of 1935-36 taxes. The tangible property on the first rolls was assessed at \$898,780,825. By 1957, these assessments had risen to over 3.1 billion dollars.

Fifty-seven percent of the 1957 total was attributable to gas and electric companies, 29 percent to telephone and telegraph companies, 13 percent to railroads, and the remainder to other assessees. The local taxes based on these assessments will exceed \$200,000,000 in the 1957-58 Fiscal Year.

Well-recognized appraisal principles require that an integrated utility property be appraised as a whole rather than as a group of disassociated items. The law requires, however, that the board divide its unit appraisals into many different parts. First, it must divide them among land, improvements, tangible personal property, and solvent credits. Then it must divide them geographically among the 58 counties, over 350 cities, and a host of other local districts. In 1957, the number of counties, cities, and local districts in the State was 4,985, and they overlapped each other in such complicated patterns that they created 13,602 different tax-rate ("code") areas, in each of which a unique combination of tax rates was applicable. Properties in each of these areas are grouped on the board-prepared rolls so that the county auditor can readily extend the correct total tax rate against them.

PRIVATE CAR TAX

Although originally taxed like other state-assessed property, the rolling stock of sleeping, refrigerator, tank, and other car line companies was segregated for special treatment in 1937 because it was found that the values in most of the tax-rate areas did not yield large enough tax liabilities to warrant the cost of collection. The Private Car Tax Law with which the Legislature met this problem provides that the rolling stock of these companies shall be assessed by the board and taxed at the average rate of all local property taxes throughout the State. The tax is collected by the board, and the proceeds go into the General Fund. The 1957 assessed value was just short of \$30,000,000 and, at the average 1956-57 tax rate of $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, yielded approximately \$1,600,000.

ASSESSMENT STANDARDS DIVISION

One of the board's newest divisions performs one of its oldest functions—affording help and guidance to county assessors. Briefly, the duties of this division are to formulate rules and regulations for local assessment of property; to design or approve locally designed forms for county tax assessing and collecting officers; to promote uniform assessment practices through the medium of conferences, meetings, and communications; to train assessors, deputies, and appraisers in assessment and appraisal procedure; to aid assessors in appraising special properties and equalizing assessments generally; to assist assessors and appraisal commissions in installation of systems for mass reappraisals, and to advise assessors as to the merits of welfare exemption claims.

Much has been heard in recent years of the need for de-emphasizing the property tax. As a matter of fact, property taxes now constitute a considerably smaller percentage of the taxes collected in the State than they did 20 or even 10 years ago. Yet more dollars of property tax are collected today than ever before. With 1957-58 levies estimated at a shade over 1.6 billion dollars, one can predict with assurance that no other state or local government impost will soon supplant the property tax as the most important tax within the control of the citizens of the State.

But the importance of the property tax is not measured alone by its productivity. As the cornerstone in the fiscal structure of local government and one of the few taxes that is generally acknowledged to be best administered at the local level, it is a revenue source that must be preserved and strengthened if local self-government is to survive and prosper.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Division of Research and Statistics is another of the board's newer divisions. It has been assigned several of the board's statutory duties, together with the duty of conducting the research essential to the effective operation of any large administrative agency of government. In 1954, the division's duties were expanded to include the statistical work connected

with the determination of assessment levels, and three years later the appraisal work associated with these determinations was also assigned to this division.

The importance of maintaining intercounty equalization has been enhanced in recent years by increasing use of assessed values as a criterion of need for state subventions. Over a hundred million dollars of state-collected taxes are distributed each year to school districts on this basis. Millions more will go to the counties should the Governor have occasion to invoke the emergency provisions of the Relief Act of 1945. By January 1, 1958, the State had also given or loaned to needy school districts over \$625,000,000 for site acquisitions and construction. Districts with assessed values that are low relative to their need for school buildings not only have a preferred position in the application line but will repay less of these funds than other districts whose assessed values indicate that they are more affluent.

It is apparent, therefore, that the State has a vital stake in property tax assessment practices, not only because of its interest in sound local government but also because it distributes large sums of money each year on the assumptions that property tax rates afford a reliable test of local tax effort and that assessed values measure ability to support local government activities. It is the function of the Division of Research and Statistics to guard the State's interest in these quarters.

Prominent among the other activities of this division is the preparation of the board's report to the Governor and the Legislature. Although this was formerly a biennial task, it is now an annual duty since the Legislature meets each year. Many of the figures going into this report flow from the board's operating divisions; others come from city and county officials under statutory directives. Reports from city officials are also collected and analyzed by the division for use in equalizing the board-prepared utility rolls with varying city assessment levels.

Supplemented with data compiled from county budgets and reports to the Controller, other city reports afford the basis for computing the average property tax rate in the State. This rate is then applied under the Private Car Tax Law to the board's assessments of rolling stock owned by companies other than railroads.

In a democracy, it is the duty of all agencies of government to keep the public informed of their activities. To this end, the board, through its Division of Research and Statistics, issues press releases and statistical compilations at frequent intervals and answers numerous inquiries from legislators, other research and governmental agencies, businessmen, interested citizens, and persons contemplating transfer of their residence to California or launching business operations here. This information service includes the preparation and dissemination of special reports from time to time.

Other tasks of the division include assistance to the budgeting authorities in preparing revenue estimates, analysis of fiscal effects of proposed legislation, and study of special problems arising in the operating divisions of the board, with emphasis on the selection of accounts for audit.

TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Because it calls primarily for the verification of figures and does not relate directly to the work of any other division, staff work on the insurance assessment roll has been assigned to the Division of Research and Statistics.

Each insurer transacting business in the State renders an annual tax report to the Insurance Commissioner. The commissioner then computes the tax liability and reports his findings to the board. The board assesses the tax as required by the Constitution, and the Controller collects it.

Companies conducting an ocean-marine insurance business are taxed at the rate of 5 percent of that proportion of their underwriting profit that their gross premiums from insurance written within the State bear to their total premiums. Other insurers are taxed on gross premiums, with minor variations applicable to title insurance companies. Premiums received for reinsuring risks, those returned to policyholders or applicants for policies, and those subject to the ocean-marine levy are excluded from this tax base. The rate is 2.35 percent.

Except for real estate taxes, no other tax or license fee is applicable to insurers, although title insurance companies engaged in a trust business are taxable on that business in the same manner as other trust companies. An insurer of risks other than ocean marine may credit property taxes paid on its principal office in the State against premium taxes, provided it owns the real estate at the time of payment.

State tax payments of insurance companies have risen rapidly as the result of tax rate increases, expanding business, and the rising price level. Initially imposed at 1.5 percent in 1911, the rate was successively increased to 1.75 percent in 1913, 2 percent in 1915, and 2.6 percent in 1921.

From 1944 through 1948, the rate was reduced in five equal steps to 2.35 percent, and at the same time the right to credit taxes paid on California real estate was curtailed to its present dimensions. The two changes have tended to compensate each other, and tax revenues continued to rise as the tax rate fell, as well as after the rate reached its permanent level of 2.35 percent. The 1957 insurance company assessments amounted to \$46,141,334—almost five times as much as the largest amount that was raised in any one year at the 2.6 percent tax rate that prevailed from 1921 through 1943.

BOARD LARGEST STATE TAX AGENCY

Composed of five members directly accountable to the electors of California, the State Board of Equalization vies with the New York Department of Taxation and Finance for the distinction of being the largest revenue producer among state tax departments throughout the Nation. As the result of the work done by some 2,500 civil servants under the board's direction, approximately one and a half billion dollars are flowing annually into public treasuries to finance California's many governmental services.

Efficient and equitable tax administration is the constant aim of the board members. Their prevalent length of tenure bespeaks the reaction of

the electorate to the results that have been achieved. Government in California is based upon a revenue structure that has met the challenge of the State's phenomenal growth without excessive strain.

True to their democratic tradition, for several years past the board members have adopted the practice of rotating their service as chairman and vice-chairman among the four members who are elected to the board from the equalization districts into which the State is divided. Thus, during 1957, Robert E. McDavid, from the fourth district, has been serving as chairman, and George R. Reilly, from the first district, as vice-chairman. In 1958, Mr. Reilly will advance to the chairmanship, and the second district member, James H. Quinn, will become vice-chairman.

In this way, for a year during each four-year term a board member serves as chairman and has the opportunity to act upon behalf of his fellow members in that capacity. Only the State Controller, who is an *ex officio* member, is omitted from this rotation. The pressing nature of his other duties has made it infeasible to add to his responsibilities in this way, although he finds time to take an active part in the deliberations of the board and in the development of the procedures and policies under which it serves the taxpayers of California.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

George R. Reilly, First District
James H. Quinn, Second District
Paul R. Leake, Third District
Robert E. McDavid, Fourth District
Robert C. Kirkwood, Controller

Administrative Office

Dixwell L. Pierce, Executive Secretary
Robert Hamlin, Consulting Tax
Counsel

Irene C. Cossich, Accounting Officer
William J. Calvert, Personnel Officer
Donald E. Dawley, Internal Auditor

Assessment Standards Division

John H. Keith, Chief

Bureau of Beverage Taxes

Frank N. Mason, Chief

Highway Taxes Division

Harold D. Abbott, Highway Tax
Administrator

Research and Statistics Division

Ronald B. Welch, Chief

Sales and Use Tax Division

Harry L. Say, Sales Tax Administrator

Service Division

Richard E. Payne, Chief

Valuation Division

Broley E. Travis, Chief

OFFICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Headquarters—1020 N Street, Sacramento

DISTRICT OFFICES *

<i>Address</i>	<i>District Tax Administrator</i>
Room 910, 312 W. Fifth Street, Los Angeles	Wm. R. Thomson
200 State Building, San Francisco	George Gnau
2229 Grove Street, Oakland	John B. Evans
1720 Fulton Street, Fresno	Joseph R. Couly
108 W. Sixth Street, San Bernardino	W. C. Shay
3621 Fifth Avenue, San Diego	J. S. Knight
277 N. First Street, San Jose	F. A. Lagomarsino
Room 148, 1020 N Street, Sacramento	Bernard D. Doyle
823 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa	C. D. Roach
831 State Street, Santa Barbara	George C. Wharton
712 E Street, Marysville	L. H. Wilson
1800 Shasta Street, Redding	H. P. Kerrigan

BRANCH OFFICES IN CALIFORNIA

Auburn	Madera	San Luis Obispo
Bakersfield	Martinez	San Rafael
Bishop	Merced	Santa Ana
Burlingame	Modesto	Santa Cruz
Chico	Mount Shasta	Santa Maria
Colusa	Napa	Santa Monica
Crescent City	Nevada City	Sonora
Downey	Ontario	Stockton
El Centro	Oroville	Susanville
Eureka	Pasadena	Ukiah
Glendale	Placerville	Vallejo
Hanford	Quincy	Van Nuys
Hayward	Red Bluff	Ventura
Inglewood	Richmond	Visalia
Jackson	Riverside	Woodland
Lakeport	Roseville	Yreka
Long Beach	Salinas	

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES

New York City, New York

Chicago, Illinois

* Listed according to numbers assigned by the board.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Office of the Secretary of State handles the articles of all corporations desiring to do business in California. Before a corporation, either domestic or foreign, can operate in California, its articles must first be reviewed and, if approved, filed with the Secretary of State. Likewise, all amendments to corporate articles, as well as dissolutions, agreements of mergers, and consolidations, must be filed with this office.

The Constitution requires the Secretary of State to attest all official acts of the Governor and the State Legislature and he must be in attendance at all sessions of the legislative body. He has custody of all official acts of the Governor and Legislature.

One of the most important duties of the Secretary of State is the conduct of elections. Working in close co-operation with California's 58 county clerks and registrars of voters, the Secretary of State is responsible for the correct interpretation and enforcement of these election laws.

He is the official keeper of the State's priceless archives, which go back as far as Spanish rule and include the original laws and Constitution of California.

The Secretary of State is charged with the administration of the Collection Agency Act and has the power to issue supplementary rules and regulations governing the conduct of licensees, with authority to revoke licenses for the violation of the act or rules and regulations. He appoints the five-man State Collection Agency Board.

Likewise, he files all applications for trademarks, reservations of corporate names, and registration of fraternal names, farms, ranches, or villas.

The Central Records Depository, wherein is filed thousands of vital records of various state agencies, is under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State.

He is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the Photostat Department, is the recorder of trust receipt financing, a member of the Voting Machine Commission, and the purchaser and distributor of ballot paper for all city, county, state, and national elections within California, the latter duty falling within his official capacity as chief election officer of the State.

He is responsible for handling the proceedings for the formation of municipal corporations and other public incorporations, and changes of boundaries of such corporations.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State

Charles J. Hagerty, Assistant Secretary of State
Ed Labowitch, Deputy
Stacy H. Aspey, Senior Counsel and Deputy

Ralph Martig, Senior Counsel and Deputy
Thomas Pickett, Associate Counsel and Deputy
Walter C. Stutler, Certification Officer and Deputy

COLLECTION AGENCY BOARD

Doulton Burner, Auburn
William M. Randle, Los Angeles
Carl Williams, San Diego

Charles J. Benson, San Francisco
J. M. Dungan, Salinas

DIVISION OF COLLECTION AGENCIES

Harry Edwards, Chief

Stanley G. Windrem, Assistant Chief

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Main Office

117 State Capitol, Sacramento

Division of Collection Agencies

State Capitol, Sacramento

Branch Offices

804 State Building, Los Angeles

302 California Building, 515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

STATE TREASURER

The California Constitution, adopted in 1849, created the Office of State Treasurer and provided for election of the Treasurer for two-year terms. In the revision of the Constitution in 1879, the office was made subject to election by the people of the State every four years.

The State Treasurer has duties and responsibilities by both the Constitution and by statute, to serve as the bank for the State of California. All state revenues are deposited in the State Treasury, and all authorized state expenditures are paid by the Treasurer.

The State Treasurer is charged with the responsibility of investing surplus state funds in either securities of the State, municipal and federal bonds, or in interest-bearing bank accounts. He is the Chairman of the Pooled Money Investment Board whose responsibility it is to determine monthly, the excess state funds available for investment. The Pooled Money Investment Board has direction over the Pooled Money Investment Account, Surplus Money Investment Fund, Treasurer's Trust Fund, and Condemnation Deposits Fund. In addition, he is the investment officer for various surplus state funds, sinking funds, and trust accounts, such as the Judges' Retirement Fund, Marketing Trust Fund, Olympic Bond Fund, San Francisco Harbor Bond Sinking Funds, and State Building Funds. Total investments average more than one-half billion dollars a day. Interest earned on investments are credited to the General Fund or other funds of State Government as provided by law. During 1957, more than \$1,320,000,000 was invested in U. S. Government securities, and sales were in excess of \$812,000,000. Earnings on investments exceeded \$15,000,000.

The State Treasurer's trust functions involve the safekeeping of all state funds, as well as all pledges of cash and securities by various individuals, companies, and corporations to secure tax payments or to secure self-insured workmen's compensation and disability insurance plans. These functions require close co-ordination and co-operation with every state department as well as public agencies.

Authorized state bond issues are prepared, sold, and redeemed in the office. A fiscal agent in New York, who serves as paying agent for Eastern holders of bonds, and who redeems matured bonds and coupons, has been appointed by the Treasurer. The year 1957 saw the sale of \$300,000,000 of bonds to finance school building and veteran farm and home loans. More than two million coupons and 50,000 bonds were redeemed in 1957.

The prompt redemption of state warrants which are issued as payment of services to the State is a major function. More than 3,300,000 warrants were redeemed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, which totaled five billion dollars in disbursements.

On June 30, 1957, the Treasurer's cash responsibility for assets of the State was \$207,514,334. The trust responsibilities totaled \$1,973,240,094 for

bonds and securities which were housed in the State Treasurer's vault or in selected depositories in California.

The State Treasurer is Chairman of the Pooled Money Investment Board, member of the State Construction Program Committee, the Veterans Finance Committee, the School Building Finance Committee, and the San Francisco Harbor Bond Finance Board.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE TREASURER

A. Ronald Button, State Treasurer

Lloyd Lapham, Assistant State Treasurer

Alton S. Robison, Accounting Officer

Lawrence R. Pickart, Bond Officer

Richard A. Vander Wegen, Cashier

J. O. Danielson, Jr., Trust Officer

Stanley B. Fowler, Deputy State Treasurer

Alex D. Steinkamp, Investment Officer

Maxine Constance, Secretary to Treasurer

OFFICES OF THE STATE TREASURER

State Capitol, Sacramento, California

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

The Governor's Council meets once each month and is attended by heads of the principal departments of the State. Each council member presents a report as to the administration of the functions of his own department. The purpose of the council is to acquaint the Governor with the activities of each department during the preceding month and with the problems which it faces. These regular meetings are also effective in coordinating the activities of the departments.

According to law, members of the council consist of the Directors of Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, California Highway Patrol, Corrections, Disaster Office, Education, Employment, Finance, Fish and Game, Industrial Relations, Investment, Mental Hygiene, Motor Vehicles, Natural Resources, Professional and Vocational Standards, Public Health, Public Works, Social Welfare, Veterans Affairs, Water Resources, Youth Authority, State Fire Marshal, and the Adjutant General. In addition, other state officials in charge of operating agencies participate in Governor's Council meetings on invitation of the Governor.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

Major General Earle M. Jones
 The Adjutant General
 Seth Gordon
 Director of Fish and Game
 W. C. Jacobsen
 Director of Agriculture
 Richard A. McGee
 Director of Corrections
 Dr. Roy E. Simpson
 Superintendent of Public Instruction
 T. H. Mugford
 Director of Finance
 Russell S. Munro
 Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control
 Edward P. Park
 Director of Industrial Relations
 Waite H. Stephenson
 *Commissioner of Corporations
 William A. Burkett
 *Superintendent of Banks
 Milton O. Shaw
 *Savings and Loan Commissioner
 Fred W. Griesinger
 *Real Estate Commissioner
 F. Britton McConnell
 *Insurance Commissioner

 *Director of Investment
 Marshall E. Porter, M.D.
 Director of Mental Hygiene

Paul Mason
 Director of Motor Vehicles
 Bernard R. Caldwell
 Commissioner of the California
 Highway Patrol
 Harvey O. Banks
 Director of Water Resources
 DeWitt Nelson
 Director of Natural Resources
 C. M. (Max) Gilliss
 Director of Public Works
 H. Jack Hanna
 Director of Professional and
 Vocational Standards
 Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D.
 Director of Public Health
 George K. Wyman
 Director of Social Welfare
 J. Marvin Russell
 Director of Veterans Affairs
 Heman G. Stark
 Director of Youth Authority
 Harry W. Stewart
 Director of Employment
 Joe R. Yockers
 State Fire Marshal
 Stanley Pierson
 Director of the Disaster Office

* This office is held in rotation for a six-months' period by the Commissioner of Corporations, Superintendent of Banks, Savings and Loan Commissioner, Real Estate Commissioner, and Insurance Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

We know all about California's agriculture because it began with the advent of Portola and Serra in 1769 at San Diego. Our Indian predecessors practiced no agriculture.

The agriculture introduced at the Franciscan missions was typically Mediterranean in character and flourished well in the mild coastal area where most of the missions were located. The agriculture was of a subsistence type, however, and it was not until herds of cattle were produced on the inland ranges that California's agriculture had anything to export, and then only hides and tallow at \$5 per animal.

The following era of Spanish and Mexican grants marked the real beginning of extensive agriculture.

Commercial irrigation made its appearance in 1856, and with the repeal of the Trespass Act in 1872, field crops, fruits, and vegetables began to encroach in a big way on the wide-open cattle and sheep ranches.

Transcontinental transportation offered an export outlet, but high rates restricted shipment to only the products of highest quality. This was a blessing in disguise as it set a standard for quality for California products



WILLIAM C. JACOBSEN
Director

WILLIAM C. JACOBSEN was born in San Francisco. Graduated from U. C., 1916; and McGeorge College of Law, Sacramento, 1937. Married July 22, 1920. With U. S. Biological Survey, 1913-18. Superintendent Rodent Control, California Commission Horticulture, 1918-19. Zoologist, State Department Agriculture, 1920-23. Chief, Bureau Plant Quarantine and Pest Control, 1924-31. Acting Director, Department Agriculture, 1931. Supervisor, Rodent and Weed Control, 1931-33. In charge, Rodent, Plague and Weed Control, 1933-40. Chief, Bureau Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection, 1941-44. Chief, Division Plant Industry, 1944-49. Full-time Assistant to Director, 1949-53. Deputy Director, 1953-54. Added duties: Secretary, Western Plant Quarantine Bd., 1924-31; member, National Plant Bd., 1929-31; Secretary, Farmers and Fruit Growers Conventions, 1929-38; Legislative Representative, Department Agriculture, 1929-54; Assistant Secretary, State Board Agriculture, 1933-54; Member Executive Com., 1954-57, President (1956) and Chair-

man Executive (1957) National Assn. State Depts. Agriculture; Executive Secretary, Cal. State Comm. Interstate Co-operation, 1940-55, Chairman since Nov., 1955; Assistant Secretary, Western Interstate Com. on Agriculture, Council State Governments, since 1949; member, Wildlife Administration and Pest Control Relations Com., since 1933; member, Joint Wildlife Management Committee of Cal., since 1939. Member, National Geographic Society; American Society of Mammalogists; Sigma Xi; Commonwealth Club; and others. Author, *Bounty System and Predator Control* (California Fish and Game, April, 1945), and many contributions to farm and agricultural industry journals. Appointed to Study Com. on Federal Aid to Agriculture under Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, June, 1954. Appointed Acting Director, February 1, 1954; and Director, July 23, 1954, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

in eastern markets that established once and for all a standard of perfection from which there has been no deviation. Today, California ships two carloads of agricultural products every minute of the day and night.

Ever since 1946, the farm value of California's agricultural products has exceeded 2 billion dollars, and, in 1957, it amounted to \$2,805,841,000—the first state in the Nation (as it generally has been as of recent years) that farm total was the highest ever recorded by any state in any one year.

Wide diversification of climate, soil, topography, and elevation combined with large holdings, extreme mechanization, and skillful management have made this possible. California's agricultural economy is not limited to a few specialty crops that are subject to the vagaries of the market. Over 60 of its major crops each return an annual income in excess of 2 million dollars.

The chief trends in California's agriculture are: (1) a decrease in the number of farms; (2) a decrease in farmworkers; (3) an increase in the size of individual holdings; (4) a decrease in the "marginal" operations; and (5) a decided increase in production for the State, per acre and per farmworker.

Nearly everything that grows commercially in any state of the Union grows more or less commercially in California. Perhaps nowhere else in the world can be found so great a diversity of crops and conditions as exists within the comparatively small area of this State.

The vast agricultural production of California comes from about 132,000 farms throughout the valleys and foothills of the State, which is about 1,000 miles long and 250 miles wide.

California is pre-eminently an irrigation state. Summer rains do not come in California and are not counted upon. Intensive irrigation widens the range of crops grown almost immeasurably. Irrigation so increases the agricultural output per acre, especially with the long growing season and favorable climate of California, that gross returns per acre average higher than in any other state in the Union.

Our farmers produce more per man, due to excellent management and cultural practices, including exceptional use of mechanical and electrical power and unrelenting pest control activities.

Cash receipts from sale of crops alone far exceed those for any other state, but combined livestock and poultry enterprises also rank high as a source of farm income.

California agriculture is characterized not only by the great diversity of its farm products, but also by its dominance in the national production of fruits and vegetables.

The main responsibility of the California Department of Agriculture is to protect, improve, and assist California's vast agricultural industry, as related to the general welfare of the State, through administration and enforcement of the Agricultural Code and those divisions of the Business and Professions Code relating to weights and measures and petroleum products.

The State Director of Agriculture is appointed by, and serves at, the pleasure of the Governor. The Deputy Director of Agriculture is selected by the director, and is the only non-civil-service employee in the regular

service of the department. William C. Jacobsen is the director of the department through appointment July 23, 1954, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, succeeding A. A. Brock, retired. C. J. Carey, Deputy Director, was appointed February 1, 1954. Dr. Arthur Boyd and Chas. V. Dick are assistant directors.

Headquarters of the department is at 1220 N Street, Sacramento. The department's San Francisco office, Department of Agriculture Building, Embarcadero at Mission Street, is in charge of Regional Coordinator Charles H. Kinsley. The department's Los Angeles office, Room 900, Mirror Building, 145 South Spring Street, is in charge of Regional Coordinator John B. Steinweden. A third Regional Coordinator, Romain Young, has offices with the department in Sacramento.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture advises the Director of Agriculture on policy matters regarding the administration of California agricultural laws and related matters. The board meets each month, usually at Sacramento, to review current problems and situations facing the department and the State's agricultural industry.

The Governor appoints the members of the State Board of Agriculture. The members receive no salary, but are allowed necessary expenses for attendance at official meetings. Romain Young is executive secretary of the board.

The present board consists of A. J. McFadden, Santa Ana, President; Frank M. Shay, San Jose, Vice President; Donald C. Bull, Marysville; John V. Newman, Ventura; S. V. Christiersen, Salinas; Thorkild R. Knudsen, Los Angeles; Dr. Harry R. Wellman, Vice President, Agricultural Sciences, University of California, Berkeley; C. R. Rathbone, Fresno; Nathan C. Thompson, Petaluma.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The California Department of Agriculture had its beginning in 1880 with the passage of an act by the Legislature creating the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners. The important purpose at that time was to create a state agency empowered to "study Phylloxera and other diseases of the vine." One of the measures approved to aid in control of grape Phylloxera was the application of quarantine principles to the shipment, movement, and marketing of grapevines.

In 1881, the Legislature authorized the appointment of a Viticultural Health Officer to do horticultural quarantine work, and thus the work of plant quarantine was further extended. In the same year, the Legislature authorized the establishment of county boards of horticultural commissioners. This work, expanded greatly through the years, is now carried on by the county agricultural commissioners, who are the heads of county departments of agriculture.

To further expand the benefits of plant quarantine, the Legislature, in 1883, authorized the appointment of the State Board of Horticulture and, in 1885, more statutes were enacted to provide funds and authority for the further extension of the board's work, particularly with regard to the prevention and spread of insect pests and diseases. California's first basic act relating to interstate plant quarantines became law in 1899.

In 1903, the State Commission of Horticulture was officially created by the Legislature, and it superseded the State Board of Horticulture. In 1905, the powers and duties of the State Commissioner of Horticulture were extensively clarified and increased.

In 1911, the Legislature designated that the work previously done by boards of horticultural commissioners in the counties be assumed by one official under the title of County Horticultural Commissioner.

California's first Fruit Standardization Act was enacted in 1913, at the request of apple growers. This act applied standards to the marketing of apples. The Legislature (1913) also provided standards for the regulation of citrus fruit damaged by frost and provided quarantine laws for the protection of date palms. Out of those early standardization laws has come the present Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization.

In 1917, rodent control was added to the duties of the State Commissioner of Horticulture and the county horticultural commissioners. In another enactment, weed control was added.

Over a period of years, there had been extensive developments in other branches of agriculture, resulting in the creation of agencies within the State Government to aid the dairy and livestock industries and to care for the many new features. Each agency had a distinctive function to perform, but all pertained to agricultural regulatory and service work.

In 1919, the Legislature, desiring to consolidate and unite under one directing head the various state agencies having to do with the regulation and control of various phases of agriculture, created the State Department of Agriculture, as it is now known, and designated that its head should have the title of Director of the State Department of Agriculture.

The department represented a consolidation of the directing functions and work of the State Commissioner of Horticulture; State Dairy Bureau, created in 1895, the State Veterinarian, created in 1899; enforcement of the state laws relating to the control of Johnson grass; the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, created in 1911; regulation of commercial fertilizers, enacted in 1903; prevention of destruction of foodstuffs, enacted in 1913; State Board of Horticultural Examiners, created in 1883; Stallion Registration Board, created in 1911; and the Cattle Protection Board, created in 1917.

The act also provided that the Director of Agriculture absorb the duties of administering laws relating to control of predatory animals, control of walnut codling moth, and administration of the department's work with fairs and exhibits. In 1920, the Director of Agriculture was authorized to create the Shipping Point Inspection Service in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture; and, also, to enter into an agreement

with the United States Department of Agriculture to create the Federal-State Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

Extending the consolidation of agricultural regulatory and control work, in 1921, the Legislature added to the duties of the State Director of Agriculture the following functions: Office of State Market Director, including administration of State Market Director, under which the Office of the State Market Commission was administered, and under whom the State Fish Exchange was operated; State Sealer (Superintendent) of Weights and Measures, including enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, Net Container Act, State Weighmaster Act, State Hay Baling Act, Mattress Regulation and Inspection (the latter transferred to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1935); State Bread Act; Control of Dairy Containers; and various other laws, notably laws relating to the control and regulation of the livestock and dairy industries.

In 1929, the State Board of Agriculture was created to advise the State Director of Agriculture; the State Department of Agriculture Fund was created to provide a financial basis of operation for self-supporting functions within the department; and an act was approved by which county horticultural commissioners became County Agricultural Commissioners.

During 1932, pursuant to legislative determination that the California Code Commission codify laws of similar purpose and subject matter, the Agricultural Code was drafted, representing a compilation of all California agricultural laws. The code was enacted in 1933.

In contemplating the purposes and duties of the State Department of Agriculture, it is well to bear in mind that the work is confined to regulatory and service activities dealing with the protection of plantings and livestock from infectious diseases, with pest animals, weeds, and injurious insects; and aids to insure the marketing of quality agricultural products. In this broad field, there is necessity for extensive co-operation with all public and quasi-public agricultural agencies.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

The State Director of Agriculture directs the California Department of Agriculture and administers the Division of Administration, including the Regional Co-ordinators, the Personnel Officer, and the Fiscal Officer. His administrative staff includes the deputy director and the assistant directors.

The Division of Administration provides agricultural and economic information to the Governor and the Legislature; administers co-operative relations with federal, state, and county agencies and institutions, and is responsible for direction of the departmental accounting work.

The Division of Administration issues the publication known as the State Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

Through the Personnel Office, it administers the personnel program for the department, and maintains employee records and a roster of employees for payroll purposes, leave, and retirement.

Of the 243 California civil service job classifications used by this department, 186 are limited to Department of Agriculture functions.

The Personnel Office studies job classifications, surveys salaries, investigates cases requiring disciplinary action, and assists with the departmental training program.

In co-operation with and for California counties, the Personnel Office examines applicants and certifies the names of successful candidates for appointment as County Agricultural Commissioners, Deputy Agricultural Commissioners, County Sealers of Weights and Measures, Deputy County Sealers, County Agricultural Inspectors, and Seasonal County Agricultural Inspectors.

The Accounting Office administers the financial and business affairs of the Department, including budget preparation and control, automotive management, property inventory controls, internal audits, and building management.

Fiscal controls involve operation of eight different funds, including the Department of Agriculture Fund. Eight self-supporting functions of the Department are financed through the Department of Agriculture Fund.

The Accounting Office also administers the Department of Agriculture Building Fund established in 1950 to provide a method for the investment of surplus money in the Department of Agriculture Fund and to furnish a building for the use of the Department.

The Accounting Office is responsible for the operation of the building.

An accounting function peculiar to this office is the marketing trust account involving collection and disbursement of about eight million dollars annually on behalf of industry self-help marketing programs. The accounting office also acts as the co-ordinating unit in the Department for contacts with other fiscal control agencies.

Basic guides for administration of the California Department of Agriculture are the Agricultural Code, Divisions 5 and 8 of the Business and Professions Code, and the California Administrative Code.

It is also the duty of the Division of Administration to keep the public informed of the work of the State Department of Agriculture.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Allen B. Lemmon, Chief

The Division of Plant Industry includes the Bureaus of Entomology, Plant Quarantine, Plant Pathology, Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection, Field Crops, and Chemistry.

Bureau of Entomology

The Bureau of Entomology, under provisions of the Agricultural Code, performs a number of regulatory and service functions to prevent or minimize the attack of insects injurious to agricultural crops and commodities and to foster insect species of a beneficial nature. All activities are based upon close working relationships with other official agencies in the department, the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California, county departments of agriculture, industry and others.

The bureau collaborates with the Bureau of Plant Quarantine relative to the establishment, modification or revocation of regulations directed at the prevention of the introduction and spread of insect pests. Permanent, statewide surveys seek to detect incipient infestations of new insect pests and to determine the spread or population increase of those of wider distribution. Procedures for eliminating or controlling such insects are developed, incipient infestations of new and serious pests are subject, where deemed feasible, to intensive eradication measures and major insect pests of broader distribution, not amenable to grower or industry effort, are given control attention at the state level.

A key function is the maintenance of an insect taxonomy service for the identification and classification of insects taken in the course of quarantine examination, nursery inspection or field survey.

Advisory assistance in meeting local insect pest control problems is provided county agricultural commissioners by keeping them currently informed as to pest control materials, methods and survey techniques. This is accomplished by training courses, both written and oral; visual aids; photographs; drawings; movie films and plastic mounts; and informative releases covering all fields of entomological endeavor.

In co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and utilizing data regularly provided by county agricultural commissioners and others, weekly and monthly reports are made as to the status of pest outbreak conditions on a statewide basis.

To protect the State's extensive honey, queen, package bee, and pollination industry, the bureau administers apiary inspection laws and regulations in co-operation with county departments of agriculture.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine

The Bureau of Plant Quarantine administers and enforces interstate and intrastate quarantines against hosts and possible carriers of injurious domestic and foreign insects, pest animals, weeds, and plant diseases, directly or in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the county agricultural commissioners.

Agricultural inspection stations are maintained by this bureau on all of the principal highways entering the State and at the principal maritime ports. Inspection activities are also carried on at airports, military, and naval establishments, and at common carrier depots within the various counties by the agricultural commissioners and their staffs.

Were there not formidable natural barriers to, or restrictions upon, the admission of agricultural pests, now present only to a minor extent, inestimable damage could result to California agriculture.

Nurseries selling plants to the public, are licensed by the State Nursery Service. These nurseries are inspected periodically by county agricultural commissioners, and dangerous pests are required to be controlled. By a special provision of law, those nurseries which comply with strict requirements of freedom from pests are allowed to ship plants under intercounty nursery stock certificates. These permit the plants to be sent to 56 counties of destination in California without delay incident to plant quarantine

inspections. Such nursery inspections are kept uniform throughout the State by the supervision furnished by Nursery Service.

A directory of nurserymen and other persons licensed to sell nursery stock in California is published annually.

The Nursery Service compiles and publishes an annual census of fruit and nut trees and vines on hand in California nurseries. These figures are furnished voluntarily by the nurserymen, the source of the information and individual holdings kept confidential.

The Nursery Stock Grades and Standards Law provides that nursery stock sold in the State shall be truly labeled as to the correct name.

A registry is maintained of citrus trees which have been inspected and found safely free from psorosis, the scaly bark disease. Trees so registered may be used as sources of scions for production of healthy trees.

The Nursery Service inspects strawberry plant beds, and certifies plants as to freedom from diseased and offtype plants.

Bureau of Plant Pathology

Plant pathology is concerned with diseases of plants as distinguished from insect pests. The work of the bureau is in the applied and economic phases of plant pathology, with particular reference to regulatory work under the Agricultural Code of California. It is concerned primarily with the infectious plant diseases, such as those caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses, plant parasitic nematodes, and other plant pathogens. It includes the prevention of the introduction and spread of new diseases, their detection when introduced, and their suppression and eradication when incipient outbreaks occur.

A chief function of the bureau is to extend technical aid, including advice and information, to the county agricultural commissioners and to other bureaus in the department. Diagnostic laboratories are maintained in Sacramento and in Southern California, and plant pathologists are available for consultation with these agencies.

Particular attention is given to the detection and suppression of new diseases, including those known only outside of California but which might have eluded quarantine and inspection barriers. A permanent new disease detection staff works with the county agricultural commissioners in surveys and inspections to detect such diseases. Also, the Agricultural Code requires that all employees of agencies and institutions supported and financed by public funds must report the presence of new diseases. When they are discovered, particularly in incipient stages, suppressive and eradivative measures are initiated. In the absence of needed information normally supplied by research agencies, suitable measures are devised, according to the exigency of the case.

Fundamental research in plant pathology is not a function of the bureau, but up-to-date knowledge of the results of research is highly essential in its activities. The bureau works in close co-operation with various research agencies, including those in the University of California, United States Department of Agriculture, experiment stations of other states, industry,

and with other countries, in order to keep currently abreast of new methods and developments in plant disease prevention and suppression.

Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection

The work of this bureau is based upon the necessity of protecting California's crops against depredations by injurious rodents and birds and from noxious weeds. It also inspects and tests seed for farm planting and is responsible for enforcement of the "California Seed Law," which requires the correct labeling of agricultural seed.

In co-operation with county agricultural commissioners, the bureau administers programs relating to control of ground squirrels and other rodents, predatory animals, and field rodents harboring diseases transmissible to humans.

It endeavors to keep staff officers and the county workers informed regarding new rodenticides and herbicides developed through modern research for the best methods in rodent and weed control. It assists in the development of weed control programs, devises weed control procedures and co-operates with county boards of supervisors, agricultural commissioners and landowners in directing weed control programs.

Specialized projects involving weed eradication or suppression of field rodents on account of diseases transmissible to humans are carried on in the counties under agreements between the department and the county boards of supervisors.

Important services of the Bureau of Rodent and Weed Control and Seed Inspection are the identification and botanical classification, upon request, of plant specimens, as well as investigations and surveys for poisonous plants.

The bureau co-operates in the control of certain species of predatory and nongame birds when they are damaging crops.

Demand for work against predatory animals continues to be intensive. Economic losses represent considerably greater values than in years past, and livestock men are now more predator-control conscious. This work is designed to counteract increasing losses to livestock and other agricultural crops.

Close co-operation is maintained with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U. S. Forest Service, the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Fish and Game, the University of California, the California Crop Improvement Association, the Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America, the Western Weed Control Conference, the county agricultural commissioners, farm advisors, county boards of supervisors, seedsmen, and individual ranch owners.

Bureau of Field Crops

Activities of this bureau are in five groups, including the service of inspecting field crop products, and the regulation of commercial feeding stuffs, livestock remedies, agricultural (bonded) warehouses, and grain warehouses.

Administrative costs of these functions are met through license fees on warehouses, feed dealers and manufacturers, tonnage tax on commercial feeding stuffs, and field crops inspection fees. All activities are self-supporting.

Under the field crops inspection provisions, employees of the bureau are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Field crop products, including hay, beans, peas, rough and milled rice, hops, flaxseed, all grains, and grain sorghums, are inspected and graded under United States standards.

Laboratories are maintained for the inspection of field crop products in Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Petaluma, Stockton, Vallejo, Corcoran, and a seasonal branch laboratory in Imperial, Imperial County, during the flaxseed and grain harvest.

The commercial feeding stuffs provisions require licensing of all concerns selling, manufacturing, or distributing such material; their proper labeling; and payment of a tonnage tax of 4 cents on each ton sold, offered, or exposed for sale to the consumer-buyer.

The livestock remedy chapter of the Agricultural Code provides for registration, including a review of the labeling and claims for such products. Provision is also made for licensing dealers selling hazardous remedies at retail.

A laboratory is maintained at Sacramento for analysis of both commercial feeding stuffs and livestock remedies. Chemical, physical, and biological procedures are employed to check claims made for these products.

Public grain warehouse inspection provisions, commonly referred to as the "Weevil Act," apply only to warehouses storing grain for the public and do not cover private grain storage facilities. These provisions are primarily for control of insect infestation in public grain warehouses.

The agricultural (bonded) warehouse provisions, which are optional, provide for the licensing and bonding of warehouses storing agricultural products. These provisions require the warehouseman to file with the Department of Agriculture a surety bond guaranteeing the obligations assumed by him and to comply with other requirements of this chapter of the code and the regulations thereto.

Bureau of Chemistry

The Bureau of Chemistry administers provisions of the Agricultural Code and pertinent regulations with regard to registration, labeling, sale, commercial application, and use of agricultural chemicals.

Commercial fertilizers, agricultural minerals, and auxiliary plant chemicals are registered, and their labeling and advertising are examined to assure informative labeling and to prohibit misrepresentation. These fertilizing materials are sampled and analyzed to compare their composition with their guaranteed analyses. Similar control is exercised over soil amendments and manures although registration of these fertilizing materials is not required. A free annual publication is available showing results of the

examination and analyses of approximately 2,500 samples of fertilizing materials, including statistics on tonnages of materials sold and related information. Fertilizer salesmen are licensed.

Economic poisons, now more commonly called pesticides, are registered. These include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, defoliants, wood preservers, and similar materials for control of pests. Proposed composition, use, and labeling of products submitted for registration are examined to prevent sale of ineffective, unsuitable, or dangerous products. Approximately 2,000 samples are drawn each year from materials offered for sale and analyzed to check conformity of composition with guaranteed analysis. Some products are bioassayed with insects to determine their pesticidal efficacy. Another free annual publication is available showing results of analyses and examinations of these official samples and including other pertinent information.

Fruits and vegetables, as well as hays and fodders, are sampled and analyzed to determine whether they contain deleterious spray residues in excess of tolerances prescribed in the Agricultural Code.

Agricultural pest control operators are licensed for the specific types of pest control for which they are qualified, and certificates of qualification are issued to pilots of aircraft used in the business of agricultural pest control. Regulations governing these operators and pilots and their operations are administered jointly with the county agricultural commissioners. Statistical information on agricultural aircraft operations may be secured from this bureau.

Regulations pertaining to the use of injurious pesticides, for example 2,4-D, arsenical dust, and parathion are also jointly administered with the county agricultural commissioners.

Chemical and bioassay laboratories, for examination of official samples, are maintained in Sacramento, and laboratories for spray residue determinations are also maintained at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. A field laboratory for analysis of official samples of agricultural gypsum is maintained at Bakersfield. Miscellaneous analytical services are provided for county agricultural commissioners and other state and county officials, but not for individuals.

Reports of damage or injury attributed to agricultural chemicals are investigated to determine if a violation of law is involved in the composition of the material used, the circumstances surrounding its labeling or sale, or in its commercial application. Knowledge of all circumstances surrounding the accident also serves as a basis for precautionary labeling and handling of agricultural chemicals.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dr. J. E. Stuart, Chief

The Division of Animal Industry includes the Bureaus of Meat Inspection, Dairy Service, Livestock Disease Control, Livestock Identification, and Poultry Inspection.

Bureau of Livestock Disease Control

The welfare of California livestock and poultry is dependent to a great extent on the control and prevention of communicable diseases. This bureau maintains a program of general livestock and poultry disease prevention, involving both eradication and control, accomplished by means of inspections, vaccinations, tests, quarantines, and laboratory findings. It operates on the basis that control measures are most effective when carried out promptly.

Supervising state veterinarians are stationed in various districts of California. These veterinarians supervise the bovine tuberculosis eradication program, the bovine brucellosis area certification and calf vaccination programs, and the vesicular exanthema eradication program. They also make investigations of other infectious diseases and troubles causing losses in livestock and poultry. When control measures are indicated, they are started promptly.

The bureau works closely with federal, state, county, and city health officials, and practicing veterinarians in California to diagnose and prevent the spread of animal pests or pathological conditions. There is close co-operation with all county livestock inspectors.

Specialists in swine, sheep, and poultry diseases make investigations, confer with owners regarding problems, and co-operate with practicing veterinarians on unusual disease conditions. Field veterinarians are stationed throughout the State. These veterinarians conduct tuberculin tests on cattle and make inspections on premises where infectious diseases or serious parasites of livestock and poultry are most apt to occur. They assist in other livestock disease control problems and investigations. Livestock disease control inspectors (lay inspectors) are stationed in various sections of the State to make inspections of garbage-feeding hog ranches, and assist in the brucellosis control programs.

Contracts are given to accredited practicing veterinarians who wish to vaccinate calves in the brucellosis control program. The Bureau of Livestock Disease Control furnishes the vaccine, and pays the veterinarians for calf vaccinations on a per head basis.

The bureau has co-operative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division, relative to eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in bovine animals, also for the eradication of vesicular exanthema of swine and scrapie of sheep.

District offices are maintained at Eureka, Redding, Marysville, Sacramento, San Francisco, Modesto, Fresno, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino.

Importation of livestock constitutes a possible means of bringing into California animal diseases occurring in foreign countries or other states. Requirements for the importation of different classes of animals are specified by law.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of the department co-operate in checking incoming ships with reference to livestock importations, possible

animal disease carriers, garbage disposal, and livestock importations at border quarantine stations.

General pathology laboratories are maintained at Sacramento, Fresno, Petaluma, and San Gabriel for both animal and poultry disease diagnostic work. Laboratories for the diagnosis of poultry diseases are maintained at Turlock and Lancaster.

Bureau of Dairy Service

The function of the Bureau of Dairy Service is the enforcement of those chapters of the California Agricultural Code relating to inspection and sanitation for milk and milk products. These laws protect and regulate California dairy products and the dairy industry from the standpoint of public health and fraudulent and deceptive trade practices.

Enforcement maintains high standards of quality for all dairy products and many dairy byproducts, offered for sale in California. The manufacture and sale of unwholesome or adulterated dairy products are strictly prohibited. Deception and fraud in the manufacture, advertising, purchase and sale of milk, milk products, and imitation dairy products are strictly prohibited.

This bureau enforces state laws to prevent the use of illegal milk and milk products containers. It inspects hundreds of thousands of milk containers each year for legal ownership.

Control and protection of market milk are carried on mainly by surveys and inspections of dairies, milk plants, and laboratories; and the collection of samples for bacteriological and chemical determinations. Much of this latter work is done by city inspection services holding State Department of Agriculture approval.

The State Director of Agriculture is authorized to use the Bureau of Dairy Service in establishing and conducting milk inspection services in California areas where approved inspection is not otherwise maintained.

Milk and cream delivered at milk products plants for the manufacture of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, powdered milk, etc., are graded on the basis of chemical, bacteriological, and physical tests of quality determination. Milk is graded by direct microscopic count, sediment test, temperature test, alcohol test, and flavor and odor tests. Cream is graded by the modified volumetric acidity test, sediment test, flavor, and odor. Through this grading system, an accurate examination is made daily on the products of thousands of dairies. It not only furnishes reliable information on quality, but also supplies an index of dairies using faulty methods. Special attention is given to dairies on washing, sterilizing, and the handling of equipment, clean milking, cooling of the products, protection from contamination, and the health of employees.

Samples of ice cream, ice milk, and other frozen dairy products are forwarded to the laboratory in Sacramento for chemical and bacteriological examinations, with specific reference to bacteria, milk fat, food solids, and egg content. The results of these laboratory examinations are used in followup field investigations and activities.

An important function of this bureau is the enforcement and supervision of legal provisions relating to the sampling, weighing, and testing of milk and cream purchased on the basis of its milk fat content. This involves examining all applicants who are required to be licensed before sampling, weighing, and testing milk and cream, checking the accuracy of the work of all licensees.

Another function of the Bureau of Dairy Service is the enforcement of code provisions relating to quality and grades of butter.

Much of the bureau's work is done in its laboratory in Sacramento.

The bureau co-operates with the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics in the compilation of dairy production statistics.

Bureau of Livestock Identification

Through registration of livestock brands, this bureau protects owners against theft. It records cattle brands; issues a State Brand Book; licenses cattle and horse slaughterers; inspects cattle for marks and brands at shipping points and slaughtering plants; horses at slaughter houses, and, if requested by the owner, inspection may be made prior to shipment out of State; co-operates with state and county law enforcement officers investigating crimes involving livestock; issues horse transportation licenses and cattle auction salesyard licenses.

Through the co-operation of the bureau with livestock owners and peace officers, most of the estray or stolen livestock are returned to owners. Cattle, sheep, and horses reported lost, estrayed, or stolen are listed in the bureau's weekly estray notice which is mailed to the state brand inspectors and to the sheriffs throughout California. This weekly estray notice also lists estrayed animals recovered and estrayed livestock advertised for sale.

Whenever possible, estrayed animals, where owners are unknown, are sold through public markets at open competitive bids.

The bureau has the co-operation of the livestock industry through the Livestock Identification Advisory Board, and is assisted by county and local law enforcement officers in making arrests for cattle stealing. A conviction for cattle stealing constitutes a felony.

Bureau of Meat Inspection

The Bureau of Meat Inspection enforces the California Meat Inspection Law, which provides that the slaughtering of animals and the preparation of meat food products in counties of over 28,000 population shall be done in establishments operating under federal, state, or approved municipal meat inspection; further that no meat shall be sold or offered for sale in such counties unless it bears a federal, state, or state-approved municipal "inspected and passed" stamp. All inspectors are qualified in accordance with California civil service standards, and final inspections in establishments where slaughtering is conducted are required to be made by veterinarians.

The Bureau of Meat Inspection supervises the inspection of establishments operating under approved municipal inspection, and provides inspection in other plants engaged exclusively in intrastate business. It also inspects foreign cold storage meat arriving for sale in California and issues

licenses to importers, wholesalers, retailers, or restaurants handling such meat.

This bureau also enforces those sanitary provisions of the Agricultural Code relating to construction requirements in meat packing and processing plants. All plans for construction of plants must be submitted for approval. All labels intended to be used on meat and meat food products prepared under state or approved municipal inspection must first be approved by the bureau.

A meat inspection laboratory is maintained in Sacramento for the examination of samples of various meat products and miscellaneous materials, for adulteration, contamination, addition of preservatives, or artificial coloring matter. The samples include meat and meat food products, edible oils and fats, curing materials, cereals, spices and condiments, ink, and ink ingredients.

Fresh meat and processed meat food products found to be unfit for human food are condemned by the meat inspectors.

Bureau of Poultry Inspection

The Bureau of Poultry Inspection enforces two new chapters added to Division 3 of the Agricultural Code by the 1955 California Legislature. Provisions of Chapters 1843 and 1844 relate to poultry plant sanitation and the inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and rabbit meat.

The Poultry Plant Sanitation Law requires annual licensing of plants which process poultry and rabbits; inspection of plants for sanitation; enforcement of regulations pertaining to sanitary construction of plants and sanitary handling of poultry and rabbit meat; marking of products to show source; and approval of plans for construction of plants.

As the law relates to inspection of poultry meat for wholesomeness, poultry and rabbit meat is required to be inspected by a poultry meat inspector. Poultry or rabbit meat found to be diseased, contaminated or otherwise unsuitable for food is condemned for human use. The law prohibits the operation of a poultry plant except when all meat in a plant is inspected in accordance with established regulations.

The bureau formulates regulations and arranges for the training of poultry meat inspectors designated by operators, conducts examinations and licenses the inspectors. Poultry meat is required to be marked in accordance with regulations.

The bureau supervises the work of poultry meat inspectors by employment of veterinarians of the bureau especially trained to judge diseased or contaminated poultry or rabbits intended for food purposes. In the terms of the law, which apply to domesticated poultry and domesticated rabbits, poultry means chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and other domesticated birds.

Persons who process poultry which they produce as a family operation are exempted from the provisions of the law.

DIVISION OF MARKETING

W. J. Kuhrt, Chief

The Division of Marketing includes the Bureaus of Markets, Market Enforcement, Milk Control, Market News, Agricultural Statistics, Fruit and Vegetable Standardization, Shipping Point Inspection, and Weights and Measures.

Bureau of Markets

The work of the Bureau of Markets relates to four principal classes of activity. These are: (1) Administration and enforcement of marketing programs; (2) general marketing service to unorganized groups of producers and individuals; (3) food trade surveys under general federal and state sponsorship; and (4) assistance to farmers in the development of co-operative marketing associations.

The administration and enforcement of marketing orders and programs require a large portion of the time of the bureau. These programs are issued pursuant to the provisions of the California Marketing Act of 1937, as amended, Chapter 10, Division 6, of the Agricultural Code, and under the provisions of the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act. Under the provisions of the California Marketing Act and the Agricultural Producers Marketing Act, the following types of regulations are authorized:

a. Control of surpluses by means of volume, grade or size restrictions with provisions for the establishment of surplus, diversion or substandard pools; or by means of the purchase and diversion of surpluses with stabilization fund moneys collected or received for such purposes.

b. Establishment of the period during which an agricultural commodity can be processed by processors.

c. Regulation of the periodic movement of an agricultural commodity to market in order to maintain a more even flow.

d. Establishment of grade, size, quality or condition specifications and provisions for the inspection and certification of all of the commodity in accordance with such specifications.

e. Establishment of advertising and trade promotion programs, including plans to prevent, modify, or eliminate trade barriers.

f. Control or prevention of unfair marketing practices.

g. Plans for carrying on necessary research in the production, processing and distribution of agricultural commodities in co-operation with the College of Agriculture, University of California.

h. Plans to carry out tree and vine removal programs, and to make payments to producers in connection with such programs.

Marketing programs under California state laws originate when producers or handlers, or both, request assistance from the Bureau of Markets of the California Department of Agriculture in the solving of certain marketing conditions. After consultation with economists of the bureau, if it appears probable that use of these marketing laws will be effective in the solution of the marketing problems troubling the particular industry groups, a state-wide committee is formed to assist the bureau in the drafting of a proposed

marketing order. When this proposed draft is in acceptable form, the industry then requests the Director of Agriculture in writing to call a public hearing to consider the provisions of the proposed program. Official lists of producers and handlers concerned are then developed by the bureau, and a date for the public hearing is set. Official notices, together with a copy of the proposed program, are sent to all persons on the official list. After the hearing, if there has been general support for the issuance of the program, the Director of Agriculture issues the program to the industry for the assent procedures required by the law.

All marketing orders and programs provide for the appointment by the Director of Agriculture of advisory boards composed of producers or handlers, or both, as the case may be, and such other operating committees as may be required. Also, all marketing orders provide for the collection of assessments to cover the costs of administration; and if an advertising and trade promotion program is authorized, authority will also be included for the collection of an assessment to cover the costs of such a program. The provisions of marketing orders and of necessary rules and regulations made effective thereunder are enforceable, and violators are subject to penalties provided by law.

In 1957 a separate and special act known as the California Beef Council Law became effective. It is Chapter 18, Division 6 of the Agricultural Code, and authorizes the California Beef Council, under the general supervision of the department, to promote the sale and consumption of beef and beef products by means of educational, promotional and research programs.

Under General Marketing Service, the Bureau of Markets responds to numerous requests for information and assistance on a wide range of subjects in the field of marketing. These requests are received by mail, by telephone, by telegraph, and by personal visits to our offices.

The Bureau of Markets also conducts food trade surveys designed to develop information which would improve the merchandising and expand the marketing of California products.

Food trade surveys covering the following products have been completed:

Prunes	Dates	Lima Beans
Early Apples	Lemons	Processed Asparagus
Figs	Olives	Processed Boysenberries
Raisins	Fresh Peaches	Long White Potatoes
Turkeys	Honey	

Finally, assistance is given to groups of producers in the development of co-operative marketing associations. In recent years, there has been less activity along these lines, and a considerable part of this work is now carried on by the Extension Service of the University of California at Berkeley.

Bureau of Market Enforcement

The Bureau of Market Enforcement administers and enforces the Produce Dealers Act and the Processors Law, which appear as Chapters 6 and 9, Division 6, Agricultural Code. The Produce Dealers Act requires persons who handle farm products on consignment, or who purchase farm

products in fresh form for distribution through wholesale channels, to operate in a faithful and honest manner, and in accordance with the statutory provisions of the act. The Processors Law contains similar requirements for persons who purchase or handle farm products for the purpose of manufacture or processing and who sell the finished product in dried, canned, extracted, fermented, distilled, frozen, or other preserved form.

These statutes were enacted to protect persons engaged in the production of farm products. Commission merchants are required to render true and proper accounts of sale, and to make settlement thereon to the consignor. Dealers and processors are required to make payment to producers in accordance with the terms of their contracts, and as provided by law. Commission merchants, dealers, and processors are required to be bonded for the protection of producers from whom they may purchase or receive farm products. Producers may file verified complaints alleging failure to licensees to make settlement in accordance with the provisions of contracts or agreements or as is provided by law; investigations are made by officers of the bureau and settlement secured either by investigation or informal conference. Hearings are held on verified complaints, and upon the finding of a violation of the statutes, licensees may be subjected to suspension or revocation of license, or to the imposition of probationary terms.

The bureau is supported and maintained by license fees, and no charge is made for any of the various services performed for producers.

Offices of the Bureau of Market Enforcement are maintained at: 1220 N Street, Sacramento; 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles; 314 Rowell Building, Fresno; and Agriculture Building, Embarcadero at Mission Street, San Francisco.

Bureau of Milk Control

This bureau administers and enforces the California milk control acts, statutes which provide for the establishment of minimum prices for fluid milk paid to producers and the minimum wholesale and retail prices. These statutes prohibit certain unfair practices in the marketing of fluid milk and other dairy products. The bureau administers the Dairy Produce Exchange Act and the California Dairy Industry Advisory Board Act.

The Milk Control Act provides a comprehensive plan for the regulation and stabilization of the market milk industry of the State so as to insure to the public an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk at fair and reasonable prices. The statute requires the Director of Agriculture to fix the minimum prices which distributors shall pay producers for their milk, and the minimum retail and wholesale prices at which distributors shall sell their product.

The major activities of the bureau fall under three general classifications: establishment of minimum prices; enforcement of the prices so established; and enforcement of the unfair practice provisions of the three regulatory statutes administered.

Producer prices and minimum retail and minimum wholesale prices for fluid milk are established by the director for the various marketing areas within the State. These prices are based upon legislative standards which

require the bureau to make cost surveys of representative producers and distributors. After the preliminary studies and surveys are made by the department, public hearings are required to be held. After these legal requirements are met, the minimum prices established by the director are enforceable by law.

Minimum prices are established only after request from the industry. Since the State is divided into 33 marketing areas, different prices may be established in various parts of the State.

The act relating to the marketing of milk and other dairy products sets up a method to regulate the unfair practices of persons who deal in dairy products. The statute makes unlawful the payment or allowances of secret rebates and the giving of dairy products, services, or money to secure or retain the business of a customer. It requires ice cream dealers to charge rentals for refrigeration facilities furnished to their customers, and further requires the department to conduct regular audits of their business activities.

Dairy Industry Advisory Board

The Bureau of Milk Control co-operates in the administration of the California Dairy Industry Advisory Board Act. Activities of the advisory board are financed by an assessment on all milk produced and handled during the months of May and October of each year.

The board is made up of eight market milk producers, three manufacturing milk producers, three producer-handlers, and 11 handlers of dairy products. The staff employed by the board conducts programs of research, advertising, publicity, and education—all designed to increase the consumption of milk and dairy products.

Bureau of Market News

Under the terms of a co-operative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, this bureau operates in California as the Federal-State Market News Service. For some 35 years it has been recognized that such a contract was a means of combining the facilities of the Federal Department of Agriculture with those of the California Department of Agriculture, and that a more comprehensive and effective market news coverage would result.

This agency reports daily prices of agricultural commodities on sale in local and interstate markets and periodically in foreign markets; it reports the daily volume of movement of commodities by state of origin, as well as receipts, unloads, and track-holdings at important terminal markets; together with related supply, demand, market conditions, and other pertinent market information.

A nationwide federal leased wire teletype system of approximately 12,000 miles keeps California in touch throughout each marketing day with all important terminal markets of the Nation, as well as with most of the seasonal shipping point markets located in important producing areas throughout the Country. A similar statewide state leased wire teletype system provides interoffice communication within California. This system is used primarily for rapid dissemination of the market information from other

states; and for centralizing California market information for transmission to intrastate and interstate markets.

This agency releases current market information by all practical means. Daily and other periodical market reports are distributed free of cost by mail upon request. Press associations, newspapers, and radio and television stations aid in disseminating market news throughout the State and Nation.

Terminal market news offices located at San Francisco and Los Angeles issue detailed daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reports for livestock, meat, and wool; dairy and poultry products; hay, grain, and feedstuffs; and fresh fruits and vegetables. Terminal market offices at Stockton and South San Francisco report on livestock sales at the yards, and also serve as field offices for the reporting of direct sales by producers and auction sales of livestock.

Field offices are located in important producing areas. The Sacramento office, in addition to being administrative headquarters, acts as a field office for alfalfa hay, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried fruits and honey; as a clearinghouse for all types of market information; and is the issuing office of foreign reports on various fruits and nuts.

Offices at Fresno issue reports on fruits and vegetables, particularly grapes, peaches, plums, nectarines, cantaloups, and tomatoes; on turkeys, chickens, and eggs in the San Joaquin Valley at both the producer and processor levels; and on hay and grains, principally at the country level.

The shipping point office at Salinas issues reports on vegetables, particularly lettuce, celery, and carrots. Santa Maria covers cauliflower, broccoli, celery, lettuce, and other vegetables. Stockton reports celery, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, onions, asparagus, and other vegetables important locally. Bakersfield issues reports covering the marketing of early Kern district potatoes, grapes, melons, plums, and other commodities of local or seasonal importance.

The El Centro shipping point office reports on lettuce, carrots, melons, and other fruits and vegetables important locally; alfalfa hay; and local livestock markets. The Visalia office reports country and auction selling of livestock.

A seasonal shipping point office is maintained at Lodi during the Tokay grape marketing season. Another seasonal office will be started in the Coachella Valley beginning with the 1958 marketing season to report grape markets. The San Francisco fruit and vegetable office issues reports on the bulk wine market and on winery paying prices to growers for grapes, and compiles and publishes weekly reports on the volume of grapes crushed by wineries.

The headquarters of the Bureau of Market News is located at Sacramento.

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

This bureau is more generally known as the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. It operates under a co-operative agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the California State Department of Agriculture, and is supported jointly by funds from both departments.

This bureau functions as a field unit of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the federal department, and as a bureau of the California Department of Agriculture. It develops for the federal department the records and estimates of California agriculture; these are correlated with similar data from all other states for the purpose of furnishing systematic statistical records of the Nation's agriculture.

By means of this co-operative relationship, a thorough statistical coverage of the State's agriculture is made possible. It results in a maximum use of statistical information developed by other bureaus of the California Department of Agriculture in the performance of their normal functions, and makes substantial statistical service readily available to them and to the public, particularly to growers.

The primary function of this bureau is to develop, prepare, and publish estimates of the acreage, production, and value of all major crops of the State, of the number and value of the principal species of livestock and poultry, and of the quantity and value of the production of livestock and poultry products.

In general, forecasts of production are made for all major fruit, vegetable, and field crops during the growing season, followed by estimates of production and value. Such reports are checked wherever possible by records of disposition and utilization. Numbers and value of livestock and poultry are estimated annually, as are production and value of the principal livestock and poultry products. Estimates are made quarterly of numbers of cattle in feedlots, weekly of hatchery production, and monthly of livestock slaughter.

The bureau also maintains year-by-year records of the acreages of all major fruit and nut trees, and of vines. This function is performed by bringing together and correlating work done under this project by the various county agricultural commissioners and their staffs. The records show details by kinds of fruit and nuts, and by major varieties and age groups for each county. Reports on these data are published each year.

In co-operation with the Bureau of Field Crops, quarterly reports are made covering stocks of various grains in warehouses and mills of the State. Corresponding estimates are made of farm stocks of grain.

Records of milk production, prices received by producers for milk, and dairy products manufactured are compiled monthly in co-operation with the Bureau of Milk Control. Similarly, a working arrangement between this bureau and the supervising apiary entomologist results in a single set of official estimates of honey and wax production for the State.

To a large degree, the reports prepared and issued by the bureau are dependent upon the continued unselfish co-operation of thousands of farmers and stockmen who report directly to the agency, and upon information given and records made available by many other individuals and concerns identified with the State's agricultural industry.

**ESTIMATES OF THE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA
FARMS IN 1956 (REVISED) AND 1957 (PRELIMINARY)**

Commodity	Acreage		Production			Value of production	
	1956	1957	Unit	1956	1957	1956	1957
Dairy products-----			lbs. (sold)	7,051,000,000	7,423,000,000	\$331,410,000	\$355,938,000
Cattle and calves-----			lbs. (sold)	1,922,390,000	1,788,670,000	326,567,000	343,682,000
Cotton lint-----	749,000	711,000	bales (500 lb. gross)	1,446,000	1,537,000	236,027,000	258,248,000
Cotton seed-----			tons	565,000	613,000	35,086,000	32,305,000
Hay-----	2,084,000	2,006,000	tons	6,822,000	6,768,000	156,224,000	152,280,000
Eggs (chicken)-----			(No. sold)	4,394,000,000	4,497,000,000	145,002,000	138,283,000
Grapes-----	407,507	399,000	tons	2,641,000	2,382,000	126,160,000	140,701,000
Tomatoes-----	189,400	167,100	tons	3,054,750	2,299,600	107,532,000	88,925,000
Oranges-----	170,111	151,857	boxes (77 lb.)	38,370,000	35,900,000	107,044,000	97,247,000
Potatoes-----	106,800	113,700	cwt.	25,872,000	31,150,000	95,179,000	48,092,000
Barley-----	1,838,000	1,967,000	bu. (48 lb.)	68,006,000	78,680,000	75,487,000	77,106,000
Lettuce-----	128,500	134,600	cwt.	20,855,000	20,259,000	74,322,000	83,978,000
Peaches-----	79,063	78,899	tons	953,000	841,000	61,873,000	50,472,000
Turkeys-----			head (sold)	12,153,000	14,618,000	60,479,000	58,905,000
Rice-----	286,000	226,000	cwt.	12,012,000	9,266,000	53,333,000	42,160,000
Chickens (all)-----			lbs. (sold)	246,181,000	207,069,000	49,544,000	39,159,000
Almonds-----	88,609	88,212	tons	58,600	37,500	47,114,000	18,450,000
Lemons-----	52,593	50,975	boxes (79 lb.)	13,250,000	16,200,000	41,605,000	35,964,000
Strawberries-----	19,000	20,700	lbs.	243,200,000	231,840,000	41,216,000	33,549,000
Sugar beets-----	170,800	195,500	tons	3,500,000	4,308,000	39,900,000	
Prunes-----	87,415	84,884	tons	193,000	165,000	37,436,000	30,855,000
Pears-----	38,583	38,691	tons	425,000	418,000	32,562,000	26,276,000
Beans (dry)-----	276,000	267,000	cwt. (clean)	4,021,000	3,596,000	32,168,000	29,374,000
Walnuts-----	113,922	118,746	tons	69,000	61,300	30,498,000	29,056,000
Celery-----	17,800	17,300	cwt.	9,451,000	8,734,000	29,603,000	33,813,000
Sheep and lambs-----			lbs. (sold)	164,050,000	148,788,000	29,071,000	27,928,000
Alfalfa seed-----	188,000	179,000	lbs.	78,020,000	82,340,000	26,371,000	21,161,000
Corn (field)-----	216,000	259,000	bu. (56 lb.)	15,552,000	16,835,000	25,505,000	23,569,000
Carrots-----	24,400	23,500	cwt.	6,254,000	6,002,000	24,211,000	29,363,000
Apricots-----	38,125	36,719	tons	186,000	167,000	24,180,000	16,633,000
Asparagus-----	76,200	75,800	cwt.	1,829,000	1,895,000	21,735,000	19,886,000
Cantaloups-----	38,400	38,500	cwt.	5,232,000	5,673,000	21,258,000	27,175,000
Wheat-----	393,000	283,000	bu. (60 lbs.)	8,253,000	6,226,000	16,506,000	13,137,000
Hogs-----			lbs. (sold)	92,211,000	93,976,000	15,447,000	18,845,000
Grain sorghums-----	185,000	236,000	bu. (56 lb.)	9,990,000	12,508,000	14,386,000	15,260,000
Apples, commercial only-----	21,062	21,041	bu.	9,260,000	8,950,000	14,353,000	10,740,000
Onions-----	9,900	11,000	cwt.	3,492,000	3,943,000	12,806,000	10,832,000
Olives-----	27,707	27,859	tons	70,000	36,000	12,460,000	8,892,000
Broccoli-----	26,700	24,500	cwt.	1,471,000	1,172,000	10,654,000	8,491,000
Plums-----	21,555	22,340	tons	100,000	81,000	10,272,000	12,792,000
Cherries-----	9,359	9,429	tons	34,300	30,900	9,844,000	8,806,000
Beans, snap-----	7,900	8,200	tons	50,550	55,100	9,419,000	10,739,000
Avocados-----	18,036	19,119	tons	20,000	15,800	8,280,000	6,952,000
Wool ¹ -----			lbs.	17,315,000	17,560,000	8,311,000	10,185,000
Potatoes, sweet-----	12,000	13,000	cwt.	960,000	975,000	7,046,000	7,800,000
Beans, Green Lima-----	28,100	29,900	tons	44,260	45,600	6,905,000	6,690,000
Cauliflower-----	12,600	12,800	cwt.	1,983,000	1,778,000	6,083,000	5,166,000
Corn (sweet) market-----	18,100	18,500	cwt.	1,207,000	1,438,000	6,027,000	6,968,000
Watermelons-----	19,900	18,700	cwt.	2,897,000	2,833,000	5,919,000	7,458,000
Brussels sprouts-----	5,600	5,300	cwt.	700,000	556,000	5,914,000	3,772,000
Grapefruit-----	7,838	7,192	boxes	2,510,000	2,400,000	5,423,000	4,704,000
Oats-----	197,000	223,000	bu. (32 lb.)	6,304,000	7,582,000	5,295,000	5,383,000
Honeydew melons-----	8,000	6,500	cwt.	1,190,000	964,000	5,127,000	4,948,000
Figs, all-----	23,494	21,570	tons (fresh basis)	86,400	78,100	4,827,000	5,036,000
Honey-----			lbs.	29,044,000	22,360,000	4,211,000	3,086,000
Beeswax-----			lbs.	610,000	447,000	342,000	255,000
Cucumbers-----	6,600	6,500	tons	61,000	63,670	4,085,000	4,503,000
Flaxseed-----	47,000	35,000	bu. (56 lb.)	1,081,000	1,295,000	3,946,000	4,209,000
Hops-----	5,300	5,600	lbs.	7,155,000	6,832,000	3,649,000	3,963,000
Peas, green-----	18,700	14,600	tons	29,680	24,650	3,512,000	3,069,000

**ESTIMATES OF THE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA
FARMS IN 1956 (REVISED) AND 1957 (PRELIMINARY)—Continued**

Commodity	Acreage		Production			Value of production	
	1956	1957	Unit	1956	1957	1956	1957
Nectarines.....	3,633	4,749	tons	19,000	36,000	\$3,439,000	\$5,328,000
Cabbage.....	8,400	9,400	cwt.	1,845,000	2,266,000	3,306,000	4,802,000
Peppers, Bell.....	3,800	4,000	cwt.	437,000	500,000	3,103,000	4,300,000
Artichokes.....	9,400	9,400	cwt.	320,000	329,000	3,072,000	2,891,000
Spinach.....	11,450	11,700	tons	78,800	81,900	2,772,000	2,834,000
Peppers, chili (dried).....	3,610	4,030	tons	5,880	5,440	2,575,000	2,328,000
Garlic.....	2,400	2,300	cwt.	216,000	196,000	2,252,000	1,812,000
Dates.....	4,609	4,667	tons	19,200	22,500	2,016,000	2,588,000
Ladino clover seed.....	18,000	11,000	lbs.	5,580,000	3,080,000	1,953,000	862,000
Sudan grass seed.....	17,000	20,000	lbs.	23,460,000	27,600,000	1,619,000	1,201,000
Persian melons.....	2,000	2,000	cwt.	180,000	200,000	954,000	1,080,000
Vetch seed, purple.....	34,000	36,000	lbs.	13,600,000	9,360,000	884,000	524,000
Alsike clover seed.....	4,300	4,000	lbs.	1,935,000	1,640,000	642,000	295,000
Peas, dry field.....	7,000	5,000	cwt.	91,000	71,000	564,000	390,000
Persimmons.....	518	538	tons	2,500	2,800	355,000	185,000
Pomegranates.....	535	551	tons	2,800	2,600	241,000	143,000
Mustard seed.....	1,800	250	lbs.	2,610,000	310,000	182,700	17,000
Rye.....	10,000	10,000	bu. (56 lb.)	120,000	130,000	142,000	134,000
Mohair.....			lbs.	27,000	24,000	16,000	16,000

¹ Marketing year April-March. Incentive payments not included.

Some of the estimates in the above table are still subject to minor revisions when more nearly complete data on production and prices become available.

Besides the commodities listed, there are many relatively minor crops grown and a number of livestock and poultry commodities produced in the State for which official estimates are not made. Therefore, these data do not record total production nor total value of all farm commodities.

The figures for crops listed include quantities and values of the portions of those crops fed to livestock and poultry on farms where grown, and thus relate to the entire crop in each case, whether or not sold or fed in the year produced. The value figures for livestock, poultry, and their products represent the cash receipts by producers from the sales of same during the calendar year. Thus, a combined total of the values listed in the table would include some duplication between the values of crops grown and the receipts from the sales of livestock, poultry, and their products.

Prepared by:

California Crop & Livestock Reporting Service
July 30, 1958

Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

The Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization administers the following provisions of the Agricultural Code:

1. Fruit and vegetable standards, relating to quality, maturity, and pack; and to marking requirements applying to 35 fruits, nuts, and vegetables—these provisions also prohibit deception and mislabeling in packaging.

2. Egg standards, relating to grades of size and quality which must be marked on containers offered at retail; also prohibits the sale of inedibles.

3. Honey standards, preventing sale of honey unfit for consumption, and requiring that honey containers be marked with United States grade designations.

Agricultural commissioners in the various counties enforce these sections of the code under supervision of bureau representatives. The bureau's own inspectors enforce standards at California highway stations and supervise inspection at border stations where the work is done by quarantine inspectors.

4. Poultry and rabbit meat classes, requiring poultry meat from chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese and rabbit meat to be marked with classes as defined. Live poultry or rabbits, and poultry or rabbit meat which is "processed" are not regulated. Bureau representatives enforce these provisions in the plants where the products are packed; county agricultural commissioners and their inspectors, under the supervision of the department, enforce these code provisions where such products are offered for sale or sold.

5. Grapes purchased by processors (wineries), when the price is based upon the sugar test of the grapes delivered, are inspected by county agricultural commissioners, their deputies and inspectors, under supervision of bureau representatives and in accordance with regulations issued by the department. Inspection only determines the average sugar content of the grapes delivered. Fees are collected by the counties to cover the cost.

6. Canning tomato standards, relating to compulsory inspection and certification of all loads delivered to canneries. It is unlawful to deliver or accept delivery unless the tomatoes comply with standards of quality and maturity, and are so certified. Bureau representatives, aided by a large staff of temporary inspectors, are directly in charge of this program.

7. Bureau representatives conduct surveys to obtain facts which will assist industry members in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, particularly objective maturity tests and improvements in grades and methods of packing. These surveys are conducted co-operatively with other state and federal agencies; funds are jointly furnished by the State and Federal Governments under the Marketing Act of 1946.

8. Certified seed potato provisions relating to inspection of fields entered for certification and the resultant crop for freedom from injurious virus, bacterial and fungus diseases. This service, to insure good performance in the production of commercial crops, is supported by fees from growers and is administered directly by the bureau.

Seed potato test plots are maintained in the Half Moon Bay area during spring to test the seed sources planted by growers for certification in a given year. Plots are also grown near Oceanside during the winter months to determine the presence or absence of diseases in the crop of seed grown under certification procedure during the previous growing season of a given year.

Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection

The Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection of the California Department of Agriculture co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture in conducting the California Federal-State Inspection Service, inspecting and certifying the condition or grade of fruits, nuts, and vegetables throughout the State.

Since its inception in 1920, this work in California has been on a self-supporting financial basis. It is an optional service, with no regulatory powers or duties. Any one having a financial interest in any lot of fruits, nuts, or vegetables may request and receive this inspection.

The work consists of careful examination of fruits, nuts, and vegetables, usually as they are being graded, packed, and loaded for shipment. The grower and packer receive advice and assistance in connection with harvesting, handling, grading, sizing, and packing operations, in order that any desired standard of grade, size, and pack may be met.

The certificates issued upon completion of the inspections describe in detail the quality, condition, size, grade, and pack of the products inspected. These certificates are admissible by law as *prima facie* evidence in all California and federal courts.

The inspection certificates are used largely as the basis of sales f.o.b. at shipping points, in the settlement of claims, and as evidence in cases arising under the Federal Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as well as under California marketing programs.

A few branch offices are maintained the year around, and others seasonally, for periods ranging from a few weeks to eight or ten months. Twenty-five branch offices were operated during 1957 under the direct supervision and management of experienced men designated as inspectors-in-charge.

Bureau of Weights and Measures

The Bureau of Weights and Measures has under its jurisdiction those parts of the Business and Professions Code applicable to weights and measures, and to petroleum. Much of the bureau's work in the field is accomplished through the respective county sealers of weights and measures.

The bureau maintains branch offices at 8116 Seville Avenue, South Gate; California Department of Agriculture Building, Embarcadero at Mission, San Francisco; 1665 W. Shaw Avenue, Fresno; and 5725 Trinidad Way, San Diego. These branch offices are concerned with enforcement of the petroleum provisions of the Weights and Measures Law.

Any person in California who has a complaint to make regarding possible violation of the Weights and Measures Law should first make the facts known to the sealer of weights and measures of the county in which the citizen resides. In case the complainant does not know the address of the official, a memorandum setting forth the facts of the case may be mailed directly to the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, State Department of Agriculture, in Sacramento.

Every article or commodity, with the exception of those sold by public utilities, sold by weight, measure or count, is subject to quantity inspection. All sales of gasoline and motor oil, retail and wholesale, are subject to inspection, from the standpoint of volume as well as quality.

In addition to the jurisdiction and enforcement authority given to this bureau by the Legislature, the agency is also authorized to adopt and enforce tolerances and specifications for commercial weighing and measuring apparatus used in this State, similar to the tolerances and specifications promulgated by the National Bureau of Standards. Such tolerances and specifications are a part of the California Administrative Code.

The bureau enforces specific regulations applicable to potatoes in sacks, potatoes in lugs, mill products, apple boxes, coal in sacks, charcoal in sacks, butter, codfish, onions and peas. All scales used in any commercial line of endeavor are under the supervision of the bureau as to their accuracy and structural specifications. All measuring devices, such as retail motor fuel pumps, and meters (wholesale and retail) are subject to inspection, and are approved or rejected, depending on the findings by the employees of the bureau.

Tank trucks used for the delivery and/or sale of liquid petroleum products must conform to all specifications and requirements applicable to this type of equipment, as contained in the Business and Professions Code and in the California Administrative Code.

The bureau also determines and establishes the tare weight of containers used by processors, shippers, or other handlers for the delivery to their places of business of edible agricultural commodities. The agency maintains general supervision over the respective county sealers and deputy state sealers employed in the various counties of the State.

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Main Office

Department of Agriculture Building, 1220 N Street, Sacramento

Branch Offices

Department of Agriculture Building, Embarcadero at Mission Street, San Francisco
Room 900, Mirror Building, 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 12

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Upon the repeal of prohibition in 1933 and the return of the legal sale of alcoholic beverages to California, responsibility for the taxation and regulation of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages was placed in the State Board of Equalization. Some 20 years later, in 1954, the voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution which removed the duty of regulating the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages from the State Board of Equalization and placed it in a new Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Responsibility, however, for taxation remains with the Board of Equalization.

Agents of the department investigate applications for licenses to sell alcoholic beverages and report on the moral character and fitness of the applicants and the suitability of the premises where sales are to be conducted. As of April 1, 1958, there were some 42,789 retail premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages in California. An average of over 1,100 applications are received every month by the department, requesting the issuance or transfer of licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages. While general on-sale and general off-sale licenses are, at the present time, restricted to one license for each 1,000 population in a county, such licenses are transferable upon application to new owners, as well as new premises, and such applications, together with new applications for on-sale beer and off-sale beer and wine,



RUSSELL S. MUNRO
Director

RUSSELL S. MUNRO was born in Spokane, Washington, September 6, 1913. Moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1924; and completed grammar and high school education in Santa Monica. Attended Stanford University, 1931-35; and graduated with A.B. degrees in political science and social science. Studied law at University of Southern California, graduating with LL.B. degree in 1938. In partnership with a classmate, opened own office in Westwood Village, Los Angeles, immediately following admission to practice, and remained in the general practice of law until 1942. In 1942, closed office in Westwood, and entered defense work as a civilian employee of the Army Ordnance Department. Spent two years at a bomb-and shell-loading plant in Amarillo, Texas, and approximately two more years at an Army Ordnance Depot at Herlong, California, with brief assignments at Chicago, Illinois, and Ravenna, Ohio. Entered employ of Department of Public Works in 1946 as an attorney, and continued in that capacity until appointed Acting Deputy Director in November,

1951, and Deputy Director of Department of Public Works in June, 1953. Appointed Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control on February 14, 1955. Member of the Executive Board of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators and Chairman of the Western Regional Committee, 1956-57; Second Vice President, National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, 1957-58; and First Vice President, National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, 1958-59.

account for most of the applications received each month. Investigation reports are reviewed at the district and area offices, and are forwarded to headquarters at Sacramento, from which the license is issued. If the license is denied, or if its issuance is protested, the applicant is entitled to a public hearing before a hearing officer of this department. After hearing the evidence, the hearing officer makes a proposed decision which is reviewed by the hearing and legal section, and acted upon by the director.

Agents also investigate violations of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and arrest and cause the prosecution of offenders.

Many violations of the act are punishable by fine or imprisonment under proceedings in criminal courts, and the same violations may be subject to accusations filed under departmental administrative proceedings to determine suspensions or revocations of the license privilege. During the 1957 calendar year over 2,900 departmental administrative hearings were held, and nearly 2,000 licenses were revoked or suspended, or warnings were given to licensees. Violations of the act which most frequently occur are sales to or consumption by minors, sales after hours, conduct of premises as disorderly houses, sales to obviously intoxicated persons, and failure to fair trade and post prices.

Decisions of the department denying, suspending or revoking licenses are subject to review on appeal by a distinctly separate agency, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board. This board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The board's review is limited to determining whether the department proceeded in the manner provided by law, whether its decision is legally correct and supported by evidence, whether it abused its discretion, or whether there was additional evidence which should have been admitted at the hearing.

If the department or another party to the hearing is dissatisfied with the decision of the Appeals Board, there is provision for review by the superior court.

The United States Treasury Department, through its Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, collects federal taxes on the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages. It also regulates transportation, advertising, and trade practices in the alcoholic beverage industry when and to the extent that the activities of that industry cross state lines. California's laws and regulations concerning advertising, trade practices, and the importation of alcoholic beverages would be difficult to enforce in the absence of these federal laws.

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control has close liaison with the State Department of Public Health in matters involving the mislabeling and adulteration of alcoholic beverages; with the California Highway Patrol in programs aimed at preventing highway accidents caused by abuse in the use of alcoholic beverages; and with local sheriffs, chiefs of police, and district attorneys in the enforcement of laws relating to alcoholic beverage control.

All alcoholic beverages except beer must be fair traded and minimum consumer prices established for each brand, type, and size of container. In addition, the act and rules of the department require that distilled spirits

wholesalers and wine wholesalers post with the department prices which the wholesaler or distributor sells to the retail outlets. Such fair trading and price posting establishes with the department, and publicizes by trade journals throughout the State, the consumer price which shall be the minimum price at which a consumer sale may be made of the particular brand, type, or container size of alcoholic beverage. In addition, the price which wholesalers sell to retailers is on file with the department in order that any wholesaler's price to retailer is available to the industry and public, and competitive price changes are made possible under formal processes.

STATEWIDE ORGANIZATION

The department is headed by the director, who is appointed by the Governor subject to the confirmation of the State Senate. The director holds office at the pleasure of the Governor and may be removed by a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature. The director, in turn, appoints a deputy director and three area administrators. All other employees of the department are appointed under the merit system on the basis of competitive examinations.

The department's headquarters in Sacramento consists of the director's office and other offices performing licensing, accounting, legal, special investigative, fair trade and price posting, and personnel duties for the department. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three areas: Southern, Central Valleys, and Northern Coastal. Each is in charge of an area administrator. The State is further subdivided into 18 districts, with a total of 23 offices. Each district is in charge of a district supervisor and is staffed by agents and clerical personnel.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Russell S. Munro, Director

HEADQUARTERS

Malcolm E. Harris, Deputy Director
Norman E. Woodbury, Special Assistant to the Director
Bion R. Gregory, Principal Counsel
T. R. Merryweather, Administrative Services Officer
F. A. McElroy, Office Supervisor
Ethel R. Flannigan, Accounting Officer
Eloise T. Wyman, Personnel
Dorothy Pierson, Legal and Hearing
Marie Hickey, Files
Elmo M. McEwen, Information
Mary Michie, Secretary to Director
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John Misterly, Assistant Area Administrator
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CENTRAL VALLEYS AREA—Continued

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Donnell Greely,
Supervising Agent
712 E Street, Marysville

Sacramento District Office

Norman Strickland,
Supervising Agent
1407 12th Street, Sacramento

Stockton District Office

Gus Phillips,
Supervising Agent
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Fresno District Office

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Supervising Agent
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NORTHERN COASTAL AREA

Frank Fullenwider, Area Administrator
Russell C. Dickson, Assistant Area Administrator
Sidney Feinberg, Associate Counsel
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San Francisco 11

San Francisco District Office

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Oakland District Office

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Vallejo Branch Office

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Santa Rosa District Office

Richard H. Burke,
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Eureka Branch Office

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Supervising Agent
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San Jose District Office

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Salinas Branch Office

Perle P. Schleuse,
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San Luis Obispo Branch Office

Clyde H. Sutherland,
Supervising Agent
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955 Monterey Street, San Luis
Obispo

SOUTHERN AREA

Golden Jensen, Area Administrator
Burdett M. Grant, Assistant Area Administrator
Warren H. Deering, Associate Counsel
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San Diego District Office

Arthur F. Brown,
Supervising Agent
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El Centro Branch Office

W. C. Elledge,
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SOUTHERN AREA—Continued

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Long Beach District Office

Duane B. Weisel,
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Santa Barbara District Office

James Ross,
Supervising Agent
831 State Street, Santa Barbara

Metropolitan Los Angeles District Office

Paul Thompson,
Supervising Agent
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San Bernardino District Office

Harry S. Knust,
Supervising Agent
588 Sixth Street, San Bernardino
(P. O. Box 849)

Pasadena District Office

George P. Reece,
Supervising Agent
1240 East Colorado Blvd.

Inglewood District Office

Viggo E. Hansen,
Supervising Agent
210 E. Regent Street, Inglewood

DEPARTMENTAL HEARING OFFICERS

George Westwick, Supervising Hearing Officer, Los Angeles
George K. Bellows, Hearing Officer, Los Angeles
Donald A. Ainsworth, Hearing Officer, Los Angeles
Bicknell J. Showers, Hearing Officer, Los Angeles
Ivores R. Dains, Hearing Officer, San Francisco
Edward A. McDonald, Hearing Officer, San Francisco
Robert J. Armstrong, Hearing Officer, Sacramento
Philip J. Hanley, Hearing Officer, Sacramento

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections is composed of the Director of Corrections, Adult Authority, Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women, Correctional Industries Commission and the Board of Corrections.

The primary mission of the department is the protection of the public, both immediately and ultimately.

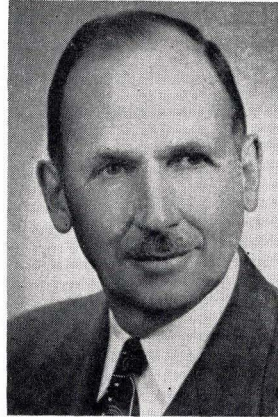
Immediate protection is given by segregating offenders against society in the State's prisons. But since 98 percent of these offenders are sooner or later released, the ultimate protection of society can be accomplished only by correctional or rehabilitative treatment that restores the offender to a constructive, law-abiding role in the community.

The department was created by the "Prison Reorganization Act" passed by the Legislature at a special session January 27-31, 1944, and signed by the Governor February 4, 1944.

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

The Director of Corrections is the chief administrative officer of the Department of Corrections. He is directly responsible to the Governor for management of the State's prisons and for the custody, care, treatment, training, discipline, classification, and employment of the prisoners. He is

RICHARD A. McGEE, born and educated in Minnesota. B.S. and M.A. degrees, University of Minnesota. Instructor, University of Minnesota, 1926-30. Appointed Supervisor of Education, Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., 1931; transferred to Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., 1933-35. Warden, New York City Penitentiary, Riker's Island, 1935-39. Appointed Deputy Commissioner of Correction, New York City, 1939. Supervisor of Public Institutions, State of Washington, 1941-44. Work included active direction of all of state's penal, correctional, mental, and special educational institutions. Appointed Director, Department of Corrections, California, by Governor Earl Warren, 1944. During intervening 14½ years, has organized and developed what is substantially a new state agency. Since 1944, has found it necessary to provide for prison population growing from 5,600 to over 17,000 in 1958. Chairman, Cal. Governor's Committee on In-Service Training for State Employees since 1954. President, American Prison Assn., 1943; National Jail Assn., 1938-41. Organizer, first editor, *The Prison World* (now *The American Journal of Correction*). Chairman, American Correctional Assn. committees which prepared new *Manual of Correctional Standards* (1954) and statement on *Prison Riots and Disturbances* (1953). U. S. Marine Corps, World War I. Life member, Bd. Directors, American Correctional Assn., as well as most other national organizations in his field. Author and coauthor of many articles, brochures, and administrative treatises on correctional work. In 1951, at invitation of U. S. State Department, made survey of German prison systems in U. S. Zone of Occupied Germany. Studied many phases European penology and administration of criminal justice, and conferred with penologists in other European countries.



RICHARD A. MCGEE
Director

also responsible for administration of the Division of Adult Paroles which supervises adult male parolees.

The Director of Corrections is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. He serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

In preparing for establishment of the department, the State Personnel Board conducted a nationwide examination to obtain the best trained and most experienced prison administrator available. As a result of that examination, the board recommended the selection of Mr. Richard A. McGee, who was then Supervisor of Public Institutions for the State of Washington.

Mr. McGee was appointed Director of Corrections on April 20, 1944, by the Honorable Earl Warren, the then Governor. When the Honorable Goodwin J. Knight became Governor in 1953, he requested Mr. McGee to continue as director.

The wardens and superintendents of the institutions of the department are responsible to the director. Five are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the director and serve at the pleasure of the director. Three are appointed by the director from civil service lists. These are the Superintendents of the Deuel Vocational Institution, the California State Prison at Soledad, and the California Medical Facility. The Chief of the Division of Adult Paroles is responsible to the director in the same manner as a warden or superintendent. He is appointed by the director from the civil service lists.

To assist him and advise him, the director has a small headquarters staff. The deputy director who is chief of staff, special assistant to the director, and the chief of research report directly to the director.

The staff organization includes:

The Special Services Division headed by the deputy director and including personnel, training, organizational, information, investigative, and facilities planning specialists.

The Business Services Division headed by the deputy director-comptroller and including accounting, budgeting, construction and maintenance specialists and the food administrator.

The Classification and Treatment Division headed by its chief and including the chief of medical services, the supervisor of education, supervisor of inmate classification, the coordinator of institutional and parole services, and the chief records officer.

The Correctional Industries Division headed by the general manager of correctional industries; and, finally, the Division of Adult Paroles.

In addition to these members of his own staff, the director has the advisory services of the Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics of the Department of Justice, and the Agricultural Advisor of the Department of Finance.

When the department was created in 1944, there were three prisons for adult males and one for adult females. Almost 6,000 inmates crowded into facilities with a normal capacity of 4,000 and it was apparent that the intake of prisoners was due for a sharp rise.

The prison population has since spiraled upward until on January 1, 1958, it totaled 16,918, of which 15,119 were adult males, 669 adult females,

1,050 were male wards of the Youth Authority, and the remainder special commitments of various types.

This increase in the prison population mainly reflects the growth of the State rather than any significant increase in the crime rate.

Since only 25-30 percent of the persons convicted of a crime for which they could be sent to prison are actually committed to the director (the others receiving probation or county jail sentences), it follows that those committed represent the most serious behavior and rehabilitative problems.

When a prisoner is committed to the Director of Corrections, he goes first to one of the department's reception-guidance centers. The single exception is those prisoners sentenced to death who go directly to the California State Prison at San Quentin.

At the reception-guidance center, the classification process is begun. The prisoner is studied from every angle by a staff of specialists. His criminal and social record is compiled and searched for clues to his behavior. He is tested for intelligence, educational achievement, and vocational aptitude. He faces a battery of psychological tests to determine his mental and emotional makeup. His reaction to imprisonment is carefully watched by custodial officials.

Finally, when all the various specialists have completed their studies, they meet together to formulate the program for the individual inmate which will best accomplish his rehabilitation.

The first step is to transfer him to the appropriate institution.

The department operates seven institutions for men, one of which has a separate branch facility. Each of these has its particular role in the total custodial and rehabilitative process.

This diversification of institutions provides greater economy in construction, facilitates treatment and permits better administration. Diversification permits the men requiring maximum security to be confined at one institution, those requiring medium custody to be kept at another, and those who need only minimum custody to be housed at a third. Careful classification has shown that less than 20 percent of all inmates require maximum custody and that almost 40 percent may be successfully confined under minimum custody. Some 40-50 percent require medium custody.

It also permits the separation of the chronic criminal from the first offender, the youth from the older criminal, the gang member from his partners and the dispersal of troublemakers. It also allows specialization of treatment programs.

Because of the relatively small number of women confined, only one institution for women is operated.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The institutions of the department are:

California State Prison at Folsom

The California State Prison at Folsom is the department's maximum security institution. It serves to confine men with long sentences, men who are wanted elsewhere, the chronic criminals, the escape artists, and the

department's most severe behavior problem cases. A glance at inmate statistics is revealing: The median age is 38; 90 percent of the men have prior prison commitments; 9 percent are serving life sentences; and a startling 30 percent have records of escape from jails or other prisons. Established in 1880 on a 1,700-acre site in Sacramento County, the institution was designed to house 1,900 men. It is expected to confine more than 2,400 in 1958-59. It is a walled institution with an armed perimeter and "inside" cells. Inside cells are those where the cell block is within another structure. Thus, any escapee from a cell is still in the cell building.

California State Prison at San Quentin

The California State Prison at San Quentin is the oldest and largest of California's penal institutions. It is a close-medium custody institution ranking next to Folsom in security. It, too, is a walled institution with an armed perimeter and inside cell blocks. It is the site of the State's only lethal gas chamber where all executions are conducted. Prisoners awaiting execution are housed in a special area which is exceptionally secure. It was established in 1852 on a 400-acre site in Marin County adjacent to San Francisco Bay, about 18 miles north of San Francisco. Because of its size and security it is a relatively flexible institution. Designed to house 2,700 men, it is expected to confine more than 4,000 men in 1958-59. Many of these men represent the population overflow that could not be accommodated in other institutions. Such overcrowding is undesirable.

California State Prison at Soledad

The California State Prison at Soledad is a medium security institution. It is surrounded by a fence with armed towers at strategic locations. Cells are the so-called "outside" type where the wall of the cell is the wall of the building. The institution was opened in 1946 on its present 936-acre site in temporary military-type barracks. These will continue in use in 1958-59, housing more than 500 men. When materials became available, the main institution was constructed. Completed in 1951, it houses about 1,500 men. A new North Facility is scheduled to open October 1, 1958, to house an additional 1,200 men. The institution operates a large farm as a part of its program. The prison is located in the Salinas Valley of Monterey County, 18 miles south of Salinas.

California Institution for Men

The California Institution for Men at Chino is an open minimum security facility. It has neither walls nor gun towers. It confines carefully selected inmates, most of whom are first offenders, who can be successfully handled in an atmosphere of comparative freedom. It was opened in 1941, and its program became the model for similar institutions throughout the world. The main institution will operate at a capacity load of 1,500 inmates in 1958-59. It is located on a 2,600-acre site in San Bernardino County. Located on the same site is the Reception-Guidance Center for men committed from the southern counties. This center was established in 1951. Operating at its 450-man capacity, it will process about 2,800 cases in the

1958-59 Fiscal Year. A small 500-man facility is operated as a branch of the institution on a 1,600-acre site near Tehachapi. This facility was opened in 1955 after the earthquake-damaged buildings formerly used by the California Institution for Women were repaired.

Deuel Vocational Institution

The Deuel Vocational Institution was established as an intermediate institution to confine and train youths too mature to be benefited by correctional schools for juveniles yet too immature in crime for confinement in prison. In practice this has resulted in a population of about 800 wards of the Youth Authority and 400 inmates committed to the Department of Corrections. The median age of the first group is between 19 and 20 while the median age of the second is 24. A Reception-Guidance Center for Youth Authority wards is operated within the institution. A special adjustment center program is operated for youths who present severe behavior problems. The institution was opened in 1946 in temporary quarters near Lancaster. It was moved to its present permanent 780-acre site near Tracy, San Joaquin County, in 1953. The institution is surrounded by a double fence and armed towers.

California Medical Facility

The California Medical Facility is the psychiatric, diagnostic and treatment center of the department. A unique institution, it has the custodial and legal features of a prison, but the staff and climate of a hospital. It confines and treats adult male felons who are mentally ill or who have severe emotional or personality disorders. These include psychotics, psychopaths, sex offenders and homosexuals. The institution was originally established in leased temporary quarters at Terminal Island in 1950. It was moved to its permanent location near Vacaville, Solano County, in 1955. It has a population of 1,400 inmates. The Reception-Guidance Center for men committed to prison from the northern counties is operated in a separate section of the institution. The center, opened in 1957, was formerly located in makeshift quarters at San Quentin. With a capacity of 600, it will process about 3,000 prisoners in the 1958-59 Fiscal Year. The institution is surrounded by a double fence and armed towers.

California Mens Colony

A pioneering effort, California Mens Colony confines and treats the "forgotten prisoner," the aged and infirm offender, the prisoner in the wheel chair, the blind, and the senile. The median age of the men confined is about 55. More than 25 percent are 60 or older. About a quarter of them are sex offenders. The institution will house 1,250 men in the 1958-59 Fiscal Year. This unusual institution was opened in 1954 in the former hospital area of Camp San Luis Obispo. While the structures are of temporary frame construction, the covered ramps linking practically all buildings simplify movement of handicapped prisoners. The treatment program is specifically tailored for such inmates. Permanent medium security facilities have been designed for erection on an adjoining site. These are the first designed from

the start to combine the economy of a large institution with the efficiency of small ones by creating a central unit to serve surrounding housing and treatment unit. The institution will house 2,400 men.

California Institution for Women

The California Institution for Women is the only institution for female prisoners committed to the department. About a third of the women are narcotics addicts. Offenses for which committed include checks 33 percent, narcotics 25 percent, homicide 11 percent. *Thus, it confines all types.* It also acts as a reception-guidance center for women offenders. The institution was opened in 1933 near Tehachapi. Prior to that, women prisoners were housed in separate quarters at San Quentin. In 1949, when it was apparent larger quarters would be needed, a new 120-acre site in San Bernardino County near Corona was selected. Construction was nearing completion when the July, 1952, earthquake forced the evacuation of the Tehachapi institution and a premature move to Corona. The institution is designed to confine 650 inmates (more than twice that of the old one), but will be required to house about 720 in 1958-59. Women are housed in duplex cottages with shared kitchens and dining rooms. The treatment program includes home economics courses and garment industries.

Through its institutions, the department operates a number of minimum security honor camps, ranches, and farms. As of January 1, 1958, there were 12 year around forestry camps and three highway camps. In addition, there were four seasonal forestry camps operated in 1957. All these honor camps, manned by over 1,000 specially selected inmates, serve the public by conserving the State's natural resources.

Through the careful classification process, which is continued in the institutions, it has been generally found that the inmates received by the department are fairly young (the median age for a number of years has been about 29), are deficient in education (half have not finished the seventh grade), lack vocational skills and good work habits, and suffer a serious personality difficulty.

As a consequence of these findings, the correctional treatment program at all institutions includes:

Academic and Vocational Education. Approximately 10,000 inmates are in educational programs each year. Academic education through high school is provided. Vocational training in about 30 trades is offered. All classes are taught by certificated civilian instructors.

Employment. Constructive employment is vital to the treatment program. Idleness results in low morale, mental degeneration and encourages disruptive disturbances. Prisoners are employed in all of the institutional functions. The correctional industries are a major source of employment. These include the auto license factory, the cotton textile mill, furniture and clothing factories, farms and ranches and other enterprises. These teach good work habits and some skills.

Religion. Religious activities have always been a strong rehabilitative force. This traditional role has been reinforced by departmental policies insisting on chaplains of the highest professional standing and giving them the recognition, facilities and co-operation needed for greatest effectiveness. Full-time Protestant and Catholic chaplains are employed at each institution. Jewish chaplains are provided on a part-time basis. In addition to the usual religious services, religious classes are conducted and the chaplains participate in personal counseling.

Recreation. Proper use of off-duty time is important both in the institution and later in civilian life. A well-rounded recreation program is available at each institution. Such programs boost morale, teach teamwork and good sportsmanship.

Counseling. A professional staff of correctional counselors at each institution seeks to change the attitudes of the inmates by dealing with the social and personal problems of the inmates and their families. In addition, more than 8,000 inmates are participating in the highly successful group counseling program. These counseling sessions are unobtrusively led by members from all segments of the institutional staff.

Psychiatric. Broad psychiatric services are available at the California Medical Facility and the California State Prison at San Quentin. Limited psychiatric services are available at all institutions of the department. These include individual and group treatment and the preparation of psychiatric reports for use by the term fixing and paroling authorities.

Treatment is a total process and an interacting process. It must also include decent food, adequate clothing, and most of all, an intelligent custodial staff that is sympathetic to the general aim of rehabilitation. It is not without significance that the custodial staff is composed of correctional officers, not guards. Since creation of the department, all personnel have been placed under the civil service merit system and an intensive program of training and management development established to insure that the full potential of each employee is reached.

Men and women may be released from prison either by parole or discharge. Discharge from prison means that the inmate is released from the institution at the expiration of his term. There is no further control over him. These are usually short term nuisance offenders such as small bad check writers, second degree burglars, or petty thieves.

Parole is a system by which an inmate may be released from the institution to complete his term in the community while still under the supervision and jurisdiction of the department. It means also that he is supporting himself and his family and contributing to the economic life of the community.

About 80 percent of the prisoners released are released under parole supervision. The public receives greater protection and the offender is kept under control longer when he is released under parole supervision than when he is discharged.

The treatment process is continued on parole. The parole officer not only provides supervision of the parolee, but counsels him and helps him make full use of the normal community resources in readjusting himself.

Adult male parolees are supervised by the Division of Adult Paroles. The division operates from a headquarters office and 16 field facilities. In addition, the division operates an out-patient psychiatric clinic in Los Angeles.

It is estimated that a total of 7,740 adult males will be supervised in California by the division during the 1958-59 Fiscal Year.

Women are supervised by the Parole Division of the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women.

The total correctional treatment program is under constant review by the department's Research Unit, testing its effectiveness, seeking development of new techniques and refinement of existing techniques.

In this connection, three special experimental projects are under way. These are the Pilot Intensive Counseling Organization, the Intensive Treatment Program, and the Special Intensive Parole Unit. The first two are designed to test scientifically the effect of intensive counseling with small caseloads and the third to determine the effect of more intensive parole supervision. All three have appropriate statistical controls to insure the validity of the experimental results.

Experiments such as these, others under way and still others contemplated are the key to the future. It is obvious from the recorded history of thousands of years that primitive concepts of punishment and revenge have failed to provide society the protection to which it is entitled. It is also obvious that a great deal more must be learned about criminal behavior and the effect of various treatments if the crime problem is to be solved successfully.

ADULT AUTHORITY

The Adult Authority became an agency of State Government under the same law and at the same time the Department of Corrections was activated, May 1, 1944. The authority consists of seven members, each of whom is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. Any one of the members may be designated as chairman by the Governor from time to time. When first named, the Adult Authority consisted of but three members, but in 1953, 1955, and 1957, through amendment to the law, the State Legislature authorized an increase in the membership to seven as the prison population increased.

Under the law, persons appointed to the Adult Authority shall have a broad background in and ability for appraisal of law offenders and the



FRED FINSLEY
Chairman, Adult Authority

circumstances of the offense for which convicted. Insofar as practicable, members selected are those who have a varied and sympathetic interest in corrections work including persons widely experienced in the fields of correction, sociology, law, law enforcement, and education. The law requires that they devote full time to their duties.

The authority meets at each of the state prisons at such times as may be necessary for a full and complete study of the cases of all prisoners whose terms of imprisonment are to be determined by it or whose applications for parole come before it. Thus the primary responsibility of the Adult Authority is the administration of the Indeterminate Sentence Law and the parole statutes of the State of California.

Following an increase in the membership, the Adult Authority was authorized to conduct hearings in panels, each panel consisting of at least two members of the authority. This addition of membership enabled the Adult Authority to better meet the increasing workload.

The statutory duties and responsibilities of the authority include the following:

1. Fixing and refixing terms of imprisonment;
2. Granting and revoking paroles;
3. Restoring civil rights to inmates and parolees;
4. Serving as an advisory pardon board to the Governor; and
5. Serving as members of the Board of Corrections.

The combined results of the clinical findings, compiled in the Reception-Guidance Centers on each inmate, together with institutional progress reports, are made available to the authority at the time inmates are considered for fixing of term and parole. In determining the length of term to be served and the possibility of parole, the Adult Authority reviews a cumulative case summary, which includes legal limitations, the type of crime, circumstances of the offense, prior criminal history, the social history, the results of psychological tests, medical and psychiatric reports, the inmate's record in prison, and the inmate's future plans. The Adult Authority maintains a regular monthly schedule in hearing cases at the various state prisons for adult males.

By legislative action during 1957, the Division of Adult Paroles was placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Director of Corrections, effective September 11, 1957. General policies concerning the operation of the division are determined by the Director of Corrections with the Adult Authority serving in an advisory capacity. The division will continue to make available to the authority all appropriate services that are needed for the authority to carry out its responsibilities.

Pursuant to statutory provisions, the Director of Corrections and the Adult Authority meet periodically to discuss policies and procedures relating to the overall inmate classification and treatment program in the institutions.

July, 1956, marked the beginning of a new research program in the department, jointly sponsored by the director and the Adult Authority. This

intensive treatment program was established on the theory that if more individual and group treatment were available to men in prison the result would be seen in higher returns of successful adjustment. Accurate records are being kept and periodic reports are being made concerning results.

During past years increased emphasis has been placed by the Adult Authority on press and community orientation regarding the authority's functions and responsibilities. Periodic invitations are extended to selected groups and individuals, representing all walks of life, to sit with the Adult Authority at its hearings in the institutions. All those attending have expressed a lively interest in the proceedings and have indicated that they left with a clearer understanding of California's correctional system and the program of treatment and rehabilitation adopted by the department and the Adult Authority.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

The Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women is responsible under the Indeterminate Sentence Law for fixing the term of adult female felons and for granting or revoking parole to them. The board is also responsible for administration of the women's parole division which supervises all adult female felons released on parole from the California Institution for Women and those women released from co-operating states to programs in California. The board may advise the Director of Corrections in regard to general policies for the operation of the California Institution for Women and the treatment of prisoners there confined. The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. Three members must be women.

The board meets regularly at the institution, diligently reviewing each of the individual cases. However, in contrast to the full-time Adult Authority, members of the board of trustees serve on a per diem basis. The members of the board of trustees are also members of the Board of Corrections.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

The 21-member Board of Corrections is composed of the following personnel: The Director of Corrections, Chairman; the seven members of the Adult Authority; the six members of the Youth Authority; five members of the Board of Trustees, California Institution for Women; and two persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A primary function of the Board of Corrections is to serve as an advisory, correlating council for the agencies which constitute the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority.

In addition to serving as a co-ordinating council, the Board of Corrections is specifically charged by law with two additional functions. These are: First, the study of crime, and secondly, advisory services to cities and counties on jail and detention facilities.

According to the provisions of Sections 6027 and 6028 of the Penal Code, it is the duty of the Board of Corrections to make a study of the entire subject of crime, with particular reference to conditions in California.

To assist the board in carrying out its study of crime, the Governor may appoint special commissions. One such, the Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services was appointed for a two-year term beginning September 1, 1955. As the result of its studies, two reports were published: *The County Jails of California: An Evaluation*, and another on *Probation*, as well as several interim progress reports.

A Commission on Juvenile Justice was established September 23, 1957, to further extend and amplify some of findings of this prior commission as particularly related to the needs of youthful offenders. It will also evaluate and make recommendations concerning related subjects.

The Board of Corrections also organized a Special Subcommittee on Narcotics late in 1957. This subcommittee is compiling basic facts about the problem, an area which has been much neglected.

Under the provisions of Section 6029 of the Penal Code, plans and specifications for the construction or remodeling of city or county jails or facilities for the detention of juveniles, if the cost is in excess of \$1,500, must be submitted to the Board of Corrections for its recommendations.

Also, under the provisions of the same section of the Penal Code, upon request of any California city or county, the Board of Corrections is required to study the entire detention program and make recommendations thereon. Several cities and counties have asked for such surveys in order to use the board's recommendations as a basis for budgetary requests.

To aid in this service program, the Board of Corrections has also compiled, printed, and issued pamphlets which contain information on jail standards, feeding of prisoners, and transportation of prisoners. An executive officer and field representatives are on the staff of the Chairman, Board of Corrections, for assisting the cities and counties in this work.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Correctional Industries Commission, established by the Legislature in 1947, is composed of the Director of Corrections, who is Chairman, and six members appointed by the Governor. Two of these represent organized labor, two represent private industry, one represents agriculture, and one the general public.

No agricultural or industrial enterprise with a gross annual production of \$25,000 or more may be established at any of the department's institutions without the prior approval of the commission after a public hearing. Only the Legislature itself may approve establishment of an industry with a gross annual production exceeding \$350,000. Computation of the gross valuation includes the value of any component of the final product that may be made by private industry. Products of the Correctional Industries are sold only to the State and its tax-supported political subdivisions. Industries are so diversified as to prevent injury to private industry or labor while still playing a vital role in the prevention of idleness and the training of inmates.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Richard A. McGee, Director

Central Office Staff

502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

Walter Dunbar, Deputy Director

Wesley O. Ash, Special Assistant to the Director

J. Douglas Grant, Chief of Research

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Walter Dunbar, Deputy Director, Chief

Howard Comstock, Personnel Officer

Ray Procutner, Training Officer

Robert J. Smith, Senior Administrative Analyst

Walter L. Barkdull, Information Officer

George H. Winter, Field Representative

Laurence M. Stutsman, Correctional Facilities Planning Specialist

BUSINESS SERVICES DIVISION

John M. Roberts, Deputy Director-Comptroller

Thomas L. Smithson, Construction and Maintenance Supervisor

Charles E. DuBois, Food Administrator

John D. Yeomans, Accounting Officer

Roy M. Backman, Budget Officer

CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT DIVISION

Milton Burdman, Chief of Division

John A. Mitchell, M.D., Chief, Medical Services

Lorentz E. Wormley, Sr., Supervisor of Education

John P. Conrad, Supervisor of Inmate Classification

Walter Isenberg, Co-ordinator, Institutional and Parole Services

A. George Oakley, Chief Records Officer

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Burton G. Adams, General Manager

Jack P. Olgardt, Assistant General Manager

Edwin McCormack, Industrial Planning Engineer

Glenn Thorp, Sales Manager

Offices above Divisions: 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLES

Walter T. Stone, Chief

Thomas H. Pendergast, Deputy Chief

503 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

California State Prison at San Quentin

Fred R. Dickson, Warden

Louis S. Nelson, Associate Warden, Custody

Benjamin F. Baer, Associate Warden, Classification and Treatment

Walter Achuff, Associate Warden

Irving O. Ritter, Business Manager

M. Willcutts, M.D., Chief Medical Officer

Elmer L. Howell, Industries Manager

California State Prison at Folsom

Robert A. Heinze, Warden

Merle R. Schneckloth, Associate Warden, Custody

William B. Lawson, Associate Warden, Classification and Treatment

Arthur L. Oliver, Business Manager

D. T. Kingston, M.D., Chief Medical Officer

Arnold Satfield, Industries Manager

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued

California Institution for Men, Chino

Elmer J. Oberhauser, Superintendent
 Paul A. Chamlee, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 Roland W. Wood, Associate Superintendent, Classification and Treatment
 John T. Scanlon, Business Manager
 R. L. Voller, M.D., Chief Medical Officer
 Ed. Schindler, Industries Manager

Tehachapi Branch, CIM

G. P. Lloyd, Associate Superintendent
 Wilbur D. Stovall, Business Manager

Reception-Guidance Center, Chino

John Hacker, Associate Superintendent

Deuel Vocational Institution, Tracy

Allen Cook, Superintendent
 Keith E. Edwards, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 Joseph Lorenzen, Associate Superintendent, Classification and Treatment
 A. R. Todd, Business Manager
 E. E. Wise, M.D., Chief Medical Officer
 C. L. Ackerman, Industries Manager

California State Prison at Soledad

Lawrence E. Wilson, Superintendent
 Roger Provost, Deputy Superintendent
 William J. Burnett, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 Robert C. Loriuno, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 James G. Hutton, Associate Superintendent, Classification and Treatment

California State Prison at Soledad—Continued

Ferrell W. Forden, Associate Superintendent, North Facility
 Emil A. Eierman, Business Manager
 E. P. Kunkel, M. D., Chief Medical Officer
 M. M. Rich, Industries Manager

California Medical Facility, Vacaville

M. R. King, M.D., Superintendent
 Harold V. Field, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 Ellis G. Savides, Associate Superintendent, Classification and Treatment

Arthur F. Panton, Business Manager

Reception-Guidance Center, Vacaville

Winslow M. Rouse, Associate Superintendent

California Mens Colony, Los Padres

John H. Klinger, Superintendent
 Raymond L. Wham, Associate Superintendent, Custody
 Robert L. Eklund, Associate Superintendent, Classification and Treatment
 William A. Ovesen, Business Manager
 G. F. Baier, M.D., Chief Medical Officer

California Institution for Women, Corona

Miss Alma Holzschuh, Superintendent
 Miss Nina Mann, Assistant Superintendent
 Miss Helena Greninger, Business Manager
 A. J. Pereyra, M.D., Chief Medical Officer
 Mrs. Elvira Clift, Industries Manager

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Clinton T. Duffy, Vice Chairman
 Ervis W. Lester, Member
 James D. Tante, Member

Everette M. Porter, Member
 Cletus J. Fitzharris, Member
 Oscar J. Jahnsen, Member

Joseph A. Spangler, Administrative Officer
 503 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

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Mrs. Helen Legg, Vice Chairman
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 Philip J. Deredi, Member

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Room 330, 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 14

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Director of Corrections

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Clinton T. Duffy, Vice Chairman Adult Authority	Ralph B. Wright, Member Youth Authority
Ervis W. Lester, Member Adult Authority	Douglas Barrett, Member Youth Authority
James D. Tante, Member Adult Authority	Maurice J. Lynch (Public Representative)
Everette M. Porter, Member Adult Authority	Karl Holton (Public Representative)
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Director of Corrections

Joseph Cambiano 1095 Market Street San Francisco	Morris B. Pendleton 2209 Santa Fe Los Angeles
C. C. Cottrell 1114 Bank of America Bldg. 12th and S. First Streets, San Jose 16	Frank K. Runyan 1355 Market Street San Francisco
Louis B. Knecht Room 607, 690 Market Street San Francisco 4	Elmer B. Wood P. O. Box 545 Atwater

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Employment was created in 1935 to administer a newly adopted law which since has become the California Unemployment Insurance Code.

The basic functions provided for by the Unemployment Insurance Code are the operation of public employment offices for men, women and juniors, including a veterans' placement service and a farm placement service; the expansion of employment opportunities; the collection of unemployment insurance taxes from employers and disability insurance taxes from employees; the payment of unemployment insurance; and the payment of disability insurance and hospital benefits. The department also may study and make recommendations as to actions which would tend to promote and stabilize employment; reduce unemployment; provide economic security through social insurance; and protect the solvency of the Unemployment and Disability Funds.

Provisions of the code are administered by the Director of Employment, H. W. Stewart (except that provisions of the code which pertain to appeals are administered by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board). The director is appointed by the Governor, subject to approval of the Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Governor also appoints a deputy director, subject to approval of the Senate, who serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The deputy director is W. A. Jimmie Hicks.

The office of director and deputy director also includes a civil service assistant director—comptroller who is responsible for fiscal matters and general administrative services.

Three divisions within the department are established by the code. They are the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments, headed by a civil service chief who reports to the office of the director; the Division of Accounts and Tax Collections, whose chief is the deputy director; and the Appeals Division, whose functions are administered by the Appeals Board. Members of the Appeals Board are Glenn V. Walls, Chairman; Dr. Arnold L. Morse, and Ernest B. Webb. Each member is appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, and each serves a statutory four-year term as provided in the code. There also is in the department the Division of Disability and Hospital Benefits, headed by a civil service chief who reports to the office of the director.

Also reporting to the office of the director are the Investigation Section, Legal Section, Medical Director, Public Information Section, and Research and Statistics Section.



H. W. STEWART
Director

Club, Sutter Club, Elks Club, Del Paso Country Club, Rotary Club, Ben Ali Temple of the Shrine, and Royal Order of Jesters, all of Sacramento, and the San Francisco Commonwealth Club. He long has been active in civic organizations, and has served as a director of Sacramento Town Hall, Community Chest, United Crusade, Boy Scouts, Red Cross and Sacramento Chamber of Commerce; as president of Sacramento Branch, American Cancer Society; and as State Director of the California Division, American Cancer Society.

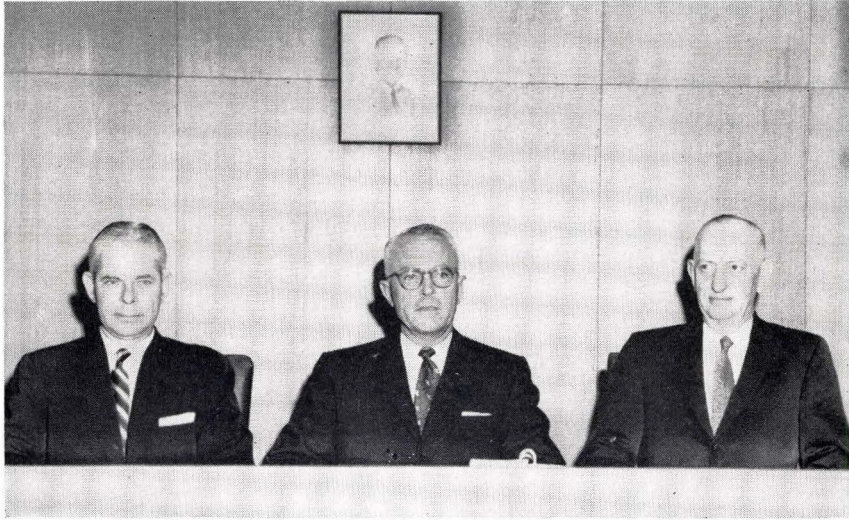
H. W. STEWART was born in Buffalo, New York, February 8, 1895. He was graduated from Oakland, California, high school and studied business administration at Buffalo University. Mr. Stewart went to work for Shell Oil Company in 1918 as a service station operator, went to Redwood City as a clerk, and during his 37-year career with the company was local manager in Merced, Madera, Red Bluff, Marysville, Rio Vista and Salinas; district manager in Nevada, Oakland and Seattle; and division manager in San Francisco and Sacramento. He retired from the company in the spring of 1955. He was appointed as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission by Governor Knight in May of 1955 and served in that capacity until August 1, 1955, when Governor Knight appointed him Director of the Department of Employment. He served as 1956-57 Region XII vice president of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, representing Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada. Mr. Stewart is a member of the University



W. A. JIMMIE HICKS
Deputy Director

W. A. JIMMIE HICKS was born in Utica, N. Y., May 7, 1906. He was educated in Utica public schools and business schools and came to California in 1927. Mr. Hicks was chairman of the local board, Office of Price Stabilization, while the board functioned in Sacramento, and was a member of the Sacramento City Civil Service Commission when elected to City Council in 1951. He was re-elected to the City Council in 1953 and was selected as Mayor of Sacramento by the council January 1, 1954. Prior to his appointment as Deputy Director of the Department of Employment by Governor Knight September 15, 1954, he was active in A. F. L. labor organizations. He was Editor-Manager of the *Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin* for nine years.

He is active in many civic organizations and a member of several of their boards of directors. He currently is chairman of the Relocation Committee of the Sacramento Redevelopment Agency and is a member of the boards of directors of Lincoln Christian Center and the Salvation Army, Sacramento; and is a former board member of Sacramento Community Chest and organized the Red Feather Speakers Panel several years ago. His affiliations include Union Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M., Sacramento Scottish Rite Consistory, Ben Ali Temple of the Shrine, Fort Sutter Lions Club and California Writers Club. Mr. Hicks is a member and a ruling elder of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sacramento.



CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD

Left to right: Ernest B. Webb, Glenn V. Walls, Chairman, and Dr. Arnold L. Morse

GLENN V. WALLS. Appointed May 1, 1948, by Governor Warren. Born in Beloit, Kansas, November 14, 1907. Attended public schools and was graduated from University of California and University of San Francisco Law School. He was admitted to the State Bar in 1935; and entered state service in 1937, serving in the Legal Section of the Department of Employment until 1942. Served in the United States Air Force until 1946; returning to state service, first with the Legal Section, Department of Employment, and, later, as Deputy Attorney General.

DR. ARNOLD L. MORSE. Appointed April 1, 1955, by Governor Knight. Born in Little River, Mendocino County, September 3, 1893, and attended public schools in Los Angeles and Pomona and received a D.D.S. degree from the University of California Dental School in 1916. He entered the army as a first lieutenant in 1918 and served throughout World War I. From 1916 to 1918, he was an instructor in operative and prosthetic dentistry at the University of California. In 1919, he moved to Stockton and practiced dentistry until his retirement in 1951. He devoted his attention to cattle ranching interests in San Joaquin and Amador Counties thereafter until his appointment to the Appeals Board. Dr. Morse is a member of the Seventh District Dental Society, California State Dental Association, and National Dental Association.

ERNEST B. WEBB. Appointed April 30, 1958, by Governor Knight. Born in Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1906, educated in public schools in Canada, moved with his parents to Long Beach, California, in 1923. Early became identified with labor: has been a member of Painters Local Union No. 256, Long Beach, since June, 1928. Has been executive secretary, Long Beach Building and Construction Trades Council; executive secretary, Long Beach Central Labor Council; president, Los Angeles County Painters District Council No. 36. Appointed California Director of Industrial Relations February 1, 1955, and held that position until his appointment to the Appeals Board. Prior to that time was a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission. From 1940 to 1943, handled labor relations for the U. S. Navy in Southern California and received an award for Civilian Meritorious Service. Has served on numerous state, national and international advisory committees, industrial accident associations, and co-ordinating groups. Member of Signal Lodge No. 543, F. & A. M.; 32d-degree Scottish Rite Mason. Past vice president, Long Beach Rotary

Club; past director, Long Beach Community Chest; trustee, Seaside Memorial Hospital, Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have two daughters and three grandchildren.

MICHAEL B. KUNZ. Appointed September 1, 1943, by Governor Warren. Born in Sacramento, January 20, 1894, and was educated in the public schools and Christian Brothers School of Sacramento. Served overseas 14 months during World War I with 30th Infantry. Member Selective Service Appeals Board for 11 Northern California counties during World War II. Elected for three terms as member of the Sacramento City Council. Served as business representative of the Sacramento-Yolo Counties Building and Construction Trades Council for 11 years. (Appeals Board Member 1943-1958.)

DIVISION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

It is through the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments that the department develops job openings and accepts applications for work and conducts its job placement and counseling functions, including selecting and referring qualified applicants to employers. Employment needs of veterans receive special attention through the veterans' placement service. Particular attention also is given to the vocational needs of the physically handicapped, older workers, youths, and other members of the labor force who face difficult job placement problems. A farm placement service is maintained to promote the recruitment and placement of agricultural labor.

This division also takes claims for unemployment insurance, determines the eligibility of claimants to receive insurance, and pays benefits to persons who are eligible under the Unemployment Insurance Code.

Functions of the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments are carried on in local offices in more than 100 cities throughout California. Information about programs administered by the department may be obtained at these offices. Administratively, the State is divided into the coastal, interior, and southern areas, with area headquarters in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles. The duties of the area offices are to direct the operations of the local offices in accordance with established standards and policies of the division, and to assist in determining program needs and in making plans to meet these needs.

Local offices carry out the employment service and unemployment insurance functions. Although most offices serve all job applicants and unemployment insurance claimants in their communities, some specialized offices also are maintained. In Los Angeles, commercial, industrial, service, and apparel industry offices serve the public. Oakland has separate commercial and industrial offices, as does also San Diego. San Francisco has four specialized offices: commercial, industrial, maritime, and service. In several other cities, separate farm placement offices are maintained in addition to the regular employment service and unemployment insurance offices. In other communities, separate farm placement offices are opened when the need exists.

Central office sections of the division, including the Benefit Payment Technical Section, Employment Service Technical Section, Management Inspection Section, and Farm Placement Section, assist the chief in administering the programs.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND TAX COLLECTIONS

The Division of Accounts and Tax Collections, of which the Deputy Director, W. A. Jimmie Hicks, is chief, is composed of the Auditing Section and Field Auditing Section. The division is responsible for registering employers under the code and for auditing functions in connection with collection of unemployment taxes and disability taxes.

Funds for payment of unemployment insurance are provided by employers through a tax on payrolls. This tax is collected by the Department of Employment and deposited to California's account in the United States Treasury's national Unemployment Trust Fund. Money from this account can be used only for unemployment insurance payments. Administrative costs of unemployment insurance and employment service activities are paid by federal funds. The source of these federal funds is a tax of three-tenths of 1 percent on payrolls paid by California employers to the Federal Government under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The division also collects from employers the taxes paid by their employees for disability insurance and hospital benefits. These funds are used to pay administrative costs as well as benefits, since the disability program is operated by the State without financial assistance from the Federal Government.

The division maintains 36 audit district offices which register employers under the code and assist employers to determine the nature and extent of their taxes and meet the code's requirements, audit employers' books in connection with the code's administration, and collect delinquent accounts.

APPEALS DIVISION

The Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, whose members are Glenn V. Walls, Chairman; Dr. Arnold L. Morse, and Ernest B. Webb, is the final administrative body vested by law with the responsibility of reviewing and deciding appealed matters. Such appeals may relate to unemployment insurance and disability and hospital benefit determinations, liability of employers for benefit payment charges, disagreement between the department and a voluntary plan carrier as to liability for a particular disability benefit claim, employer tax liability, and rules and regulations proposed by the director.

The Appeals Board also exercises general administrative direction over the operation of the entire Appeals Division.

Appeals relating to referees' decisions and to the adoption, amendment or rescission of a rule or regulation proposed by the director are filed directly with the Appeals Board.

Appeals relating to unemployment insurance and disability benefit determinations, liability of employers for benefit payment charges, employer tax liabilities, and disputed coverage of disability benefit claims are first decided by referees.

The division maintains area offices in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Referees assigned to these area offices conduct their hearings on cases in the various field offices of the department throughout the State.

All decisions of the Appeals Board and its referees are written, and set forth the facts, reasons for decision, and the decision.

DIVISION OF DISABILITY AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

The Division of Disability and Hospital Benefits is responsible for the payment of disability insurance and hospital benefits from the State Disability Fund to persons who are unemployed because of non-occupational injury or illness and are eligible for benefits under the disability insurance provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Code. The division is headed by a civil service chief. (The code also provides that an employer may adopt a "voluntary plan" if a majority of his employees consent to the coverage. Such a plan may be self-insured or insured by an insurance company. Because consent of the employees is necessary, private plans are called "voluntary plans.")

The division's work is divided into headquarters and field activities. The field organization, which is divided into three administrative areas with area offices in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, serves the public through 17 district offices. Primary function of district offices is to determine the eligibility of claimants for disability insurance and hospital benefits and pay benefits to those who are eligible.

All state fund and voluntary plan claims are received by district disability insurance offices and processed jointly by these field offices and central office. The central office staff reviews all voluntary plan applications, and the code provides that the director shall approve a voluntary plan which he finds conforms to standards prescribed by the code. (With voluntary plans, the premiums are paid to private insurers who in turn administer the claims actions and pay benefits under such coverage. Voluntary plan operations, however, are conducted subject to review of the department through the Division of Disability and Hospital Benefits.)

The headquarters staff performs administrative services for the division.

The medical director, although responsible to the office of the director, has a close functional relationship with this division. He formulates medical policies and standards for the disability insurance program, and makes recommendations to the division on rules, regulations, procedures and methods relating to the evaluation of certificates of disability, reports of medical examinations, and other means of establishing proof of disability.

AUXILIARY SERVICES

The assistant director-comptroller directs departmental auxiliary services composed of the Accounting, Tabulating, and Standards and Methods Sections, and Administrative Services. The latter includes the Fiscal, Personnel, and Training Sections, Property Unit, and Area Business Management Units. He also consults with and assists the director and deputy director in formulating general administrative policies and administering them; and determines policy and approves standards and procedures relating to administrative financing activities, including preparation and justification of budget requests, presentation of budgets to appropriate state and

federal authorities, and the control of expenditures within budgetary resources.

Individual accounts are kept by this group for all employers as a means of determining their annual tax rates.

To ascertain that claimants have earned the required qualifying wages, all claims for unemployment insurance and disability insurance and hospital benefits are processed by this group. Records are kept of the taxable wages earned by all persons whose employment is subject to the code.

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Unemployment Insurance Code provides that the Governor shall appoint a State Advisory Council of seven members to act only in an advisory capacity for the purpose of discussing problems relating to administration of the code and making recommendations in regard to them to the director. Copies of regulations which the director proposes are delivered to the Advisory Council prior to adoption.

The code stipulates that no action taken by the Advisory Council shall limit or control the discretion vested by law in the director.

The code provides further that each member appointed to the Advisory Council shall have a thorough knowledge of the unemployment insurance law and have had substantial experience other than as a state or federal employee in connection with its administration. The Advisory Council nominates and the director appoints an executive secretary to the council who is exempt from civil service.

Three members of the Advisory Council represent employers, three represent labor, and one represents the public. Sam Kagel is the public representative and chairman of the council. Employer representatives are Leland B. Groezinger, Vincent Kennedy, and Adrian A. Kragen. Labor representatives are Harry Finks, C. J. Haggerty, and Charles P. Scully.

The Advisory Council files written reports with the Governor embodying its activities and recommendations to the director, copies of which also are filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, as provided by the code.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

H. W. Stewart, Director

W. A. Jimmie Hicks, Deputy Director

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS BOARD

Glenn V. Walls, Chairman

Dr. Arnold L. Morse

Ernest B. Webb

Main Office:

800 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The State Department of Finance has general supervision over all matters concerning the financial and business policies of the State. In addition, numerous services are performed centrally for the various other departments, offices, boards, and commissions. The department is directly responsible to the Governor and acts as his staff agent in facilitating the execution of his administrative policies.

The development of the State Department of Finance dates back to the creation of the Board of Examiners by a statute of 1858. In 1911, the Board of Examiners was abolished, and the Legislature created a State Board of Control consisting of three members appointed by the Governor and holding office at his pleasure. By the terms of the act creating the State Board of Control, the business of all state departments, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, boards, commissions, and bureaus was made subject to its supervision.

The Legislature of 1921 created five new state departments, among which was the State Department of Finance. As presently constituted, the department consists of the following units:

Under the direction of the assistant director (Fiscal Affairs):

Audits Division
Budget Division

Fairs and Expositions Division

Under the direction of the assistant director (General Services):

Administrative Service Office
Buildings and Grounds Division
Communications Division

Local Planning Office
Printing Division
Property Acquisition Division



JOHN M. PEIRCE
Director
(Resigned July 14, 1958)

JOHN M. PEIRCE was born in Azusa, California, on June 12, 1902. Attended California public schools, graduated from University of California with degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics and Harvard University with degree of Master in Business Administration. Was economist and tax counsellor for California Taxpayers Association 1929-1940. Director of Tax Department of California State Chamber of Commerce 1940-1945. Economist and Executive Vice President of Western Oil and Gas Association 1945-1953. Appointed Director of Finance by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on November 1, 1953, resigned effective July 14, 1958.

Reporting directly to the deputy director and the director are:

Local Allocation Division	Purchasing Division
Organization and Cost Control Div.	Investment Officer
Administrative Adviser	Insurance Officer

The State Lands Division is administered by the State Lands Commission.

The Director of Finance is also a member of 19 boards and commissions. He is Chairman of the State Board of Control, the State Public Works Board, the State Allocation Board, the State Lands Commission, and the California State Communications Advisory Board.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Department of Finance provides a number of specialized staff services to other agencies of State Government. The specialists who perform these services are grouped in the Executive Office. The director, and, as delegated by him, the deputy director and two assistant directors, assign and co-ordinate their work.

Under the law, the Director of Finance is responsible for approval and execution of many types of contracts, property transactions, and other legal documents. An administrative adviser assists with this function, and provides advice in legal matters involving the department.

T. H. MUGFORD was appointed Director of Finance by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on July 15, 1958. A career man in state service, he began work for the State in January, 1922. In 1928 he joined the staff of the Department of Finance, progressing to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Accounts. In July, 1935, he was appointed Sales Tax Administrator for the Board of Equalization; and in 1943, Governor Warren appointed him Chief of the Division of Accounts and Tax Collections and member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission of the Department of Employment, where he served until August, 1949, when he rejoined the Department of Finance as Chief, Division of Budgets and Accounts. In February, 1955, he was appointed Assistant Director (Budget and Fiscal) and in May, 1956, became Deputy Director. He was born in Amador County, a descendant of pioneers of that area. He attended public schools there, studied accounting with the La Salle Extension University and the San Francisco Institute of Accountancy, and received his certificate as a Certified Public Accountant February 21, 1931. In June, 1927, he married Dr. Irene Knox; they have two children, Carl and Mary. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., Ben Ali Shrine; Sacramento Lions Club; Commonwealth Club; California Society of Certified Public Accountants; and Western Governmental Research Association. He served as state president of the California State Employees' Association in 1940.



T. H. MUGFORD
Director
(Appointed July 15, 1958)

The director is also charged by law with responsibility for investment of certain funds and for approving transactions in securities by designated state agencies. He is assisted in this function by an investment officer. The portfolios supervised consist of over \$1,800,000,000 in bonds, the major ones being the State Employees' and State Teachers' Retirement Systems, Investment Fund, Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund, Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund, and School Land Fund. Transactions in the Fiscal Year 1957-58 numbered over 1,660 and exceeded \$1,877,000,000. Security of investment is basic policy, but maximum return consistent therewith is sought. The income from investments supervised approximates \$48,000,000 annually. Consultative service is rendered on state bond issues and investment matters of other state agencies.

In a similar manner, the Director of Finance assumes responsibility for the conduct of the State's insurance program. This involves the procurement of insurance and public official bonds for the State's protection. He is assisted in this function by an insurance officer. Centralization of this work, including risk analysis, classification and analysis of loss data, recovery of casualty and surety losses, have produced important savings. A significant activity of this function deals with insurance problems relating to state-owned motor vehicles and accident prevention activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICE

The Accounting Section of this office maintains records and accounts on all support and capital outlay appropriations made available for the Department of Finance by the Legislature excepting those appropriations made available to the State Fair, the State Lands Division, and the State Printing Plant. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, approximately \$11,850,000 before rebilling is available for support and \$1,077,000 for capital outlay. Approximately \$4,716,000 of the support expenditures will be rebilled to agencies supported from other appropriations or funds. In addition to accounting for these appropriations, the Accounting Section does the book-keeping on a reimbursable basis for 15 state agencies which are too small to employ full-time accountants.

The records on the working capital fund known as the Purchases Revolving Fund are kept in the Accounting Section. The Purchases Revolving Fund will sell to other state agencies in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, some \$4,850,000 in goods and services comprising stores, automotive services and garaging, radio maintenance and servicing of office machines.

Accounts are also kept on certain allocations made to local governments under various state and federally sponsored programs.

The Personnel Section provides assistance to the operating divisions in such personnel management areas as position classification, salary studies, disciplinary problems and the recruitment and appointment of personnel. The section also maintains a departmental roster, records of employee attendance, and allocates salary expenditures for cost accounting.

AUDITS DIVISION

The Audits Division³ examines and verifies the accounts of every state agency as well as all district and county fairs, after transactions are completed. The purpose is to discover and report any unauthorized, illegal, or irregular expenditures; any financial practices that are unsound; and whether the agencies have faithfully discharged their responsibilities. The reports prepared by this division contain, in addition to accounting tabulations, statements covering the activities of the agencies under examination and findings and comments culminating in recommendations toward correction and improvement.

In addition, the division supervises the examination of the records of all school districts, and makes special audits at the request of the Legislature, the Director of Finance, or other state officials. It also authorizes destruction of records and occasionally renders expert accounting assistance to state agencies on a contract basis.

BUDGET DIVISION

California was the first state to adopt a budgetary procedure in its financial operation, and this State today has one of the most complete and carefully authorized programs of fiscal operation. Responsibility for the preparation of the State Budget is centered in the Budget Division and it is through this agency that the Department of Finance exercises its general supervision of state financial affairs. This division assists the Governor and the Director of Finance in the formulation of basic budget policies. It establishes standards for use in evaluating workloads and accomplishments, and serves as a source of information for the Legislature and the public on matters involving state revenues, expenditures, and other aspects of state fiscal operation.

In advance of each legislative session, every state agency is required to submit to the Department of Finance an itemized estimate of its proposed expenditures and anticipated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year. The Budget Division reviews these expenditure proposals, prepares its recommendations, participates in public hearings on budget requests, incorporates its estimate of state tax receipts, and compiles the budget document which embodies the Governor's recommendations to the Legislature regarding revenue resources and expenditure requirements. After further careful consideration of the detailed budget by the Legislature and final approval of all appropriations, this division executes the authorized financial program through its supervision over the expenditure commitments of the various operating agencies.

Farm activities in state institutions created an agricultural problem which became especially significant during the war. Early in 1946, an agricultural adviser was employed to co-ordinate these institutional activities in order to obtain the best utilization of livestock and farm lands. Advisory services on construction of agricultural facilities are also provided.

In discharging its responsibilities over capital outlay items, the Budget Division has prepared a Five-year Building Program which is revised and

extended annually in the light of population growth and projected needs for such facilities as educational centers, hospitals, correctional institutions, and office buildings. The budget staff screens all projects to insure that each is properly co-ordinated with existing facilities and with the five-year program, particularly with respect to priority, timing, design, type of construction, and cost. The division reviews and approves program requests of responsible agencies and preliminary plans prepared by the Division of Architecture, or under its supervision, prior to approval by the Public Works Board, which authorizes the starting of projects approved by the Legislature; and releases funds appropriated for each project.

Many of the State's expenditures, such as the support of public schools and assistance to the aged, are directly dependent upon the number of people to be served. In determining these costs and in preparing estimates of long-term building needs, the division engages in population research and forecasting. This work was extended by action of the 1957 Legislature to include the estimation of city populations as a basis for the distribution of certain state funds, with the prospect of a substantial savings in local expenditures for special census enumerations.

Forecasts of revenue to be received under the several state tax levies are prepared after a careful analysis of economic conditions and the probable trend of business and income in the State. By constitutional mandate, the Governor is required to recommend sources of additional revenues in the event existing taxes and other resources fail to meet expenditure needs. Assistance in making these recommendations and in estimating receipts from various sources is also provided by the Budget Division.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS DIVISION

Among the numerous functions carried on by the Buildings and Grounds Division is the maintaining and operating of all state-owned buildings under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance, in addition to other privately owned buildings in which the State has rented office space for the several agencies in connection with the various operations involved. Currently it is responsible for maintaining and operating 48 buildings with a total floor space of approximately 5,010,840 square feet, including some sixty acres of grounds in Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In addition, there are a number of other locations both state-owned and leased where the division is called upon from time to time to perform miscellaneous services. This division also operates maintenance shops covering all phases of building maintenance and operation in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento—the main shops being located in the City of Sacramento.

A professional staff in the Space Utilization Section of this division analyzes and determines space requirements including types, amounts, and special facilities; studies space requirements for state agencies for long range building programs and prepares programs for design and construction of state office buildings; co-ordinates space needs, allocates and assigns space to state agencies occupying state buildings; prepares lease exhibit

plans and specifications for construction of new leased facilities and also for alteration and improvement of existing leased office areas.

There is also provided through this division a California State Police service which provides protective service in the various locations set forth above. Additional police service is provided to the Division of Highways, Department of Employment, Department of Motor Vehicles, and other agencies upon request.

The division also has responsibility for an office machine service, an interdepartmental mail service, maintenance of the Governor's Mansion, and the telephone exchanges in state buildings in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

State Communications Advisory Board

The Communications Division and the State Communications Advisory Board were created by the Legislature in 1947 for the purpose of improving and co-ordinating the use of communications facilities owned and operated by the State and its political subdivisions. The board was established as an advisory body.

Membership of the board includes the Director of Finance as chairman, three representatives of law enforcement services from the state, county, and city levels, and three representatives of fire services from state and local levels.

The board performs a number of advisory and co-ordinating functions in the interest of achieving a properly engineered, well-planned, and economical system of communications for public agencies in California, reporting annually its recommendations concerning these facilities to the Governor, the Legislature, and state and local agencies. The Communications Division, functioning under the Director of Finance, provides technical assistance relative to the co-ordination and operation of communications systems used jointly by public agencies in the State, as well as those systems operated by individual state agencies. Arrangement for adequate representation of these agencies before the Federal Communications Commission in matters affecting them is a further responsibility of the division.

An important part of the division's work is to assist in solving engineering and technical problems relating to installation and operation of publicly owned radio, telephone, and teletype systems. The findings and recommendations of the staff are made available both to the board and to the public agencies concerned. The division also provides, on a reimbursable basis, centralized maintenance service for most state agencies utilizing radio equipment.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS DIVISION

From a modest beginning in 1861, when the State Legislature appropriated a total of \$5,300 for the support of eight district agricultural and mechanical society expositions, California fairs and expositions today have developed into a business in which the State participates to the extent of several million dollars annually.

There are, besides the California State Fair and Exposition, 51 agricultural districts formed by legislative action for the purpose of holding fairs, 24 county fairs, and two citrus fairs—all of which receive, or are eligible to receive, financial aid from the State.

Valuation of land and improvements in this statewide fair setup amounts to millions of dollars. Over \$7,000,000 of state funds, derived from the State's percentage of all moneys wagered through pari-mutuel machines at horseracing tracks in California, are allocated annually to these district and county fairs. The purpose of this state financial aid is to encourage an educational program for improvement of methods and standards in agriculture as well as in livestock breeding through competitive showing at fairs. Administration of fair funds is vested in the Director of Finance.

Duties of the division include supervision of the varied activities of these district and county fairs; compilation of a master premium list which is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions; holding an annual school for fair judges; and checking of individual premium lists and budgets. In addition, the division passes on all proposed land purchases as well as permanent improvements on fairgrounds, and makes recommendations to the Director of Finance in connection with the allocation of moneys for purchase or leasing of lands for fair purposes and construction projects.

The fairs are operated as nonprofit enterprises. Any profits accruing are used for support, maintenance, operation, and improvement of facilities.

All-year use of fairgrounds is stressed by the division. Fairgrounds facilities throughout the State are being used during the year for all types of community activities such as recreation, conventions, livestock auctions, and other events of public interest. In several communities fair buildings are used as classrooms because of the shortage of school facilities.

LOCAL ALLOCATION DIVISION

State Allocation Board

The Local Allocation Division comprises the technical staff of the Director of Finance for the purpose of administering several programs of financial assistance to local governmental agencies for the preparation of plans and construction of public works projects, primarily for elementary and secondary schools. These programs generally provide for a preliminary review and analysis of applications for state funds by the division, to determine that the eligibility requirements have been met. Applications are submitted to the State Allocation Board for approval and allocation of funds.

The board consists of the Director of Finance as chairman, the Director of Public Works, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two Senators, and two Assemblymen.

Since 1943, over \$840,000,000 has been made available for local assistance programs administered by the Local Allocation Division. Of this total, \$720,000,000 was made available by the Legislature and by state bond issues, approved by the voters in 1949, 1952, 1954, and 1956 to provide funds to school districts for construction of needed school facilities. This program, the most comprehensive the division administers, is designed to

alleviate the critical shortage of classroom space resulting from the unprecedented increase in school population in recent years, and the inability of many school districts to finance an adequate building program. Approximately \$701,000,000 had been allocated by the end of June, 1958, for school construction.

All of the remaining \$120,000,000—except for a few small unused balances of local agencies which were returned to the General Fund—had been allocated by the end of June, 1958, for programs such as civilian defense; postwar planning and acquisition of sites and construction of certain postwar public works projects for local governmental agencies; housing for veterans and farmers; and educational facilities for cerebral palsied children. The programs of allocations for planning and construction of postwar public works projects require that local agencies finance one-half of the cost involved, and were designed to aid in sustaining a high level of employment during the postwar period.

LOCAL PLANNING OFFICE

Local Planning Advisory Committee

The Local Planning Advisory Committee, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, was established and certain powers and duties relating to state and local planning were assigned to the Department of Finance by the 1956 Special Session of the Legislature. A Local Planning Office was created in the Department of Finance and staffed on October 8, 1956. Additional functions were assigned the department and committee by the Legislature during its 1957 Session.

The primary function of the Local Planning Office is to provide planning assistance to local agencies. The creation of the Local Planning Advisory Committee and the Local Planning Office has enabled California cities of under 25,000 population as of 1950 to participate in the urban planning assistance grant program provided by Section 701 of the Federal Housing Act of 1954, under which the Federal Government pays one-half the cost of planning work accomplished. In California, the municipality for whom the work is done pays the balance of the cost. Planning grants totalling \$334,328 had been approved through June, 1958. Although the actual planning work is accomplished by planning consultants as chosen by the cities, responsibility for the proper utilization of the federal grant rests with the State.

In addition to the administration of the planning assistance program, the Local Planning Office has begun the organization of a planning library and information service. Carefully co-ordinated with other facilities of this nature that have been serving planning agencies throughout the State, this service will be of aid to all local planning agencies in the carrying out of their responsibilities.

ORGANIZATION AND COST CONTROL DIVISION

The Organization and Cost Control Division is the State's central management research group. Management research was established as a function of the director's office in 1942, and became the responsibility of the

Management Analysis Section of the Budget Division in 1949. The Organization and Cost Control Division, when created by the Legislature in 1955, superseded the Management Analysis Section.

This division provides consultation services on management problems and makes studies of organization, procedures, administrative policy, records management, and accounting systems, as requested by any state agency or on its own initiative. Results of its surveys are usually submitted to the requesting agency as a written report with recommendations for improvements. Over one hundred surveys are made annually to find better ways to do the government's work.

In the field of accounting, the division prescribes the State's uniform accounting system based on studies of methods and procedures ranging from relatively simple accounting systems applications to large and complex automated data processing systems.

The division prepares and maintains the *State Administrative Manual* which serves as a reference source for policies, procedures, regulations, and information on management responsibilities.

It exercises the approval powers of the Department of Finance to fix and adjust salaries and establish class titles for certain positions exempt from the Civil Service System.

Some of its staff are assigned full time under contract to other state agencies to provide them management research and advisory services.

The staff of the Merit Award Board is also a part of this division. Employees' suggestions received by the board are processed for evaluation. Awards are given to employees for suggestions that are adopted.

PRINTING DIVISION

Through its Printing Division, the State owns and operates one of the largest and most modern printing plants west of Chicago.

The history of state printing in California began in January, 1850, when the First California Legislature created the Office of State Printer, setting its term at two years, and providing that it be filled and controlled by the Legislature.

Legislation providing for the establishment of the California State Printing Office was enacted in 1872. The Office of State Printer was changed to Superintendent of State Printing, appointed by the Governor. The State Printing Office was made an entirely self-supporting institution in 1899. Its employees were placed under civil service, and the old system of political patronage discarded in 1913. It was set up as a Division of State Printing under the Board of Control in the Department of Finance in 1921. When the Director of Finance succeeded to most of the duties of the board in 1927, it was continued as a division in the Department of Finance.

Prior to 1875, actual printing was done by private concerns, with the State Printer acting as purchasing agent.

In 1903, the present system of leasing plates for textbooks from private publishers was initiated, and in 1912, the constitutional amendment providing for the free distribution of textbooks was adopted. The 1955-56

textbook requirement embraced some 76 titles, involving a production of 10,813,000 copies, more than ten times the number printed in 1926. On the basis of the estimated enrollment in the elementary schools in 1960, an annual production requirement of 14,000,000 copies is in prospect. Savings by state production are presently in excess of \$3,000,000 annually.

The continued growth of the State and the consequent greater demand for textbook production dictated the necessity of the construction of a proper industrial building for the Printing Plant. In 1948, a 16-acre site on railroad trackage was secured, located at Seventh Street and Richards Boulevard, about a mile and a half northwest of the State Capitol. Construction started in 1952, but delays held back the completion of the new quarters until June, 1954, when occupancy was made.

The building area consists of some 234,000 square feet on one level, with railroad spur track being depressed to put car floor level at same elevation as plant floor. Off-street parking is provided for employees' automobiles. Departments have been arranged so that production moves in an orderly fashion without necessity of back-tracking or rehandling. All warehousing is integrated with the manufacturing operations. Construction funds for 80,000 square feet additional warehousing for use of the Printing Division and textbook shipping warehouse were provided in the 1957-58 Budget Act, and this space should be available for use in 1960.

No legislative appropriation is made for the support of the Printing Division. All work is billed at the cost of production to the proper department or agency. Total sales by the plant must equal the expenditures for labor and materials. These labor and material costs are currently averaging \$8,000,000 per year. Approximately 650 employees are employed on the normal two-shift operation. During general legislative sessions, approximately 60 extra employees are added to the Composing Room staff to take care of the extra work involved.

A Duplicating Unit consisting of five multilith machines and two mimeograph machines was set up in 1953 to render this type of service to state agencies. This unit also has an automatic gathering machine for assembling reports, and does simple office punching and stitching work. This unit is housed separately from the Printing Plant Building.

A Documents Section which handles the sales of state documents and the distribution of required items under the Library Distribution Act operates under the jurisdiction of the Printing Division.

The Legislative Bill Room, located in the State Capitol, to service the Legislature, is also administered by the State Printer.

PROPERTY ACQUISITION DIVISION State Public Works Board

The Property Acquisition Division is responsible for various real estate procurement, management, and disposal activities of the Department of Finance. It also functions as the overall secretariat of the Public Works Board of which the Director of Finance is chairman. Other members of

the board are the Director of Public Works and the Real Estate Commissioner. Two Senators and two Assemblymen sit with the board as legislative advisers.

The State Public Works Board was established by statute in 1946 to have responsibility for approving plans, allocating funds, and determining the timing of major construction projects of all state agencies. This program includes construction of major facilities at the State's schools, hospitals, correctional facilities, and new state office buildings in the larger communities. Through its plan approval control, the Public Works Board endeavors to secure maximum efficiency and economy in the orderly carrying out of the State's construction program. Since its creation, the board has approved construction projects with a total value of approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars.

The Public Works Board also is responsible for the selection and acquisition of properties needed for location of new state facilities or expansion of existing institutional or office building facilities. Funded land purchase projects pending in July, 1958, totalled approximately \$18,000,000. The staff of the Property Acquisition Division functions as the administrative unit of the board in this field. It makes investigations of proposed sites, and secures technical reports, appraisals and title information. After a site has been selected and its purchase authorized, the staff works with the office of the Attorney General and the property negotiating unit of the Division of Highways in carrying the purchase procedures through to completion.

The Property Acquisition Division's real estate responsibilities include a number of functions in which authority is vested directly in the Department of Finance. The procuring, approving, and servicing of all state leases of privately owned office and other space fall in this category. Leases now in effect cover approximately 1,200 separate locations. For these the State of California presently pays an annual rental of approximately five million dollars.

Properties acquired by the State in anticipation of later building activity are managed by the division. When such property is needed for a construction project, the unit arranges for termination of tenancies and for the sale by bid or auction of improvements on the site.

The division also is responsible for implementing the surplus real property disposal program. State-owned properties no longer needed are reported to the Legislature, and when authority to sell them has been obtained, the division supervises their sale and return to local tax rolls.

PURCHASING DIVISION

California was one of the first states to adopt a system of centralized purchases. The law creating a State Purchasing Department was enacted in 1915 and, under its provisions, the State Purchasing Agent was given sole authority to contract for and purchase the supplies for every state department, commission, board, institution, and official, with the exception of the State University.

In 1921, a reorganization act consolidated the Purchasing Department with the Department of Finance, and the employees were placed under classified civil service.

At the present time, the Purchasing Division in the State Department of Finance is required to purchase for all state departments and institutions in California, including 16 state hospitals, 9 prisons, 11 correctional schools, 12 state colleges, numerous special schools, and the Department of Public Works. Only the University of California is excepted.

The work of the division has grown steadily, and the variety of purchases includes almost everything in the catalogs. For the 1957-58 Fiscal Year, purchases supervised by the division amounted to over \$88,000,000, of which over \$74,500,000 represented more than 124,000 direct purchases by the division. The remaining \$13,500,000 was accomplished by almost 280,000 subpurchase orders placed directly by departments under general supervision by the division.

Bids are requested from dealers, jobbers, and manufacturers who are engaged in the various lines of business, and award is made to the lowest responsible bidder meeting minimum specifications, taking into consideration price, quality and fitness.

A program of quality control and standardization has been developed for materials purchased by the State which has permitted negotiation of contracts for many commodities purchased in quantity. Service to the many departments and institutions has been further improved by delegating authority to place direct orders for limited amounts, noncompetitive items, and emergency supplies, in addition to contract items.

Specifications are prepared and deliveries are carefully checked on all foodstuffs purchased for the inmates at the state hospitals. Meats and vegetables are inspected by federal and state inspectors to insure proper quality. Other foods are tested at the Pure Food and Drug Laboratory at the University of California to see that specifications are met.

Items purchased for the Division of Highways under standard specifications are checked at the Testing and Research Laboratory of the Division of Highways at Sacramento. Similar materials for other state agencies are also tested by this laboratory.

Warehouses are maintained in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, from which supplies are shipped to the various agencies of the State. These supplies are purchased in large quantities at advantageous times, thus assuring prompt deliveries of stocks when needed, and also giving the department the benefit of large wholesale purchases.

A further activity of the division concerns management of state-owned automobiles. Control is exercised over type and number of automobiles purchased, and the use of state garage and parking facilities. Reports are received to assure state automobiles are used only for official business purposes. Permits to use privately owned automobiles on state business are issued by the division.

A traffic management office, created by the Legislature in 1949, is established in this division to develop and conduct a central traffic manage-

ment program to effect economies and efficiencies in the movement of state freight. It provides technical guidance and staff services to state agencies on transportation matters and furnishes traffic management data, advice, analyses and other technical guidance to these agencies for use in the development and operation of all phases of state supply management.

Savings are accomplished through the negotiations of lower freight rates, better routing of freight traffic, and technical review of freight bills.

STATE LANDS DIVISION

State Lands Commission

The State Lands Commission, consisting of the Director of Finance, the State Controller, and the Lieutenant Governor, was created in 1938, and succeeded to all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the State Lands Division which had been established in 1929 in the Department of Finance. The State Lands Commission administers all of its functions through the State Lands Division, and is the direct successor in interest to the former offices of the Surveyor General, the Register of the State Land Office, and the State Lands Office established by the original State Constitution, which carried the official history, records, and files of the State Lands Commission back to the inception of California State Government.

Jurisdiction over all state-owned public lands, either sovereign or proprietary, is vested in the State Lands Commission. These classifications of sovereign and proprietary include all lands beneath navigable waters in 1850, tidelands, and submerged lands, as well as the grants by the Federal Government of swamp and overflowed lands, school lands, and similar grants and acquisitions.

Activities in the administration of state lands have increased tremendously in scope and value with passing time, ranging from the original activity of selling and leasing public domain lands to the present expanded duties which include, in addition, oil, gas, mineral, grazing, agricultural, commercial, and recreational leases and leasing for the use and occupancy of swamp, overflowed, marsh, tide, and submerged lands. Rents, royalties, and other fees collected from these activities approximated \$41,000,000 for the 1956-1957 Fiscal Year. The State Lands Commission has jurisdiction over more than three million acres of tide and submerged lands and approximately six hundred thousand acres of school land.

Title and boundary disputes, correction of surveys covering some of the earlier land sales, and the location of the ordinary high water mark of the Pacific Ocean and all tidal waters including bays as the boundary between state lands and the uplands are also administered by the State Lands Commission. Further, the commission is responsible for surveys required by law of tideland grants made from time to time by the Legislature to cities, counties, and other units of local government.

The headquarters of the State Lands Commission and the State Lands Division were transferred to Los Angeles in 1938 to permit more efficient administration of the increasingly important functions involved in the production of oil and gas from state lands.

Operations in individual oil and gas fields are now supervised through field offices located at Huntington Beach, Santa Barbara, Rio Vista, and Long Beach. These offices are concerned with fields at Huntington Beach, and Seal Beach; Elwood, Capitan, Rincon, Round Mountain, Summerland, Montalvo, and Coal Oil Point; Rio Vista, River Island, McDonald Island, Thornton, and Kirby Hills. Through its Long Beach Office the commission represents the State's interests in the Long Beach tideland oil development and in the remedial work relating to subsidence.

Land sales and exchange activities are recorded in the Sacramento branch office where original title records for the proprietary lands acquired through grant have been maintained since 1850. This office also maintains indices of lands held by the State for its own use, and those lands within the State over which jurisdiction has been granted to the United States.

The State Lands Commission is the agency authorized to represent the State in all contests and disputes relating to public lands. It also processes applications for the acquisition by the United States of jurisdiction over lands within the State, pursuant to Section 126, Government Code.

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Room 5066, State Capitol
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(General Services)
Room 5100, State Capitol
Louis J. Heinzer, Administrative Adviser
Room 5013, State Capitol
J. F. Brady, Insurance Officer
Room 5128, State Capitol
Rene L. Rothschild, Investment Officer
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Chairman
John Balma, Sheriff, Shasta County
DeWitt Nelson, Director, Department
of Natural Resources
Bernard R. Caldwell, Commissioner,
California Highway Patrol
William J. Taylor, Fire Chief,
Burbank
Keith E. Klinger, Chief Engineer, Los
Angeles County Fire Department
James V. Hicks, Chief of Police, City
of Sacramento
Preston D. Allen, Secretary

Communications Division

Preston D. Allen, Chief
Room 506, 631 J Street, Sacramento

State Allocation Board

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C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public
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Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of
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Nelson S. Dilworth, State Senator
Harold T. Johnson, State Senator
Donald D. Doyle, State Assemblyman
William A. Munnell, State
Assemblyman
Secretary and Executive Officer:
Herbert H. Jaqueth

Local Allocation Division

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Sacramento

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Planning Commission, Chairman
Lester L. Lev, Member, Fullerton City
Planning Commission
Frank S. Skillman, San Mateo County
Planning Director
John L. Stevenson, Fremont
Richard Rathfon, Sacramento City
Planning Director
Dr. C. C. Trillingham, Los Angeles
County Superintendent of Schools
Frank A. Gibson, Member, Board of
Supervisors of San Diego County

Local Planning Office

Elton R. Andrews, Local Planning
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Chairman
C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public
Works
Fred W. Griesinger, Real Estate
Commissioner

*State Public Works Board—Continued**Legislative Representatives:*

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Harold T. Johnson, State Senator
L. H. Lincoln, State Assemblyman
A. I. Stewart, State Assemblyman

Administrative Secretary:

H. C. Vincent, Jr.

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Purchasing Division

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State Lands Commission

T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance
Chairman
Harold J. Powers, Lieutenant
Governor
Robert C. Kirkwood, State Controller
F. J. Hortig, Executive Officer

State Lands Division

F. J. Hortig, Executive Officer
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Branch Offices

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Santa Barbara
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1700 Ocean Blvd.,
Huntington Beach
236 East Third Street, Long Beach

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Department of Fish and Game (formerly a division of the Department of Natural Resources) was established as a department by the Charles Brown Reorganization Act of the 1951 Legislature, and came into official existence on September 22, 1951. Seth Gordon was appointed the first director of the department.

The department moved its state headquarters from San Francisco to Sacramento on March 1, 1953.

As in the past, general policies and regulations pertaining to fish and game matters in California continue to be set by the Fish and Game Commission, a five-man body appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms.

Responsibility for administering the state fish and game laws and the policies and regulations of the Fish and Game Commission has been placed in the hands of the director, also appointed by the Governor.

The change-over came as a result of several exhaustive studies of the organizational structure of the old Division of Fish and Game—among them the Reports of the Senate Interim Committee of 1949 and 1951 on Fish and Game.

The department continues to be self-supporting, and gets none of its income from the State's General Fund, except for special appropriations

SETH GORDON was born in Richfield, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1890. Attended New Bloomfield Academy; Pennsylvania Business College. Married Dora Belle Silverthorn January 29, 1910; two children: Major Seth Gordon, Jr.; and Mrs. John M. Stephenson. Wildlife administrator, conservation consultant, and writer since 1913. Began conservation career in 1913, as a game protector in Pennsylvania; and by 1919, had become administrative head of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Resigned, 1926, to become Conservation Director, Izaak Walton League. Elected President, American Game Association, 1931. Founder, 1935, and first administrative head, American Wildlife Institute (now the American Wildlife Foundation and Wildlife Management Institute). Returned to Pennsylvania Game Commission as Executive Director, 1936; retired, 1948, to become Consultant, California Wildlife Conservation Board. Appointed Director of Fish and Game, September 22, 1951, by Governor Warren, to reorganize the then newly created department; continued by Governor Goodwin Knight in 1953. Past President, International Assn. Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners. Member, numerous conservation and civic groups; Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; American Fisheries Society (Past President); Wilderness Club, Philadelphia (honorary); Wildlife Society of America. Honorary Director, National Rifle Assn. of America. Vice President, North American Wildlife Foundation. Honorary degree, Doctor of Science, October 2, 1953, from University of Michigan.



SETH GORDON
Director

made to the Wildlife Restoration Fund (see "Wildlife Conservation Board" *below*). The department's operations are wholly supported by the sale of angling and hunting licenses, commercial fishing licenses and taxes, deer and pheasant tags, and other special licenses and permits, and from the State's 50 percent share of the fines levied for violations of the fish and game laws.

Given legislative approval in March, 1952, the new department launched a complete revamping program, to create a line and staff organization. The plan made two major changes in departmental structure shortly thereafter and in 1957 the third major change was made. These were the changes:

1. Five fish and game regions were created for decentralized control of operations and administration. Regional headquarters are located in Redding, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and Los Angeles. Staff headquarters are at Sacramento. Each region is headed by a regional manager who is directly responsible for administering all phases of the department's activities at the regional level except statewide research projects.

2. Four former Bureaus (Game Management, Inland Fisheries, Marine Fisheries, and Wildlife Protection) were redesignated as branches. The bureau chiefs assumed the status of staff advisers to the Director of Fish and Game, and except for the Chief, Marine Fisheries Branch, they relinquished direct control of field personnel and projects in their respective fields of activity. The fifth bureau, the Bureau of Licenses, was abolished as such and was made a function under the newly created post of administrative deputy.

3. In recognition of the fact that its activities related largely to research on a statewide basis, the Marine Fisheries Branch was left virtually unchanged during the reorganization period shortly after 1952. But after a detailed study by the Department of Finance's administrative analysts, representatives of the Personnel Board, the Department of Fish and Game Personnel Section and the Director of Fish and Game and his staff, the final reorganization form took shape in June, 1957. The Marine Fisheries Branch was renamed Marine Resources Branch to reflect more properly the broader scope of responsibilities of the Department. The field activities were designated Marine Resources Operations. All responsibilities of the old branch were assigned either according to operations or headquarters areas.

Heading up Marine Resources Operations is a marine resources manager with responsibility to administer the Department's marine resources investigations, to formulate, receive and recommend proposals for carrying out marine research surveys and investigations, and to direct and co-ordinate the internal facilities of the marine resources operations, in order to maintain maximum performance and support of all of the activities. His staff includes a business service officer, a bio-statistical supervisor, a port captain in charge of all vessel operations, and two supervisors of investigations, one stationed at Stanford and the other at Terminal Island.

At Sacramento headquarters, the Marine Resources Branch assists the director in all matters pertaining to marine resources, including recommendations on legislation, management, regulations and policy; also as liaison

between the branch and other agencies. Program co-ordination is carried out under the Chief of the Marine Resources Branch through advice and counsel to the director, and deputy director in regard to legislation, regulations, programs, and investigations involving the commercial and marine sport fisheries.

The marine resources chief represents the department and the State on international commissions, interstate commissions, and on many technical and advisory committees throughout the State of California.

The State's commercial fishing industry is the largest in the United States; the wholesale value of its commercial fishery products is about 200 million dollars a year. Ocean sportsfishing is also a big industry, with more than a half million angler days registered annually by the public party boats alone.

The information needed by the Legislature and the Fish and Game Commission for wise regulation of the ocean commercial and sportsfishing industries is obtained by the Department at its marine laboratories at Terminal Island, Stanford University, Pacific Grove and Eureka, and through the use of its three research vessels and several small boats. Some of the findings have led to laws or regulations on the minimum mesh size for otter trawl nets, the setting aside of waters within three miles of the coast as nursery grounds for bottomfish species, minimum size limits and seasons for commercial salmon fishing, increase in protection for the nearly vanished sardine, and protection of salmon spawning areas. Through its research the branch has also laid the groundwork for California's new shrimp fishery, promoted the reviving oyster industry, and explored new and productive waters for the tuna fishermen. Kelp bass, surf fish, yellow-tail and rockfish, among others, have been given protection under equitable regulations. The major sports species are under continuing investigation designed to provide the facts to insure their maximum utilization.

Departmentwide, under the new organization structure, the director is assisted in administration by the deputy director, the administrative deputy, and the conservation education director.

The administrative deputy acts as business adviser to the director and is in charge of the business management services of the department, which include all the budgetary, accounting, purchasing, and personnel functions, licensing, and engineering.

The conservation education director is in charge of the conservation education, public information, and hunter safety training programs.

The deputy director supervises line operations, with the guidance of the advisory staff of branch chiefs.

Reporting directly to the deputy director are the five regional managers and the Marine Resources Operations manager. Each regional manager has under him a game management supervisor, an inland fisheries supervisor, a business services officer, and a wildlife protection (law enforcement) supervisor, who have charge of field work in their respective phases of fish and game activity. The two most populous regions, centered in San Francisco and Los Angeles, also have information officers.

The Inland Fisheries Branch is responsible for planning and generally co-ordinating inland fisheries programs designed to provide the best possible fishing for California's freshwater anglers.

Trout production and management takes about 40 percent of the State's \$4,375,000 income from angling license sales. By 1958, the State had 17 hatcheries in operation. Working at full capacity, these plants can produce better than 8 million catchable-sized trout, almost 12 million fingerlings for stocking in lakes and streams throughout the State, and 6 million silver, kokanee and king salmon fingerlings.

Other inland fisheries activities include fishway construction and maintenance, stream barrier removal, fish planting and rescue, chemical treatment of waters for the removal of undesirable fish; and research into various aspects of the management of trout, striped bass, black bass, catfish, and other game fish. Dingell-Johnson Act federal-aid funds, derived from the federal tax on fishing tackle, help in the financing of a number of these projects.

The water projects co-ordinator keeps close check on all the many proposals of private and governmental agencies for the use of California's water resources, to insure maximum protection for fish and wildlife. Particular attention is also given to pollution problems, which have multiplied with the expansion of the State's industry and population.

The Game Management Branch plans and co-ordinates programs for the conservation and wise harvesting of California's many game birds and mammals. The work includes field and statistical research on California's deer herds, waterfowl, pheasants, and other wildlife. Much of the work is carried out with the help of Pittman-Robertson federal-aid funds, which come from the federal tax on arms and ammunition.

Game management personnel in the various regions carry out the management program for game species. This includes keeping records of population trends, submitting recommendations for seasons and bag limits, managing special hunts, determining the need for habitat development and carrying out habitat development programs, surveying and constructing access roads to improve hunting opportunities and presenting department programs to the public at the local level. They also manage seven state-owned waterfowl management areas, which provide public shooting grounds, as well as feeding and resting places for the State's duck and geese, and also provide some pheasant shooting.

Pheasants are raised for stocking on 10 game farms. A co-operative pheasant hunting program, involving over 115,000 acres, is conducted during the annual pheasant season, with the participation of private landowners, to give the unattached pheasant hunter a place to shoot.

More than 2,000 quail guzzlers (underground drinking tanks) have been installed in semiarid parts of the State, and brush has been cleared away to improve range and habitat for both big game and upland game in many areas.

The Wildlife Protection Branch co-ordinates law enforcement and related activities throughout the State. In the five regions, over 235 wardens and

other personnel spend over half a million hours each year patrolling 158,000 square miles of land, including 25,000 miles of streams and 8,000 lakes and reservoirs. Its marine patrol officers are responsible for law enforcement along 1,200 miles of coastline. The branch maintains three airplanes and over 250 vehicles, most of which are equipped with two-way radio. Some of its 13 patrol boats are equipped with radar as well.

MARINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Marine Research Committee was authorized by the 1947 Session of the Legislature. It was established to aid research in the development of the commercial fisheries of California.

When the State's leading commercial fishery—the sardine—suffered a serious decline in 1946, the industry became alarmed. Realizing that the reasons for collapse and methods for rehabilitation required research beyond the financial means of the agencies then participating in such work, the members of the fishing industry supported legislation to establish the Marine Research Committee and to provide for an additional tax on sardine landings to finance essential research work. The 1952 and 1953 Sessions of the Legislature doubled this special tax, and added anchovies, jack mackerel, Pacific mackerel, herring, and squid to the list of taxable species.

As constituted, the Marine Research Committee acts principally as a coordinating body for the several agencies co-operating in sardine research: California Department of Fish and Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of California (The Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Stanford University (Hopkins Marine Station), and the California Academy of Sciences. The Marine Research Committee conducts no research of its own, and does not maintain a separate staff. Its funds are apportioned to the several co-operating agencies to enable them to do their work better and to take on additional work that they would otherwise be unable to perform.

The Marine Research Committee has a technical committee composed of the research directors of the five agencies. Under the auspices of the Marine Research Committee this committee meets at frequent intervals to correlate the program. The Marine Research Committee meets several times a year with the technicians to review and advise. Research results are disseminated in annual progress reports.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BOARD

The Wildlife Conservation Board is composed of the President of the Fish and Game Commission, the Director of the Department of Fish and Game, and the Director of Finance. Three Members of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, and three Members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker, meet with the board and participate in its activities. The chairman of the board is elected by the board members.

The board was created by legislative act in 1947 to furnish capital funds to acquire the necessary property to carry out the program envisioned by the "Wildlife Conservation Act of 1947" which provided (1) for a recreational program for California, (2) for the acquisition and construction of

lands and facilities for the propagation and conservation of fish and wildlife, and (3) for the maintenance and operation of the property and facilities so acquired.

Funds for the board's operations are provided from the Wildlife Restoration Fund, also created in 1947. Into this fund was paid three million dollars annually for three years from the license fees the State receives from horse racing meetings. An additional three million dollars was appropriated by the Legislature in 1951, to become available each fiscal year thereafter at the rate of one million dollars annually, through 1953-1954.

The 1955 Legislature approved a recurring annual appropriation of \$750,000. The first amount became available July 1, 1955.

The "Wildlife Conservation Act of 1947" declares that the preservation, protection, and restoration of wildlife within the State of California is an inseparable part of providing adequate recreation for the people of the State in the interest of public welfare. It states that it shall be the policy of the State to acquire and restore to the highest possible level and maintain in a state of high productivity those areas that can be most successfully used to sustain fish and wildlife and which will provide adequate and suitable recreation.

The board may authorize the acquisition of land, rights in land, water, or water rights needed to carry out the purposes for which the board was created. The board may authorize acquisition by either the Fish and Game Commission or the State Public Works Board. However, only the latter group can take property by eminent domain. The board may also authorize the Fish and Game Department to build whatever facilities are suitable on the land acquired.

The duties of the board include the investigation, study, and determination of areas within the State which are most essential and suitable for wildlife production and preservation and that will provide suitable recreation. The board shall decide what lands within the State are suitable for game propagation, game refuges, bird refuges, waterfowl refuges, game farms, fish hatcheries, and game management areas, and what streams and lakes are suitable for, or can be made suitable for, fishing and hunting. The board shall also find out what lands are suitable for providing cover for the propagation and rearing in a wild state of waterfowl, shore birds, and upland birds, and the possibilities of acquiring easements on such lands to provide this cover.

As of July 1, 1957, a total of \$13,168,077 had been allocated for 87 Wildlife Conservation Board projects. The total allocations to various classifications of projects were as follows:

Fish hatchery and stocking projects (19).....	\$4,300,854
Warmwater and other fish projects (19).....	1,607,400
Flow maintenance and stream improvement projects (12).....	675,465
Screen and ladder projects (14).....	304,240
State game farm projects (4).....	105,644
Other upland game projects (4).....	416,530
Waterfowl management projects (8).....	5,294,660
General projects (7).....	463,284
Total (87 projects)	<u>\$13,168,077</u>

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T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance
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Seth Gordon, Director
Department of Fish and Game

Joint Interim Committee Members

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Member of the Senate
Shoshone

Hon. William J. Beard
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Hon. Ed. C. Johnson
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Puate

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Member of the Assembly
Rumsey

Hon. Frank P. Belotti
Member of the Assembly
P.O. Box 1025
Eureka

Wildlife Projects Co-ordinator

E. E. Horn
Wildlife Conservation Board

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

The California Highway Patrol is charged with the enforcement of the California Vehicle Code and all laws governing the operation of vehicles upon the public highways. Its primary mission is to protect the motorist and further his safety.

No small task, considering that California has approximately 7,500,000 vehicles—11 percent of the Nation's automotive population, and many more than any other state. Adding to the problems of enforcement and regulation are hundreds of thousands of out-of-state vehicles entering California each year. In 1957, motor vehicles in California were driven the astronomical total of 63 billion miles! California has been aptly termed "the motoring ground of the Nation."

The evolution of the Highway Patrol is interesting and parallels the amazing growth of motor transportation in California.

Prior to 1923, laws governing the operation of motor vehicles were enforced on country roads by county patrols, and in cities by municipal police. This was unsatisfactory because there was no uniformity of regulation and no program for state control.

A series of court decisions in 1923 and 1924 left the counties without power to appoint traffic officers. Thereafter, they were named by the Chief of the Division of Motor Vehicles from lists of eligible persons submitted by county boards of supervisors.

BERNARD R. CALDWELL, a native of Arkansas, entered police work with the Los Angeles City Police Department September 1, 1925. Progressing through the ranks, he became a sergeant, 1928; a lieutenant, 1931; and a captain, 1936. In traffic work since 1933, with the exception of 1936, when he was commander of communications division. In 1937, he received a fellowship to Northwestern University Traffic Institute. After completing training, he became Acting Director, Los Angeles Police Traffic Bureau. Appointed an inspector, 1940; and deputy chief, 1941. During his tenure as deputy chief and commanding the traffic bureau, the City of Los Angeles, formerly known as the most dangerous in the Country, won 27 national safety awards, including those for fatality reduction, traffic law enforcement, traffic education, traffic records, and traffic engineering. Appointed Commissioner of California Highway Patrol March, 1953. Member of the Executive Committee, Chairman of the Traffic Committee, International Association Chiefs of Police; member at large, National Safety Council; member of the executive committee; Chairman of the Motor Vehicle Legislative Committee, California State Peace Officers Association; member, Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association, National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, American Association Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the State Communications Advisory Board.



BERNARD R. CALDWELL
Commissioner

That system also proved unsatisfactory, because it permitted division of control between the State and counties and eliminated any possibility of uniform traffic law enforcement policies.

The California Highway Patrol was created by the State Legislature in 1929. Successive amendments to the law had eliminated county control, and a statewide system of traffic law enforcement was provided. In 1935, the patrol became the Division of Enforcement of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and in 1947, by legislative edict, it became the Department of California Highway Patrol.

Eugene W. Biscailuz, now Sheriff of Los Angeles County, was the first head of the Highway Patrol. His title was superintendent, and he assumed office in 1929. E. Raymond Cato, who succeeded Biscailuz in 1931, was named the first chief of the patrol.

When the patrol became a separate department, Clifford E. Peterson was named by the then Governor of California, Earl Warren, as the first commissioner.

Bernard R. Caldwell, then Deputy Chief in charge of the Traffic Bureau of the Los Angeles City Police Department, was appointed by the then Governor of California, Earl Warren, in March, 1953, to fill the vacancy created by the untimely death of Commissioner Peterson on February 10, 1953.

In 1929, the patrol had 280 members. Motor equipment consisted of approximately 80 cars, mostly roadsters, and some 225 motorcycles. Today, the department is manned by 2,307 uniformed members and 692 administrative and clerical employees.

Present equipment includes 912 radio-equipped patrol cars and commercial panel trucks and 404 motorcycles. Radio and teletype play an important part in carrying out the enforcement activities of the patrol throughout the State. The patrol now owns and operates its own network of 100 FM stations and 8 AM stations. Radio-telegraph and teletype facilities operated by the patrol maintain contact with law enforcement agencies in every state in the Nation.

Headquarters of the patrol are maintained in Sacramento. There, under Commissioner Caldwell, the work of the department is grouped into three major divisions—Administrative, Field Operations, and Technical Services. The Administrative and Technical Services Divisions operate under the supervision of the administrative officer and a divisional commanding officer. The Field Operations Division is headed by the assistant commissioner.

To facilitate the work of the patrol, the State is divided into a group of three geographic units known as zones; each with a supervising inspector in charge. The zones are divided into districts supervised by inspectors, and each district is further subdivided into areas, each commanded by a captain or a lieutenant.

The Highway Patrol operates chiefly in unincorporated territories, municipal police accepting responsibility for enforcement of traffic laws within cities. However, an officer of the Highway Patrol may make an arrest on any street or highway in the State.

Traffic officers live in the areas in which they are assigned. Besides patrolling the highways for the enforcement of traffic laws, they are equipped to assist motorists in any emergency, to render first aid, and to give information and guidance on touring problems. They have limited powers of peace officers and co-operate with all law enforcement agencies.

Highway patrolmen are carefully selected from civil service eligible lists created by competitive examinations. They undergo rigid physical and mental tests as part of their entrance examinations, and must submit to a personal appraisal of their fitness before a board of examiners.

After his acceptance, the recruit undergoes an intensive training period at the Patrol Academy maintained for both recruit and in-service training.

With motor vehicle registration in California mounting annually, the Highway Patrol will continue its efforts to reduce the traffic toll to the fullest extent of its limited manpower. The public can assist in making the highways safe by driving carefully and obeying the traffic laws.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

This division provides the necessary machinery for the smooth and efficient administration of the California Highway Patrol. Under the overall supervision of the administrative officer, its primary responsibility is to insure that the department lives within the appropriations approved by the Legislature.

In order to allocate the myriad services and functions of a separate state department, the division is subdivided into seven sections.

The Accounting Section, under the supervision of the accounting officer, provides budgetary and fiscal control, including preparation of the budget.

The Personnel Section, supervised by the personnel officer, provides personnel administration, the processing of personnel transactions, and the maintenance of personnel records.

The Office Services Section, supervised by the records officer, is responsible for the various office services, including the maintenance of central files, mail and messenger service, and duplicating service.

The Facilities Section, supervised by the facilities officer, leases office facilities and provides and leases radio facilities as required.

The Motor Transport Section, supervised by the motor transport officer, is responsible for the securing, equipping, and maintenance of automotive equipment.

The Equipment Section, supervised by the equipment officer, is responsible for the accounting of all state equipment, owned or under the control of the department, exclusive of motor vehicles.

Stores Section, supervised by the supply officer, is responsible for the ordering, disbursing, and inventory of all supplies.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

This division is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol. In accordance with the policies established by the commissioner, the division is responsible for the efficient operation of the department in the field.

For efficient and proper administration, the State is divided into three geographic zones, each under the command of a supervising inspector. The zones are divided into districts. Each district, of which there are 15 throughout the State, is commanded by an inspector. The districts are further divided into areas of various sizes according to community needs. Each area is under the command of a captain or lieutenant.

The Field Operations Division primarily enforces laws regulating the use of vehicles, maintains preventive patrol of the highways, regulates and controls traffic movements, and investigates traffic accidents.

It supervises field office operations and clerical and communications personnel in the field. Another responsibility is making field reports of an administrative and analytical nature involving accidents and activity in enforcement practices.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Technical Services Division is under the command of a supervising inspector who operates under the direct supervision and control of the commissioner. This division is responsible for the many technical staff functions in connection with the efficient operation of the California Highway Patrol.

The division is divided into two bureaus and five sections, plus a communications co-ordinator. The functions of the various sections are as follows:

The Operations Section includes the public counter, radio, radiotelegraph, teletype, and the civil defense warning system.

A communications co-ordinator, under the direct supervision of the Technical Services Division Commander, is responsible for planning and co-ordinating the department's statewide communications facilities.

Under Bureau 1, there is the Research and Development Section and Public Information Section.

The Research and Development Section is charged with planning, research, emergency and nonemergency planning, orders and bulletins, analytical, statistics, coding, special data, and mechanical tabulation.

The Public Information Section co-ordinates a vigorous safety education program. Under the supervision of the public information officer, assistance is available to all organizations and individuals planning a traffic safety program. Close liaison is maintained with local and state safety councils and other interested groups.

Newspapers, radio, television, and periodicals provide the main outlet for a continuous flow of safety information. Other activities include educational exhibits, conferences, safety talks, and the showing of motion picture films.

Under Bureau 2, there is the Special Services Section and Training Section.

The Special Services Section, supervised by the special services officer, provides technical services and statewide records in connection with automobile thefts.

It co-ordinates activity and maintains records on commercial vehicle enforcement. It is responsible for school bus safety inspections. The maintenance of brake and headlight stations also falls within the purview of its duties. Other functions include laboratory testing of light and signal devices and the study and development of equipment for the control of vehicle noises and weights.

The principal function of the Training Section, under the supervision of the training officer, is to provide enforcement training, including the operation of the California Highway Patrol Academy for both recruit and in-service training. Recruits are required to attend a 12-week course at the academy, where they are instructed in 54 subjects, embracing all phases of patrol duties.

The training academy is located on a 250-acre site south of Sacramento. Facilities include classrooms for 120 men, designed housing for 80, a mess hall, two pistol ranges, and road network.

Uniform regulations and personnel specifications also are facets of the work of the Training Section.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

Bernard R. Caldwell, Commissioner
Ross R. McDonald, Deputy Commissioner

Thomas P. Hodges
Administrative Aide

A. F. Dillon
Inspector at Large

2940 First Avenue, Sacramento

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

A. Boyd Collier
Chief Administrative Officer

Accounting Section

L. R. Pennison, Accounting Officer

Equipment Section

A. W. Johnson, Equipment Officer

Facilities Section

F. C. Williams, Facilities Officer

Motor Transport Section

J. G. Wogoman, Motor Transport Officer

Office Services Section

Gladys L. Warner, Records Officer

Personnel Section

Wilbur W. Smith, Personnel Officer

Stores Section

R. W. Frost, Supply Officer

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

Fred J. Bly, Assistant Commissioner
2490 First Avenue, Sacramento

Coastal Zone

J. R. King
Supervising Inspector
160 S. Van Ness Ave.
San Francisco

Southern Zone

R. E. Fuson
Supervising Inspector
437 N. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles

Valley Zone

Milo L. Hewitt
Supervising Inspector
2521 Stockton Blvd.
Sacramento

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

H. A. Duryea, Supervising Inspector

Bureau 1

David S. Luethje, Inspector

*Research and Development Section*R. C. Blossom, Research and
Development Officer*Public Information Section*J. A. Tillery, Public Information
Officer*Communications Co-ordinator*

James B. Littlejohn

Bureau 2

D. J. O'Connell, Inspector

*Special Services Section*H. K. Jacobs, Special Services
Officer*Training Section*L. A. Overhouse, Training
Officer*Operations Section*

L. G. Williams, Operations Officer

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Edward P. Park, Director

The Department of Industrial Relations was created in 1927 by bringing together in one organization several independent agencies to which the Legislature, over the years, had assigned responsibilities related to the enforcement of labor laws and the providing of various services in the field of labor-management relations.

As expressed in the Labor Code, "one of the functions of the Department of Industrial Relations is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

The department functions through the office of the director and eight divisions.

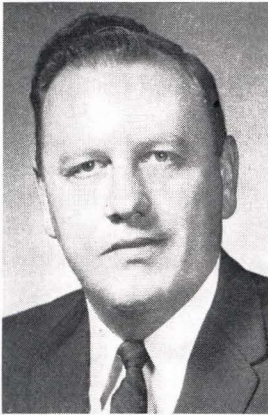
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Subject to the approval of the Governor, the director is authorized by law to organize the department " * * * in the manner he deems necessary properly to segregate and conduct the work of the department. Notwithstanding any provision in this code to the contrary, the director may require any division in the department to assist in the enforcement of any or all laws within

ERNEST B. WEBB was born in Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1906. Resident of Long Beach, California, from February, 1923, until February 1, 1955, when he moved to San Francisco. Former member, Board of Directors, Long Beach Boys' Club and Long Beach Community Chest; Aviation Committee, Long Beach Chamber of Commerce; Council of Social Agencies. Past Citywide Chairman, 7th War Loan Drive. Former Trustee, Seaside Memorial Hospital. Served as a member of many other Long Beach civic committees. Member, F. & A. M., Signal Lodge No. 543; Scottish Rite Masons, 32d degree. Long Beach Elks Lodge No. 888. Past Vice President, Long Beach Rotary Club. Member, Painters Local Union No. 256, in good standing since June, 1928, and former Recording Secretary, President, and Business Representative; member, Long Beach Building and Construction Trades Council, former Executive Secretary; Long Beach Central Labor Council, former Executive Secretary. Member, and Past President, Los Angeles County Painters District Council No. 36. From 1940 to 1943, he was employed as Labor Relations Representative for the Guy F. Atkinson-George Pollock Companies who were the constructors of the Terminal Island Naval Base, the Port Hueneme Advanced Naval Depot at Port Hueneme, and the remodeling of the Norco Hospital at Corona. Received Meritorious Award for Civilian Service from U. S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks. Member, Industrial Accident Commission, State of California, September 24, 1945, to February 1, 1955. Appointed Director of the Department of Industrial Relations by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on February 1, 1955; resigned April 30, 1958.



ERNEST B. WEBB
Director
(Resigned April 30, 1958)



EDWARD P. PARK
Director
(Appointed April 30, 1958)

EDWARD P. PARK was appointed as Director of the Department of Industrial Relations by Governor Goodwin J. Knight effective April 30, 1958. Mr. Park has been Chief of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations. He was appointed to that position March 13, 1953, by Governor Earl Warren, and was re-appointed by Governor Knight on July 23, 1954. Before entering state service, Mr. Park was business representative of Local Union No. 3, Operating Engineers, Sacramento. A native of Coalinga, Mr. Park attended high school in Santa Cruz and Sacramento. He has been associated with the labor movement since 1936. He is a former President of Tri-City Building Trades Council and a former Vice President of the State Building Trades Council. While in Sacramento, he was a Director of the Labor Temple and an officer of the Sacramento Building Trades Council. He is a member of the Masons; Scottish Rite; Shrine; and Commonwealth Club.

the jurisdiction of the department." He may adopt and enforce such orders, rules and regulations as may be necessary for the administration of the department and its divisions. This authorization does not apply to the Division of Industrial Accidents or the State Compensation Insurance Fund, except as to any power or jurisdiction within such divisions as may have been specifically conferred upon the director by law.

In addition to the usual departmental administrative functions of coordination, fiscal control, and personnel, the director has legal responsibility for the enforcement of the compulsory insurance aspects of the Workmen's Compensation Law and the administration of the self-insurance provisions of that law.

The department administers the Defense Production Act which provides for the relaxation of the laws governing the employment of women where needed to increase production essential to the defense program.

The director is Chairman of the Industrial Safety Board, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and ex officio Administrator of Apprenticeship.

STATE CONCILIATION SERVICE

Pursuant to Section 65 of the Labor Code, there was created in the Department of Industrial Relations, in September, 1947, the State Conciliation Service, through which agency "The department (of Industrial Relations) may investigate and mediate labor disputes providing any bona fide party to such dispute requests intervention by the department and the department may proffer its services to both parties when work stoppage is threatened and neither party requests intervention. In the interest of preventing labor disputes the department shall endeavor to promote sound union-employer relationships. The department may arbitrate or arrange for the selection of boards of arbitration on such terms as all of the bona fide parties to such

dispute may agree upon. Records of the department relating to labor disputes are confidential; provided, however, that any decision or award arising out of arbitration proceedings shall be a public record."

The Conciliation Service functions under the administrative powers and jurisdiction of the Director of Industrial Relations through the supervisor of conciliation and authorized staff of conciliators.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

Within the Department of Industrial Relations are the California Apprenticeship Council and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards. The council aids in the formulation of policy, establishes standards for minimum wages, maximum hours and working conditions for apprentices and issues rules and regulations to implement the Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939. The council is also charged with the responsibility of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the apprentice and of industry, improving the working conditions of apprentices and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. It issues a certificate of apprenticeship completion to apprentices who have successfully completed their terms of apprenticeship.

The Director of Industrial Relations is ex officio administrator of apprenticeship and has designated the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards as his duly authorized representative to administer the provisions of the Shelley-Maloney Act and act as Secretary of the Apprenticeship Council. The division provides consultative services to employers and employees in the development of apprenticeship standards, assists employers, employees, schools and other government and community agencies in coordinating their activities in apprenticeship and advises and assists apprenticeship committees in the operation and improvement of their training programs.

When apprenticeship standards have been agreed to by an employer or jointly by employer and employee organizations and approved by the administrator, each apprentice signs an individual agreement (commonly called an indenture). This agreement binds the apprentice to carry out the provisions of his apprenticeship, and the employer (or his agent) to carry out his obligations with regard to full training in all phases of the trade, in accordance with the standards. Copies of apprenticeship standards and agreements are filed with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

The supervision and administration of the local program is carried out by a local joint apprenticeship committee, with the assistance of an apprenticeship consultant from the division. If one employer cannot provide complete training, the apprentice may be transferred to another employer, who then assumes responsibility. In this manner, industry is guaranteed a journeyman mechanic who has been taught and trained in all parts of his trade.

As of October 31, 1957, there were 19,553 active registered apprentices, plus 2,907 serving in the Armed Forces. As of that date, 46,523 apprentices had completed their training under the state program, and there had been

a total registration of 127,342. Apprentice registration for the past four years has been approximately 9,700 per year. There were 671 local labor and management joint apprenticeship committees administering programs in the various trades. Approximately 35 new local committees are established each year.

The division also is the state approving agency for veterans' apprenticeship and other training-on-the-job under Public Law 550, the Korean Veterans Bill. As of September 30, 1957, there were 3,492 apprentices and trainees enrolled with the Veterans Administration under this program and training with 715 employers approved by the division.

DIVISION OF HOUSING

The Commission of Housing, an advisory body to the Division of Housing, is composed of five members appointed and holding office at the pleasure of the Governor. As provided in Section 76 of the Labor Code, the commission "may determine policies for the guidance of the division in all matters concerning the administration of the laws which the division is to enforce."

Division 2, Part 5, of the Labor Code, grants broad powers to the Division of Housing, which is the basis for the division's powers to inspect, examine official records of cities, to require reports from state agencies and political subdivisions, institute prosecutions for violation of " * * * laws of any municipality, county, the State or the United States * * *" concerning housing, to hold hearings, and to subpoena witnesses to appear at such hearings.

In addition to these general provisions, the Labor Code grants the division power to make investigations of housing conditions; to report on the social results of bad housing; and to study the operation and enforcement of building laws and ordinances, finance, taxes, and zoning and redistricting regulations.

The division is authorized to call conferences at its discretion of local officials interested in housing and planning activities, to furnish information and advice to local official and nonofficial agencies to promote planning and housing within the State.

In addition to the wide powers granted the division by Division 2, Part 5, of the Labor Code, the Division of Housing has responsibility for enforcement of the following statutes and regulations governing the construction, maintenance, and safety of places where people live:

1. State Housing Act, Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1, regulating hotels and apartment houses in the unincorporated areas, and hotels, apartment houses, and dwellings within incorporated cities;
2. Labor Camp Act, Labor Code, Division 2, Part 9, Chapter 1, Article 4, regulating employee housing (labor camps) throughout the State;
3. State Auto Court, Resort, and Motel Act, Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.1, regulating auto courts, resorts, and motels in unincorporated areas;

4. State Trailer Park Act, Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2, regulating trailer parks in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas;
5. Rules and Regulations for Independent Trailer Coaches, California Administrative Code, Title 8, Chapter 9, Article 3, regulating toilet-contained trailer coaches and parks accommodating them;
6. Rules and Regulations for Structures in Trailer Parks, California Administrative Code, Title 8, Chapter 9, Article 4, regulating cabanas, ramadas, and other trailer-accessory buildings in trailer parks;
7. Rules and Regulations for Electrical Standards in Trailer Parks, California Administrative Code, Title 8, Chapter 9, Article 5, regulating electrical installations in trailer parks;
8. Rules and Regulations to Implement, Interpret, and Make Specific Provisions of the State Trailer Park Act, California Administrative Code, Title 8, Chapter 9, Article 1;
9. Rules and Regulations for Trailer Coach Construction Standards (1957 Statutes, Chapter 2093).

The division has 29 district representatives, and is organized geographically into three areas, northern, central, and southern, each supervised by an area supervisor. Administrative offices are at San Francisco.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

In 1911, and again in 1918, the people of California adopted amendments to the State Constitution authorizing the Legislature to enact compulsory Workmen's Compensation Laws providing benefits to employees injured as a result of their employment. The Legislature was expressly authorized to provide for the settlement of disputes arising under such laws through an industrial accident commission. The Industrial Accident Commission, functioning in the Department of Industrial Relations, is the judicial body created by the Legislature to hear and decide such controversies.

The Industrial Accident Commission consists of seven members: a chairman and two separate panels of three members each. One panel is located in San Francisco, and has jurisdiction over cases arising in Northern California and the other panel is located in Los Angeles, with jurisdiction over cases arising in Southern California. Branch offices are also maintained at Sacramento, Fresno, San Jose, Redding, Oakland, Long Beach, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Bakersfield.

In the exercise of its judicial functions, the commission acts as and is a court. Its decisions are subject to review only by the district courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of the State or, in proper cases, by the United States Supreme Court. The Industrial Accident Commission is under the control of the chairman, who is the administrative officer of the commission.

Hearings for the commission are held before referees of whom there are 62. They are held daily in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, and periodically in about 50 other locations in the State. This saves time and expense to injured workmen and

their dependents. Decisions are made by the referee who hears the case. The panels decide petitions for reconsideration of decisions made by the referees, and grant or withhold approval of compromise and release settlements.

The referees are now hearing and deciding some 40,000 original and supplemental claims each year. Awards of the commission amount to several million dollars a year in compensation and medical benefits. Commission decisions also form the basis for the disposition of thousands of unlitigated claims amounting to many millions more.

Medical Bureau

The commission is assisted in the adjudication of claims by the Medical Bureau. The doctors of this bureau examine thousands of applicants annually without charge; review thousands of medical files; give expert medical opinions, either oral or written; advise the commission on proposed compromises and releases or permanent disability ratings.

Permanent Disability Rating Bureau

The California Workmen's Compensation Law, like those of many other states, gives special benefits for permanent disabilities. Estimating the extent of such permanent disabilities is a very exacting task. The referees are aided in determining this issue in contested cases by the Permanent Disability Rating Bureau. This tends to maintain uniformity in permanent disability ratings. The Permanent Disability Rating Bureau also gives advice to employees, employers and insurance carriers as to the extent of permanent disability in cases in which no application has been filed, to aid in the equitable and expeditious settlement of such cases.

Legal Bureau

In addition to giving legal advice to the Industrial Accident Commission, the Legal Bureau is authorized by law to perform legal services for the Department of Industrial Relations. The bureau represents the Industrial Accident Commission before the district courts of appeal and Supreme Court of California, and occasionally, before the United States Supreme Court, whenever the jurisdiction of the commission is attacked. Such cases number more than 100 a year, and many of them are carried through several courts.

Members of the Legal Bureau give advice and assistance to the general public who come or write to the commission office seeking assistance in collecting compensation, in the filing of applications, and for advice regarding the presentation of their claims to the commission.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The Division of Industrial Safety is the agency entrusted with the responsibilities and the powers to administer and enforce laws and safety orders requiring safety of employees in places of employment. Its history, including changes of name, goes back to 1914.

The division has safety jurisdiction over all employment in California except for four groups—maritime workers on board ship; household domestics; federal employees, military and civilian; and operating employees of interstate railroads.

Among other things, the division has authority:

- a. To enforce all laws and lawful orders requiring work and work places to be safe;
- b. To investigate disabling or fatal industrial injuries;
- c. To check whether work places are safe;
- d. To prepare standards of industrial safety which, if and when approved by the Industrial Safety Board, have the effect of law; and
- e. To establish special orders, or rules and regulations, either upon complaint or on its own volition, to apply to a specific individual place of employment or process of work.

The safety orders of the division are established in thoroughly democratic fashion—after many conferences with all groups affected, including labor and management; and after public hearings in at least San Francisco and Los Angeles; and they have the force and effect of law only if and when approved by the Industrial Safety Board. That board is composed of the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations as chairman, as the law requires, and four other members appointed by the Governor for four-year overlapping terms.

The activities of the division are largely decentralized, to make the best possible use of its personnel. Engineers work out of various strategic locations or "field offices," as well as from the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices.

The division's work is conducted mainly through its seven sections, six of which are line sections manned by specialists selected from civil service lists created after open competitive examinations. The six sections are Boiler; Construction; Electrical; Elevator; Industrial; and Mining and Petroleum.

In addition, the division has an Educational Section (a Staff Section for the entire division), an industrial hygiene engineer, and a labor liaison representative.

Besides their specific individual functions, the technical personnel have many common duties. They are, for instance, all available for consultation; they all examine, test, and approve or disapprove equipment; they all determine whether variations from safety orders should be permitted; they all investigate complaints, which receive priority; and they all conduct accident investigations, survey places of employment to check whether safety regulations are observed, and help in promoting occupational safety.

The educational activities of the division include preparation of the *California Safety News*, a quarterly; brochures on specific industrial hazards and their correction; visual aids, safety exhibits at fairs and conventions; talks before various groups; local and statewide safety conferences; and help to management and labor in developing occupational safety programs.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

The Division of Industrial Welfare enforces the Industrial Welfare Commission orders governing minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions of women and minors and all labors pertaining exclusively to women. The Industrial Welfare Commission, whose five members are appointed by the Governor for four-year overlapping terms, has enacted orders in the following industries: manufacturing; personal service; canning, freezing, and preserving; professional, technical, clerical, and similar occupations; public housekeeping; laundry, linen supply, dry cleaning, and dyeing; mercantile; industries handling products after harvest; transportation; amusement and recreation; broadcasting; motion picture. These orders provide for a basic minimum wage of one dollar per hour and prescribe minimum standards for working conditions relating to meal periods, rest periods, dressing and rest rooms, drinking water and washing facilities, toilet rooms, first aid, lifting, seats, floors, cleanliness and upkeep, lighting, ventilation, temperature, exits, and elevators.

Enforced by the division are laws relating to seats and weight lifting, the Eight-hour Law for Women, Equal Pay Law, Industrial Homework Act for both men and women, and the Homework Prohibitory Order No. 1.

Substandard wages, hours, and working conditions are usually corrected as a result of a regular inspection or an investigation of a complaint. In cases of flagrant or repeated violations, criminal prosecutions are instituted to bring about compliance.

DIVISION OF LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is responsible for administration and enforcement of all labor laws not specifically delegated to any other state agency. The chief of the division is also known as the Labor Commissioner.

Among the laws administered and enforced by this division are those relating to payment of wages, health and welfare contributions, child labor, private employment agencies, farm labor contractors, ventilation and sanitary conditions of places of employment, weekly day of rest, public works, hours of work (in special occupations and in certain industries, pharmacists, trainmen, in underground mines, smelters, etc.), misrepresentation of conditions of employment, bonds of employees, tipping signs, use of union label and other insignia, blacklisting of former employees, workmen's compensation insurance, etc.

The majority of complaints of labor law violations filed with the division are for failure to pay wages. During the past five years an average of approximately 25,000 workers per year sought the aid of this division in the collection of unpaid wages, and the division succeeded in recovering an average of more than \$1,685,000 yearly in their behalf. In the same period, the division investigated a yearly average of 4,000 complaints of violation of laws other than those pertaining to payment of wages, and took corrective action as needed. The division institutes criminal prosecution in cases of repeated

or flagrant violation of labor laws, and may bring civil action when necessary to effect payment of wage claims which the Labor Commissioner believes to be valid and enforceable.

The division is also responsible for licensing farm labor contractors and private employment agencies in the State, including artists' managers, for promulgating rules and regulations relative to their conduct, and for hearing and determining all controversies relative to private employment agency fees. An average of 1,150 agencies and 1,400 farm labor contractors are licensed annually, and the division hears and determines more than 2,400 controversies each year.

DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

The Division of Labor Statistics and Research is directly descendent from the California Bureau of Labor Statistics established in 1883 by an act of the Legislature.

By law, the division is required to "collect, compile and present facts and statistics relating to the condition of labor in the State, including information as to employment, unemployment, hours, wages, earnings, cost of living, labor supply and demand, industrial relations, industrial disputes, industrial accidents and safety, labor productivity, sanitary and other conditions, prison labor, and such other matters in relation to labor as the Director of Industrial Relations deems desirable." The law also provides that "upon request of the (Industrial Welfare) Commission the Division of Labor Statistics and Research shall cause such statistics and other data and information to be gathered, and investigations made, as the commission may require."

All factories in the State employing five or more persons are required to register with the division.

The trend of employment is considered one of the best barometers of economic well-being. To meet the need for prompt and accurate information concerning the course of employment, the division compiles and publishes monthly statistics of employment in each of the various nonagricultural industries in the State. These figures together with detailed statistics of earnings and hours are presented each month in the *California Labor Statistics Bulletin*. In the *Area Supplement* to this bulletin, statistics of employment, earnings, and hours are presented for eight major metropolitan areas of the State.

Estimates of total civilian employment and of unemployment are prepared each month in co-operation with the California Department of Employment and are published bimonthly in *Employment and Unemployment in California*.

Data also are collected and compiled on the number of women employed in California industries.

Under authority of Section 1202 of the Labor Code, the Industrial Welfare Commission has requested the Division of Labor Statistics and Research to collect regularly information on wages and hours in occupations, trades, and industries in which women and minors are employed in California.

Wage rate information is compiled and provided both in published form and in response to specific requests.

The division also provides data on established wage rates to many state agencies. At the request of any state agency employing per diem workers, the division verifies the current rate for a given trade in a specific county.

In carrying out the provisions of the Labor Code relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works, the Division of Labor Statistics and Research has been charged with the responsibility for assembling, recording, and maintaining up-to-date information on union wage rates for crafts engaged in the construction of public works.

The division maintains a comprehensive and up-to-date file of union contracts in effect in all parts of the State. Continuing analysis of the provisions of these contracts enables the division to supply current information on wage rates and other provisions in union contracts. Many requests for such information are received from parties in collective bargaining and every effort is made to supply the needed data promptly. Data of general interest are assembled periodically and issued in *California Industrial Relations Reports*.

The annual *Organized Labor Questionnaire* has been mailed to union locals in the State each year since 1896. Based on returns to this questionnaire a statistical summary of trends in union membership is presented each year in the annual publication *Union Labor in California*. This publication also contains analysis of selected provisions in current union agreements.

A record is maintained of each industrial dispute in California and a statistical analysis is made of the number of work stoppages, the number of workers involved, the man-days of idleness, the issues, method of settlement, and other pertinent factors. This program is carried on in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A statistical analysis of industrial disputes in the State is published annually in *Work Stoppages in California*.

To assist in accident prevention activities, the division analyzes significant factors in work accidents. The law requires that "every employer, insurer and physician or surgeon who attends any injured employee shall file with the Division of Labor Statistics and Research a complete report of every injury to each employee arising out of or in the course of his employment unless disability resulting from such injury does not last through the day or does not require medical service other than ordinary first aid treatment.

The statistical program based on these reports is designed to answer basic questions as to why accidents occur and to disclose hazards in order that effective remedial action may be taken. The monthly bulletin *California Work Injuries* summarizes statistics of causes and types of disabling work accidents in California. A comprehensive annual summary is also published under the title *California Work Injuries*. Special analyses are also made and reports prepared as required for use in accident prevention work.

A biennial report, *Handbook of California Labor Statistics*, brings together in reference form primary data in the field of labor statistics. This

publication usually contains chapters on the following subjects: employment, unemployment, personal income, hours and earnings, population, cost of living, union membership, work stoppages, and work injuries.

The division compiles administrative statistics for the Department of Industrial Relations and for the several divisions of the department.

From time-to-time the division publishes special studies. Included among the most recent of these are:

Earnings and Hours, containing monthly figures for individual industries in the State and eight metropolitan areas.

Women Workers, California Manufacturing Industries.

California Industrial Relations Reports, September, 1957, containing analysis of paid vacations, supplemental unemployment benefit plans, work stoppages, and recent wage settlements.

Labor-Management Negotiated Health and Welfare Plans, Northern California.

Union Pay Rates and Supplemental Benefits, Selected Collective Bargaining Agreements.

Dependents of Workers Killed in On-the-Job Accidents, California.

Disabling Injuries, Crude Oil Production, California.

Work-Connected Cardio-Vascular Injuries, California.

Work Injuries in Public Schools in California.

Personnel Practices in 36 Public Jurisdictions.

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

The State Compensation Insurance Fund was established January 1, 1914, concurrently with the first compulsory Workmen's Compensation Law. When the idea of a compulsory workmen's compensation law was advanced in 1912 and 1913, one of the strongest arguments raised against the proposed legislation was that its enactment would leave employers, particularly the small employer and all employers engaged in the so-called hazardous industries, without an assured market for this mandatory insurance.

To meet these objections, a self-supporting, self-operating, nonprofit insurance company, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, was proposed. This insurance carrier was to operate in competition with all other workmen's compensation carriers, and thus not only provide a medium through which every employer could obtain workmen's compensation insurance, but also by its competition secure fair premium rates for all employers, and by its practices and example secure fair treatment for all injured employees.

Since the law requires that the State Compensation Insurance Fund shall be neither more nor less than self-supporting, the policy contract issued by the fund provides for the return to policyholders of any excess premiums collected. This makes of the fund a purely mutual insurance institution for employers, to whom excess premiums, or savings, are returned as dividends.

The fund is administered by a board of directors of five members, composed of the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations as chairman, and four members appointed by the Governor from among the fund policyholders for overlapping four-year terms. This board in turn selects a manager to conduct the business of the fund under the general direction of the board.

The personnel of the organization is made up of insurance men who are chosen entirely upon merit.

The fund is California's leading writer of workmen's compensation insurance. During 1957, its premium income exceeded \$47,000,000, over 25 percent of the total workmen's compensation premium volume in the State.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Edward P. Park, Director

Margaret C. Ritchie, Assistant to Director

Arnold Smith, Supervisor of Self-Insured Employers

Offices

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3

State Building, Los Angeles 12

Forum Building, Sacramento 14

STATE CONCILIATION SERVICE

Glenn A. Bowers, Supervisor of Conciliation

Main Office

785 Market Street, Room 705, San Francisco 3

Branch Offices

312 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles; 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS (INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION)

S. W. Macdonald, Chairman

San Francisco Panel

Frank A. Lawrence, Presiding

Commissioner

John J. Synon, Commissioner

Roland J. Henning, Commissioner

Los Angeles Panel

Ralph E. Mustoe, Presiding

Commissioner

Leo A. Vie, Commissioner

Russell H. Mather, Commissioner

Main Office

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco

District Offices

501 State Building, Los Angeles; 2030 19th Street, Bakersfield; 236 E. 3rd Street, Long Beach; 378 Court Street, San Bernardino; 1521 4th Avenue, San Diego; 1114 State Street, Santa Barbara; 1111 Fulton Street, Fresno; 577 14th Street, Oakland; 631 "J" Street, Sacramento; 2007 Hedding Street, San Jose; 1832 Butte Street, Redding.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Alfred C. Blackman, Chief

Industrial Safety Board

Edward P. Park, Chairman

Ralph B. Bronson

Edson J. Davis

R. R. Grunsky

J. F. Hatton

Main Office

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3

Branch Offices

909 South Broadway, Los Angeles; 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno; 1107 Ninth Street, Sacramento; 82 North Almaden Avenue, San Jose; 1521 Fourth Avenue, San Diego

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

Earl R. Howard, Manager

*Board of Directors*Edward P. Park, Chairman
Louis A. RozzoniJ. M. Lowery
Thomas L. Pitts

Main Office

450 McAllister Street, San Francisco 1

Branch Offices

600 S. Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles; 414 Salem Street, Chico; 102 West Fourth Street, Eureka; 720 North Fulton Street, Fresno; 3629 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach; 3360 Grand Avenue, Oakland; 2124 Market Street, Redding; 1017 Forum Building, Sacramento; 1248 North Waterman Avenue, San Bernardino; 3776 Fourth Avenue, San Diego; 476 Park Avenue, San Jose; 1315 North Commerce Street, Stockton.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

Charles F. Hanna, Chief

Apprenticeship Council

Employer Representatives

Edward J. Hibbert
L. A. Ireland
Richard M. Lane
Philip R. Melnick
Herbert W. Rubottom
Fred A. Schmitz

Employee Representatives

M. R. Callahan
Robert H. Clark
William P. Kelly
E. H. Vernon
Charles H. Marsh

Public Representatives

Archie J. Mooney
Howard A. Campion

Ex Officio Members

Samuel L. Fick
Edward P. Park

Main Office

Room 139, World Trade Center, San Francisco 11

Branch Offices

909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; 507 F Street, Eureka; 170 Main Street, Petaluma; 1531 Webster Street, Oakland; 96 North Almaden Avenue, San Jose; 451 Webster Street, Monterey; 1261 Oregon Street, Redding; 1227 "O" Street, Sacramento; 345 E. Main Street, Stockton; 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno; 236 E. Third Street, Long Beach; 2030 19th Street, Bakersfield; 1114 State Street, Santa Barbara; 478 W. Base Line, San Bernardino; 1521 4th Avenue, San Diego; 1623 W. 17th Street, Santa Ana.

DIVISION OF HOUSING

M. J. McDonough, Chief

Russell R. Bahr, Assistant Chief

*Commission of Housing*Rt. Rev. (Msgr.) Thomas J. O'Dwyer,
Chairman
Albin J. GruhnRobert D. Windolph
Willard Woodrow

Main Office

785 Market Street, San Francisco 3

Area Offices

Northern—419 Forum Building, Sacramento 14
Central—1044 Fulton Street, Fresno 21
Southern—707 State Building, Los Angeles 12

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Margaret Kay Anderson, Chief

*Industrial Welfare Commission*John Quimby, Chairman
Virginia AlleeDaniel E. Koshland
Mae Stoneman

Frances Larsen

Administrative Office

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3

Branch Offices

2030 19th Street, Bakersfield; 507 F Street, Eureka; 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno;
236 E. Third Street, Long Beach; 312 W. Fifth Street, Los Angeles; 1531
Webster Street, Oakland; 1261 Oregon Street, Redding; 419 Forum Building,
Sacramento; 478 W. Base Line Street, San Bernardino; 1521 Fourth Avenue, San
Diego; 82 N. Almaden Avenue, San Jose; 345 E. Main Street, Stockton.

DIVISION OF LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Clyde S. Bell, Chief

Main Office

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3

District Offices

State Building, Los Angeles; 2030 19th Street, Bakersfield; 795 Main Street, El
Centro; 507 F Street, Eureka; 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno; 236 E. Third Street,
Long Beach; 1531 Webster Street, Oakland; Forum Building, Sacramento; 478
West Base Line, San Bernardino; 1521 Fourth Avenue, San Diego; 82 North
Almaden Avenue, San Jose; 1114 State Street, Santa Barbara; 343 E. Main
Street, Stockton; 1261 Oregon Street, Redding.

DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Maurice I. Gershenson, Chief

Main Office

Industrial Relations Building, 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The Department of Insurance is one of the oldest departments of the State Government, having been first established in 1868 as the Office of Insurance Commissioner. Except for an interlude of several years, during which it was known as the Division of Insurance of the Department of Investment, its status has been that of an independent agency of the State Government.

In the 90 years of its existence it has witnessed throughout the Country a remarkable growth and expansion of the institution of insurance; a growth and expansion in which California has had a relatively larger share than her sister states. This growth can best be illustrated by means of a comparison between the earlier and later periods. For instance, California's first insurance commissioner reported on May 15, 1868, 39 insurance companies doing business in California, whereas at the present time the number exceeds 700. In 1871, the total premiums paid by California policyholders reached the then staggering figure of \$6,000,000. In the year 1956, California policyholders paid in premiums in excess of \$2,265,000,000, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year, and an increase of 128 percent over the volume only 10 years previously. During these years, California rose to second-place position in the Nation in insurance volume and importance; the number one state, of course, being New York.

Needless to say, the phenomenal growth which marks the development of the business of insurance was horizontal as well as vertical. New needs for protection, and changing methods of doing business combined with keenly competitive conditions to impress successive Legislatures with the need of adequate supervision and regulation.

F. BRITTON McCONNELL was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 6, 1895. First established residence in California at Los Angeles in 1910. Attended Manual Arts High School; University of California; and Hastings College of the Law, LL.B. degree. Married the former Vevay Matheson on April 2, 1925, and has two sons, Britton Drew McConnell, attorney, Los Angeles; and Malcolm Leckie McConnell, attorney, Sacramento. Served with the United States Army, 361st Infantry, M. G. Co., 91st Division, during World War I. Member of the Los Angeles Country Club; Olympic Club, San Francisco; California Club; 91st Division Association; and numerous bar associations. Formerly City Councilman and Mayor of Beverly Hills. Appointed Insurance Commissioner by Governor Goodwin J. Knight February 15, 1955, receiving Senate confirmation on March 17, 1955.



F. BRITTON McCONNELL
Commissioner

The expansion of the supervisory and regulatory functions of the Department of Insurance is thus the natural result of a continuing development of an ever widening scope. These functions, which for greater convenience are assigned to divisions of the department, deal with the licensing and supervision and, to a certain extent, the regulation of insurance organizations on the one hand, and with the licensing and supervision of persons engaged in the business of bringing buyers and sellers of insurance together, on the other.

Among the former is the critical analysis of financial statements of insurers, examination of their affairs by visitation, the approval of certain types of policy forms, the supervision of security issues, the regulation of premium rates, the verification and, in some cases, the safeguarding of adequate reserves, and, generally, the securing of compliance with law.

Among the latter type of functions are the examination, licensing, and the supervision of the conduct of insurance agents, brokers, and solicitors.

There are additional, incidental functions, such as the important reporting function of the department in the matter of insurance taxes. This activity is carried on without cost to the General Fund, the expense of administration being charged to the Insurance Fund, an entirely self-supporting fund derived exclusively from insurers and insurance producers.

The growing importance of California in the field of insurance has necessarily enhanced the influence of the department in the councils of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, which co-ordinates through its periodical conventions the activities of the insurance departments of the various states. California has been privileged to make important and far-reaching contributions to effective and better state supervision of insurance.

A function of the department given it by the 1957 Legislature is the supervision of employee health and welfare programs. Governor Knight in October, 1957, appointed the following gentlemen to an Advisory Council to work with the commissioner in this field: Wilbur J. Basset of Glendale, Secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council; George Cox of Los Angeles, Attorney for the Southern California Chapter of the Associated Contractors; Malcolm Devore of San Marino, President of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants; Dr. Ivan C. Heron of San Francisco, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Medical Association; Robert Litterer of Atherton, an attorney experienced in labor negotiations and labor law; Carroll J. Lynch of Belvedere, a consultant in health, welfare, and pension programs; and Charles P. Scully of San Francisco, Counsel for the California State Federation of Labor.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

F. Britton McConnell, Insurance Commissioner

Main Office

1182 Market Street, San Francisco 2

Branch Offices

722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento; 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15;

1369 Sixth Street, San Diego 1

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT AND BOARD OF INVESTMENT

The Board of Investment is composed of the Commissioner of Corporations, Superintendent of Banks, Real Estate Commissioner, Savings and Loan Commissioner, and the Insurance Commissioner. Powers vested by law in the various agencies whose heads make up the Board of Investment are not transferred to the board, but remain in the agencies.

The Department of Investment is composed of the Corporations Division, the Banking Division, the Real Estate Division, and the Savings and Loan Division. The Department of Insurance is a separate department. The directorship of the Department of Investment rotates on a six-month period among the members of the Board of Investment. Agencies composing the Department of Investment do not lose their essential autonomy by this arrangement. The Director of Investment reports to the Governor's Council.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF INVESTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

F. Britton McConnell, Insurance Commissioner

<p>Main Office 1182 Market Street, San Francisco 2</p>	<p>Branch Offices Rm. W-5104, 722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 17 1369 Sixth Avenue, San Diego 1</p>
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STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

William A. Burkett, Superintendent of Banks

<p>Main Office 332 Pine Street, San Francisco 4</p>	<p>Branch Office 215 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14</p>
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DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

Waite H. Stephenson, Commissioner

<p>Main Office 110 State Office Building, Sacramento 14</p>	<p>Branch Offices 243 State Building, San Francisco 2 800 Mirror Building, Los Angeles 12</p>
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DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

Fred W. Griesinger, Commissioner

<p>Main Office 1015 L Street, Sacramento</p> <p>Fresno Office 308 Rowell Building, Tulare and Van Ness</p> <p>Long Beach Office 3747 Long Beach Boulevard</p> <p>Los Angeles Office 541 S. Spring Street</p>	<p>Oakland Office 1744 Broadway</p> <p>San Bernardino Office 633 D Street</p> <p>San Diego Office 603-5 Orpheum Theatre Building</p> <p>San Francisco Office 1182 Market Street</p>
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DIVISION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Milton O. Shaw, Commissioner

<p>Northern Office 30 Tenth Street, San Francisco 2</p>	<p>Southern Office 608 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 14</p>
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STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

As early as 1857, banking enterprises in California were granted charters under the General Corporation Laws. Savings banks were authorized under the provisions of an act passed in 1862. The year 1878 marks the event of actual banking supervision in California. In that year an act was passed creating a Board of Bank Commissioners and all banks were placed under the supervision of the board. However, the regulatory powers were weak, and bank chartering and bank examinations were inadequate to properly protect depositors. Chapter 76 of the Statutes of 1909 created the State Banking Department, as it is now known. This was a tremendous step toward proper bank licensing, examination, and supervision. The Bank Act was completely revised in 1949, and was codified in 1951 as Division I of the Financial Code. California is considered to have one of the most modern and effective banking laws in the United States.

The State Banking Department was created to supervise and regulate the operations of state chartered banks and trust companies in California. In the exercise of its supervisory powers its paramount duty is to protect and safeguard the funds of depositors.

California is the second largest banking state in the Nation, being exceeded only by the State of New York. As of October 11, 1957, there were



WILLIAM A. BURKETT
Superintendent

WILLIAM A. BURKETT was born on a farm near Herman, Nebraska, July 1, 1913. Awarded four-year college scholarship, 1932. Attended Univ. Nebraska; Creighton Law School; Univ. Omaha Law School, LL.B. Administrator, banking and insurance firms, prior to 1940. General auditor's office, Montgomery Ward & Co., 1940-41. Regional Chief of Enforcement, War Production Bd., 1941-43. Officer in charge Secret and Confidential Section, U. S. Coast Guard, 12th Naval Dist., 1943-45. Senior Special Agent, Intelligence Unit, U. S. Treasury Dept., 1945-50. Exec. Vice President, Inter-Association Unemployment Insurance Com., 1950-53. Appointed Director, Department Employment, Nov. 15, 1953; Chairman, California Employment Stabilization Com.; Chief, Division Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments. Served also as State Emergency Manpower Director; Chairman, Governor's Committee for Refugee Relief Program; member, Governor's Advisory Com. for Employment of Handicapped; member, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. Citations from American Legion, D. A. V., and V. F. W. for outstanding administrative service as Director, Dept. Employment. Appointed Superintendent of Banks, Aug. 1, 1955. Member, California Districts Securities Comm. Chairman, Department Investment. Liquidator for Japanese Banks. Life member, First Vice President, and member of Executive Com., National Association Supervisors of State Banks. Chairman, Liaison Committee, N. A. S. B. and American Bankers Assn. Past State Commander and Past National Vice Commander, AMVETS. Member, American Legion; Reserve Officers Assn.; D. A. V.; S. F. Rotary Club; Commonwealth Club; Peninsula Golf & Country Club. Episcopalian. Married Juliet Johnson, Oct. 5, 1940; children, Juliet, Katherine, and William C.

94 state banks in California with 356 branch offices, having combined assets of \$6,499,128,000 and 48 national banks with 980 branch offices, having combined assets of \$16,061,397,770.

The principal officer of the State Banking Department is the Superintendent of Banks. The banking law states that the superintendent may exercise all the powers necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to banks and trust companies and the banking and trust business in this State. He may issue such rules and regulations consistent with law as he may deem necessary in executing the duties and responsibilities of the department. His principal duties may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) To cause to be investigated all applications for new bank charters or charters for branches of existing banks, and to grant or deny such applications.
- (2) To cause every state chartered bank, foreign banking corporation doing business in this State, every trust company, and the trust department of every title insurance company doing a trust business to be examined at least once in each fiscal year and whenever and as often as he shall believe it advisable, and to supervise the operations and management of these institutions.
- (3) To take possession of the business and property of any bank, trust company or foreign banking corporation if any such institution is conducting its business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner or is in such condition that it is unsafe or inexpedient for it to transact business, and to retain possession until such bank resumes business by fully complying with the conditions prescribed by the superintendent, or otherwise the superintendent shall liquidate the affairs of the bank.

The Superintendent of Banks may in his discretion give or withhold his approval of any application for a new bank charter or branch office charter, but the banking law provides that he shall do so only after making a careful investigation to determine the need for the bank facilities proposed, giving consideration to the competition offered by existing banks or other financial institutions, to the opportunity for profitably employing the bank's funds as indicated by the demand for credit, and to the number of potential depositors and the volume of business which the community may provide. The examination also extends into the character, financial responsibility, banking experience and other qualifications of the proposed officers and directors. The superintendent must satisfy himself before granting a charter that there is reasonable promise of a successful financial operation by the bank. Besides the thorough investigation made by the department's examiners into all qualifying factors, the superintendent conducts a public hearing in connection with each application before a decision is rendered.

While all state banks are chartered by the Superintendent of Banks, all national banks are chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency. As of

June, 1957, there were 9,423 state banks in the United States with combined assets of \$132,047,196,000, and 4,654 national banks with assets totaling \$112,791,970,000.

Supervision of banks, foreign banking corporations doing business in this State, trust companies, and the trust department of every title insurance company doing a trust business, is maintained primarily by means of annual examinations conducted by the department's staff of examiners. The examination report discloses in detail the condition of each state bank. The superintendent also requires periodic call reports of financial condition from all state banks and trust companies at least three times each year. He may also make special examinations or call for special audits or reports if he considers that the condition of the bank warrants such attention. The examination includes a review of the bank's mode of managing its affairs, the actions of its board of directors, the investment and disposition of its funds, the safety and prudence of its management, the security afforded its depositors and creditors, whether its articles of incorporation and all applicable provisions thereof are being complied with, and into such other matters as the superintendent may determine. If any loans appear to be losses or doubtful of collection in full, they are written off or reserves are set up against them in such amount as is adequate to cover any possible loss. A copy of the examination report is sent to the bank to be carefully reviewed and signed by all directors of the bank. Adjustments of loans or other matters listed in the examination report for attention are reported in writing by the bank to the superintendent as soon as corrections are made.

The Banking Department has the authority to examine any national bank doing business in California and receiving deposits of any bank organized under the laws of this State should the superintendent deem it necessary or desirable that such examination be made. The expense of the examination is paid by the national bank.

Before a national banking association may engage in the trust business in California, it must qualify by placing legal deposits of securities with the State Treasurer as surety for such trust functions. The Superintendent of Banks must approve each deposit before a national bank is empowered to engage in trust functions. Any substitution or additional deposits in this account must also be approved.

During any emergency period declared by the President of the United States, or the Governor, each bank is required to conform to any order directed to it by the Superintendent of Banks relating to and conforming with regulations, limitations, or restrictions which are prescribed by regulatory agencies.

All state banks in California are insured up to a maximum of \$10,000 for each depositor by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All state banks are examined annually by either the Federal Reserve Bank examiners or examiners of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This is in addition to the annual examination made by state bank examiners, thus California state-chartered banks are examined annually by both state examiners and

federal examiners. National banks in California are examined by national bank examiners under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Banking Department carefully reviews all investments made by banks and sees that the protection required by law is given to the investment of savings banks' funds. The banking law provides that upon application the Superintendent of Banks may issue a certificate of legality covering the eligibility of certain bond issues as savings banks' investments. Many of the pension funds and retirement funds of the State are limited to investments that are certified by the Superintendent of Banks as being eligible for savings banks' investment. Careful analysis of issues is made prior to the certification of any bonds as being eligible for such investment. During the past year more than seven billion dollars par value bonds were certified.

No California bank has been placed in liquidation by the Superintendent of Banks since the Japanese banks were taken over for liquidation after the start of World War II in 1941. The liquidation of the Japanese banks, with asset inventory totaling over seven million dollars, is nearing completion and a 100 percent return is being made to the depositors and creditors of the banks, plus an interest dividend at the rate of 7 percent a year.

By virtue of his position, the Superintendent of Banks is also a member of the California Districts Securities Commission. The purpose of the commission is to assist irrigation and other districts in their efforts to improve their credit standing and to obtain financing for needed improvements at a reasonable rate of interest. All proposals by the districts to create indebtedness are carefully reviewed and approval is granted only to those plans which are economically sound and feasible. The commission has two major responsibilities—(1) to improve the financial standings of the districts under its supervision, and (2) to protect the investing public by approving the issuance of only those securities proposed to be issued under economically sound conditions. During the past year the commission has conducted public hearings and issued orders involving more than 109 million dollars for the development and financing of water programs in the State.

The State Banking Department is supported solely by a tax assessed each year by the superintendent upon all state banks and by a smaller assessment levied on trust companies and on the trust departments of national banks. None of the banking department's operational cost is derived from the State's general tax funds.

The superintendent is appointed by the Governor, and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. His salary is \$16,500 per annum, and he is a member of the Governor's Council. The personnel of the department (with one exception) is composed of members of the Civil Service System.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

William A. Burkett, Superintendent of Banks
William J. Murphy, Chief Deputy Superintendent
Hamilton Barnett, Deputy Superintendent and Attorney
G. A. Schnieders, Chief Examiner, Los Angeles Office
Fred Hillebrandt, Chief Examiner, San Francisco Office

Main Office

332 Pine Street, San Francisco 4

Branch Office

215 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14

DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

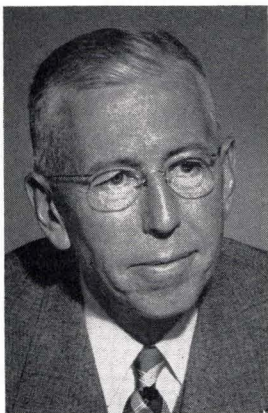
The Division of Corporations came into being as the Corporation Department with the enactment of the Investment Companies Act of 1913. The Corporate Securities Act, known as the "Blue Sky Law," in 1917 replaced the Investment Companies Act. It was designed to regulate the issuance, sale, and resale of securities in the State of California through a system of permits and licenses.

A law passed by the Legislature in 1929 created the Department of Investment. This act grouped as divisions several departments of State Government, designed to administer laws for the protection of the investing public, into one agency. Thus, the Corporation Department became the Division of Corporations. This 1929 law provides that the chief of each of these divisions in rotation shall act as the Director of the Department of Investment.

California was one of the states to pioneer the field of security regulation. From time to time the Legislature has assigned additional regulatory laws to this division for administration. These were the Industrial Loan Act in 1917; the Bucket Shop Act in 1923; the Credit Union Act in 1927; the Personal Property Brokers Act in 1931; the Limited Dividend Housing Act in 1933; the Community Land Chest Act in 1933; the California Industrial Recovery Act* in 1933; the Securityholders Protective Committee Act in 1937; the California Small Loan Act in 1939; the Retirement Systems Act in 1945; the Escrow Act in 1947; and the Check Sellers and Cashers Act in 1947.

For all practical intents and purposes the Bucket Shop and Securityholders Protective Committee Acts may be considered adjuncts to the Corporate Securities Law. The Bucket Shop Act forbids dealing in market fluctuations of securities without a bona fide intent to deliver the actual securities. The Securityholders Protective Committee Act was designed to

* Ceased to be operative with termination of the (Federal law) N. R. A.



WAITE H. STEPHENSON
Commissioner

WAITE H. STEPHENSON was born in Oakland, California, on April 20, 1895. He attended the public schools of Alameda County, and graduated from the University of California in 1917, with A.B. degree. He served in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919. On May 19, 1923, he married the former Marion Miller of Oakland, California, and they have one son, Waite H. Stephenson, Jr.; and one daughter, Maryly S. Kelsey. From 1919 to 1942, he engaged in the investment banking business. In 1946, he became associated with the United Can & Glass Company of Hayward; resigning his post as vice president of the company on June 30, 1954. Mr. Stephenson was appointed Commissioner of Corporations by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on September 1, 1954, succeeding Mr. Edwin M. Daugherty who retired on April 1, 1954.

regulate the indiscriminate solicitation and use of funds from security-holders for the ostensible purpose of protecting the rights of the donors.

The Personal Property Brokers, California Small Loan, Industrial Loan and Credit Union Laws provide regulation for these types of quasi-banking activities. From a comparatively small beginning, the number of licensees and the business transacted in the quasi-banking field has multiplied in dollar volume and number of licensees many times. The administration of these laws has become in recent years the second major activity of the division.

In response to public demand for administrative service, the Legislature adopted the Retirement Systems Law in 1945. This act is designed to afford a vehicle by which the State may inspect trust funds collected for the maintenance of retirement systems. As this act only pertains to those retirement systems that are not subject to inspection by other governmental agencies there are comparatively few in California that fall within the scope of the Retirement Systems Law.

The Commissioner of Corporations is the chief officer of the division. He is subject to appointment by and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The personnel of the department (with one exception) is composed of members of the Civil Service System.

Initially this department of State Government was set up as a Special Fund agency. In 1943, the Legislature changed the financial structure and made the division a General Fund agency. Fees collected by the division for services rendered have over the period of years more than defrayed operating expenses.

Offices are maintained in Sacramento (principal office) and in Los Angeles and San Francisco (branch offices).

Services rendered by the division to the public, to its permittees, licensees, and to federal, other state, county and city law enforcement agencies have multiplied many fold in recent years. Through the continued modernization of methods and equipment, operating costs have not increased proportionately with the increase in workload.

OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS

Waite H. Stephenson, Commissioner

Main Office

110 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

Branch Offices

243 State Building, San Francisco; 800 Mirror Building, Los Angeles

DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

History

The Division of Real Estate, whose chief officer is the Real Estate Commissioner, was created by legislative act in 1917. Providing as it did for the licensing and regulation of real estate agents, this was the first law of its kind in the United States, and it has served as a pattern for similar legislation in many other states.

The law as first enacted was declared unconstitutional. In 1919, legislation which eliminated the unconstitutional provisions of the 1917 Act was passed, and it, with subsequent amendments, has remained in effect from that time on. The original enactment of 1919 was titled the "Real Estate Act." Codified in 1943, it became part of the Business and Professions Code and may be cited as the "Real Estate Law."

Among the strongest supporters of a real estate licensing law was the organized real estate industry itself, which felt that reasonable regulation of those engaged in the real estate business would benefit the public and assist in creating and maintaining higher professional and ethical standards in the practice of real estate brokerage. Thus the law is designed primarily for the protection of the public in real estate transactions in which the services of an agent are employed. By requiring qualification for license and by the establishment and enforcement of definite standards and practices, the law has also played an effective part in the continuing drive for professional designation and recognition for those engaged in real estate and related businesses.

Since the passage of the original act creating the Division of Real Estate, the jurisdiction of the Real Estate Commissioner, at first only over real



F. W. GRIESINGER
Commissioner

F. W. GRIESINGER, appointed Real Estate Commissioner and member of the State Public Works Board by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, on May 1, 1957, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1901. Educated in Los Angeles public schools, he engaged in the laundry business during the early part of his career, operating a large plant in Hawaii from 1936 to 1942. On Pearl Harbor Day as a civilian, he offered his trucking facilities and worked personally at the tragic task of transporting and attending the wounded. Upon his return to California, he entered the real estate business in Arcadia, founding his own firm, the F. W. Griesinger Company. He was president of the Arcadia Board of Realtors in 1950, and Regional Vice President of the California Real Estate Association in 1953. He was, for seven years, active as a California Real Estate Association education committeeman, participating in the Educational and Sales Conference Programs offered annually by the association. He has played an active role in civic affairs, assisting in

writing the City of Arcadia Charter and having been a member of the Arcadia Planning Commission Advisory Committee. Married for 33 years, having one son, he has been active all his adult life in church work and rehabilitation programs.

estate brokers and salesmen, has been extended to cover the licensing and regulation of persons and firms engaged as business opportunity agents or as mineral, oil, and gas brokers and salesmen.

Since 1933, the administration and enforcement of those provisions of the Business and Professions Code which regulate the sale or lease of subdivided lands have been a responsibility of the Real Estate Commissioner and the Division of Real Estate.

In 1955 the Legislature enacted statutes (Civil Code) providing for regulation of mortgage loan brokers' activities, fees and charges, and the Real Estate Commissioner was given the added duty of enforcement and administration of these regulatory measures.

Executive Responsibility

The Real Estate Commissioner, appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, is the chief executive of the division, and is a member of the Governor's Council, of the Public Works Board and of the State Real Estate Commission. It is his duty to determine administrative policy and enforce the provisions of the law. Neither he nor any of his employees may engage in any of the activities for which a license issued by the division is required.

The State Real Estate Board was established by legislative act in 1937, and renamed the State Real Estate Commission in 1957. The commission is comprised of the commissioner, serving as chairman, and six other members appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. Commission appointees, like the commissioner, who is the only salaried member, must be experienced in the real estate business. The commission, required to meet at least once every three months, is authorized to inquire into the needs of real estate licensees, confer with the Governor and other state officials on real estate matters, and make policy recommendations to the Real Estate Commissioner. Commission members also evaluate claims of equivalent experience or educational qualification in the case of applicants for broker licenses.

The Division of Real Estate is a self-sustaining agency of the State Government. All of its expenses are defrayed from the fees received.

Licensing and Examinations

All applications for licenses are channeled to the main office at Sacramento. There a master record of some 115,000 current licensees and of other thousands of license applicants and one-time license holders is maintained. All licenses are processed and issued from Sacramento.

Only those individuals, who can show qualifications of "honesty, truthfulness and good reputation" and who can demonstrate by passing an examination that they have an appropriate knowledge of the practical, legal and ethical obligations of the business they propose to enter can obtain licenses. Also, the applicant for an original real estate or business opportunity broker license must be able to show, as a prerequisite to qualification, two years active experience as a licensed real estate salesman, or equivalent practical experience or certain specialized real estate education.

All license applicants are fingerprinted and, when the applicant has a criminal record or cannot show good reputation, a formal hearing is held to determine his fitness for license.

Examinations for the different types of licenses issued by the Real Estate Commissioner are prepared in, and scheduled from, the Sacramento office and papers are graded there. Examinations are conducted at designated times in the Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Fresno offices.

In 1955, the law was amended to provide a distinction between the "original" and the "renewal" license. Now the holder of an original broker or salesman license (good for one year) must pass another examination to be eligible for a permanent license which is renewable every four years without examination. The additional examination, as a matter of policy, is a more comprehensive test and, in some cases, is supplemented by an oral interview.

Complaints and Investigations

A most important activity of the division is the handling and investigation of complaints lodged by the public against licensees, and the investigation of apparent and actual law violations upon the motion of the commissioner. Formal hearings are held when the violation is substantiated and the commissioner has jurisdiction. The commissioner's case is presented by his deputies before an authorized hearing officer. The license of the offender may be suspended or revoked.

The commissioner's deputies also investigate those who appear to be operating without being properly licensed, or who attempt to subdivide land without complying with the subdivision regulations of the law. Violations are prosecuted in courts of competent jurisdiction and deputies assist in the presentation of these cases.

Subdivision Sales Regulation

The Real Estate Commissioner administers and enforces the statutory provisions which regulate the sale or lease of subdivided lands. Anyone subdividing land, within or without the limits of the State, who offers it for sale or lease to the public in California, must file a notice of intention with the commissioner. This notice must contain certain minimum information concerning the subdivided land and the proposed method of public offer. Based on the information thus obtained and on a physical inspection of the property, a public, factual report is prepared by the commissioner. The subdivider or his agent must give a copy of the commissioner's public report on the subdivision to each prospective purchaser before a deposit is accepted or a sales agreement is written.

When examination of any subdivision project discloses that sale or lease would constitute misrepresentation to, or fraud or deceit of, the purchasers, the Real Estate Commissioner is empowered to issue an order, after a hearing, prohibiting the sale or lease of that subdivided property in this State.

General

Although the function of the Division of Real Estate is primarily that of protecting the public as a licensing and law enforcement agency, its policy under the several commissioners has been to conduct its affairs so as to be of assistance to its licensees and encourage a high level of ethical and professional standards.

To encourage continuing education for licensees, the commissioner publishes a *Real Estate Reference Book* containing laws and information relating to real estate and real estate licensees. This book is consistently high on the list of publications sold by the State. In 1957, with the assistance of the University of California Real Estate Research Program, a *Supplement* to the *Reference Book* was published, primarily as an aid to those licensees preparing for their additional examination for renewable four-year license.

In addition, the commissioner publishes the bimonthly *Real Estate Bulletin*, which is distributed to all brokers and salesmen. This publication is intended for the continuing education of licensees by keeping them informed of the latest administrative provisions and of current practices in real estate and allied activities.

Beginning in 1950, the State Legislature, acting upon the recommendations of the Real Estate Commissioner and the organized industry, appropriated moneys from the Real Estate Fund to the University of California to aid in furthering a real estate educational and research program. To date the Legislature has appropriated \$750,000 for this purpose. The funds appropriated are used to further real estate education, both on-campus and off-campus. On-campus, the undergraduate or graduate student can now avail himself of a field of specialization in real estate. Off-campus, the University Extension, University of California, now offers courses in real estate specialties in most metropolitan areas in the State and in any community where local demand for the courses is great enough to warrant making them available. A person who completes eight extension courses in real estate is entitled to receive the Certificate in Real Estate.

By statute in 1955, a Real Estate Educational and Research Fund was created. Into this fund goes one-fourth of all license fees collected by the Real Estate Commissioner. Approximately \$700,000 has been credited to the fund for appropriation by the Legislature for use by the Commissioner in the advancement of education and research in real estate at the University of California, state colleges and junior colleges.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

F. W. Griesinger, Real Estate Commissioner

Donald McClure, Assistant Commissioner

Gaylord K. Nye, Chief Deputy
Northern California

Harold H. Wells
License Supervising Deputy

M. R. Griffin, Chief Deputy
Southern California

Walter J. Miller
Supervising Examinations and
Publications Deputy

OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE

Sacramento
1015 L Street

Fresno
308 Rowell Bldg., Tulare and Van Ness

Long Beach
3747 Long Beach Blvd.

Los Angeles
541 S. Spring Street

Oakland
1815 Telegraph Avenue

San Bernardino
633 D Street

San Diego
613 Orpheum Theatre Bldg.

San Francisco
1182 Market Street

DIVISION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

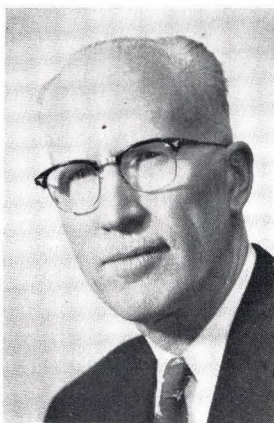
The origin of savings and loan associations in California dates from February 9, 1865.* The first association of record was the California Building and Loan Society of San Francisco with an authorized capital of \$250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of a par value of \$100 each. It ceased to operate prior to 1891.

For many years, these associations functioned under the "Land and Building Corporation Act," with or without capital stock. Apparently no uniform system of supervision or regulation existed at that time. Preliminary to the enactment of laws specifically referring to associations, the Board of Bank Commissioners of this State rendered a first report to Governor Markham in 1891, covering building and loan associations. The report contained statistics covering 111 associations whose fiscal years had been completed. Assets were \$12,204,000. In all, there existed 130 associations, of which 64 were located in San Francisco, and nine in Los Angeles. Many of them were small, with assets of less than \$100,000 and have ceased to operate.

The *First Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Building and Loan Associations* was made to Governor Markham May 31, 1894, in accordance with an act of the Legislature which instituted direct supervision

* Records have been handed down that an organization for the purpose of accumulating funds to encourage ownership of homes existed in China about 200 B.C. The first building and loan association to be organized in England was in 1781. It was not until April 11, 1831, that the first building and loan association was organized in the United States. It was the Oxford Provident Building Association, in Frankford, Pennsylvania. Today there are more than 6,100 associations in the United States, with assets in excess of 50 billion dollars.

MILTON O. SHAW is a native of Ohio. He received his preparatory education in Tennessee and Kentucky, then returned to Ohio where he received the degree of bachelor of science in business administration from Ohio State University in 1922. Moving to California in 1923, Mr. Shaw's first job was with Standard Oil Company. From there he went with the Division of Corporations in San Francisco. He was head accountant there when he transferred in 1930 to the Savings and Loan Division, where he has successively served as chief examiner, assistant commissioner, acting commissioner and commissioner. Mr. Shaw served in the U. S. Army in World War I, and for 17 years was a member of the Army Officers' Reserve Corps. Mr. Shaw has been a certified public accountant since 1927 and is a member of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants. He is a member of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council and served as President of the National Association of State Savings and Loan Supervisors (1957). Mr. Shaw was appointed Savings and Loan Commissioner by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on January 1, 1954. His headquarters and his home are in Los Angeles.



MILTON O. SHAW
Commissioner

of the associations by a board of commissioners, whose functions commenced June 1, 1893. One hundred forty-six associations were then in operation. A year thereafter, May 31, 1894, there were 153, with assets of \$20,820,000.

The savings and loan business has come to occupy a very important sector of the financial community of California. Particularly is this true in the past seven years. The following table shows the growth of assets of state associations from 1900:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Assets of associations</i>	<i>Number of associations</i>
1900	\$18,936,000	157
1910	21,255,000	113
1920	47,851,000	99
1930	513,110,000	224
(1930-40, period of conversion to federal associations)		
1940	171,545,000	105
1950	649,660,000	112
1957	3,320,155,000	165

The above-mentioned 165 associations, together with their 107 licensed branches, serve all sections of California.

California now leads the Nation in total resources of its state savings and loan associations. It is the first state in the Nation to have the assets of its savings and loan associations exceed the 3 billion dollar mark. The assets of California associations represent approximately 14 percent of the assets of all state associations in the United States.

In the year 1934, the Congress authorized the organization of federal savings and loan associations. In the ensuing seven years, 51 California state-licensed associations have converted to federal charters. There have been eight conversions of federal associations into state associations, the first of which was completed in 1953. The assets of the federal associations operating in California now total more than 2½ billion dollars, which is in addition to the totals shown in the above table.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was established in 1932 under the authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act approved July 22, 1932. The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created to provide a permanent system of reserve banks for savings and loan associations and other similar organizations engaged principally in home financing. The banks provide advances to these institutions for the purposes of meeting withdrawal demands and seasonal needs for additional loan mortgage funds. Nearly all California associations are members of and own stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by the Congress in 1934 for the purpose of insuring the savings accounts in all federal savings and loan associations and in state-licensed savings and loan associations which apply and qualify. The insurance coverage for each account is limited to \$10,000. The Insurance Corporation is an agency of

the Federal Government, and if an insured association is placed in liquidation, the Insurance Corporation must either pay the insured accounts in cash or by making available an insured account in another institution. The Insurance Corporation is also authorized wherever possible to take preventative measures to save an institution from liquidation. Nearly all California associations have their accounts insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The articles of incorporation of each California savings and loan association provide that the association is formed "to encourage industry, frugality, home building and the accumulation of savings among its members and among others." The associations accumulate the savings of the investing public through the issuance of investment certificates or of withdrawable shares. Associations may pay all withdrawals without requiring notice from the shareholder or certificate holder, but they are not permitted to agree in advance to do so. Under the law, the form of investment certificate and of withdrawable share must state that six months' notice of intention to withdraw may, at the option of the association, be required.

"Savings and Loan Commissioner," "Division of Savings and Loan," and "Savings and Loan Association Law," became the official designations on September 9, 1953, the effective date of Division 2 of the Financial Code of California. Associations have been authorized to use "Savings and Loan" as a part of their corporate names since 1943.

During the past 60 years there have been 23 commissioners serving alone or with others. The commissioner is charged with enforcing the law applicable to savings and loan associations, including approval of the organization of new associations, and the establishment of branches, as well as making an annual examination of each association.

California is the only state in the United States which has a staff of appraisers who are constantly in the field making test appraisals of the properties securing loans made by the various state associations. These appraisers are selected from lists furnished by the State Personnel Board after having qualified through competitive examinations.

The Savings and Loan Division is maintained through the levy of annual assessments in the form of license fees based upon the assets of each association. The expense of operation, therefore, is not levied upon the general taxpayer. The present rate of assessment is the lowest in the history of this division.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Milton O. Shaw, Savings and Loan Commissioner

Derwood S. Krause
Deputy Commissioner

James M. Laurent
Assistant Commissioner

OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

San Francisco Office
30 Tenth Street, Zone 2

Los Angeles Office
910 William Fox Building,
608 S. Hill Street, Zone 14

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Effective May 1, 1944, the State Department of Justice was established under the direction and control of the Attorney General, consisting of the already existing Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, the Division of Narcotic Enforcement, and the Office of Attorney General. The consolidation of these three agencies in one department under the supervision of the Attorney General has brought about a more efficient service to all law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

The Department of Justice is now composed of the Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and Office of General Administration.

The Office of Attorney General handles all the legal affairs of the State of California and represents all the State officers, departments, agencies, and divisions of the State Government, with few exceptions.

The Division of Criminal Law Enforcement co-ordinates law enforcement activities throughout the State.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is composed of experienced enforcement officers to initiate enforcement action when breakdowns are noted on the local or county level. The bureau maintains expert technical and analytical personnel available in assisting local law enforcement officials in carrying out their responsibilities.

The Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement engages in the suppression of narcotic traffic, assisting local authorities in this field and policing the legal use of medicinal narcotics. Instruction is given to local enforcement officers in narcotic police techniques.

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics maintains statistical data from which studies of the causes of crime, histories, and trends are evolved.

The Office of General Administration takes care of the various fiscal, clerical, and business problems of the Department of Justice.

The Special Representative of the Attorney General acts as a press representative and the informational center of the State Department of Justice, preparing and distributing releases of opinions, court actions, investigations, and the various materials concerning the department. A monthly report is made to the Governor's Council and a biennial report of the Department of Justice is assembled and published. Correspondence is maintained with civil and citizen groups and individuals. Information and informal reports on the activities of the Citizens' Committee, as well as participation in conferences and co-operation with the press, radio, and television outlets are likewise a function of the Special Representative.

Publications of the Attorney General's Office include the Attorney General's Biennial Report, California Jails, Narcotic Addiction, Law of Arrest-Search and Seizure, Guide the Community Relations for Peace Officers,

Delinquency and Probation in California, California Justice Teletypewriter System, Juvenile Violence Report.

DIVISION OF CIVIL LAW

The Division of Civil Law is assigned to advise and assist approximately 100 divisions, bureaus, and agencies in the State Government. Legal opinions, are prepared for the guidance of these agencies by the Attorney General's staff of 117 attorneys in the three offices in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The constitutionality of each law adopted by the Legislature is reviewed for final consideration of the Governor in either signing or vetoing measures. In addition, approximately 2,400 civil cases are processed and represented in court by the Civil Law Division annually.

The preparation of opinions as a guidance in jurisdiction and constitutionality requires extensive research, involving precedents. Until otherwise interpreted through process of the courts of law, the Attorney General's opinions maintain agency standard operational procedure. These opinions are recognized as authority in the courts of law.

Additional informal opinions are issued through correspondence or orally.

An additional workload has been added through flood damage cases, the Central Valley Project litigation between the State and Federal Governments, and the water rights of California involved in the Colorado River now contested by the State of Arizona.

Legal problems concerning the regulation of oil and natural gas resources of the State are obligations of this division.

A program for the recovery of property in escheat cases, as well as condemnation procedures, are initiated by the Division of Civil Law. Interpretation of statutes regulating businesses and professions, as well as tax laws, social welfare, labor, liquor, motor vehicle education, and many other fields of law, come under the division's jurisdiction.

Legal liaison and counsel are maintained with the various agencies and boards of the State Government in expediting their procedures.

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement discharges the responsibilities of the Attorney General in the administration of criminal justice. These include legal work in the field of criminal law and procedure, the prosecution of criminal appeals and special types of cases, the supervision of law enforcement generally throughout the State, and the administration of the three operating bureaus of the State Department of Justice.

As the chief law officer of the State, the Attorney General is responsible for adequate and uniform law enforcement throughout the State. The very length and breadth of California, together with its newly attained population total of approximately 14,750,000, creates its own problems in law enforcement. The mobility of the modern criminal, aided by fast means of transportation and by even faster means of communication, has emphasized the need for increased activity in the suppression of intercounty

criminal activities. The investigation and apprehension of criminals is sometimes beyond the finances or jurisdiction of any one county. Hence the law enforcement activity of the Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement is concerned with implementing and making more effective the facilities of local law enforcement agencies. To maintain regular contact between law enforcement officers, periodic zone meetings are held by district attorneys, sheriffs, and chiefs of police, at the call of the Attorney General. These meetings assist local officials to maintain uniformity of enforcement, to fully exchange information, and to further co-ordinate their enforcement activities.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL LAW

The legal work of the Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement is handled by its Bureau of Criminal Law. Appellate jurisdiction in both state and federal courts requires the active participation of the Attorney General in all matters affecting the State. His appearance, either personally or by representatives, is mandatory in the State Supreme Court. This representation of the State in all appeals from judgments in criminal cases originating in the various counties is delegated to the Bureau of Criminal Law. The briefing and arguing of these criminal appeals require prompt, sound, and fair replies to the contentions of defendants seeking to have judgments of conviction set aside in the appellate courts.

The prosecution of criminal cases sometimes gives rise to legal questions cognizable only in the federal courts of the United States. State involvement in matters of federal concern are carried by the Attorney General through the various courts of the United States to the Supreme Court. Federal questions frequently arise in the process of extraditing fugitives from other states and in applications for writs of *habeas corpus* and other extraordinary writs.

The Bureau of Criminal Law handles matters concerning the extradition of fugitives. It prosecutes all criminal actions which may be instituted by the Attorney General. Under his direction, it brings suit to recover the funds of any charitable trust which may have been misappropriated. It brings action to forfeit motor vehicles utilized to violate the narcotic laws. To aid in uniform interpretation and enforcement of the law, on request of a district attorney, the Bureau of Criminal Law prepares opinions relating to the interpretation of criminal law. When requested by district attorneys and grand juries, the Attorney General may direct the staff of the Bureau of Criminal Law to provide assistance in the investigation and prosecution of criminal matters anywhere in the State.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is the largest of the operating bureaus of the Department of Justice, with 350 officers and employees. It is both a central clearing house for information concerning criminals in California, and a source of technical aid and assistance to local agencies in the investigation of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

To aid in the identification and location of criminals operating in California, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation maintains fingerprint and identification files which are second only to those of the FBI. Law enforcement agencies throughout the State submit to the bureau fingerprints, descriptions, and reports on activities of apprehended criminals and on felony crimes committed. When classified and filed, this data becomes the nucleus of the bureau's ability to perform a major service to the local officer in the identification and apprehension of fugitives, as well as disclosing possible suspects.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation has a well-equipped crime laboratory and a staff of competent, recognized criminologists qualified to examine physical evidence and to testify in court as expert witnesses in their respective specialties. These include examination of questioned documents, use of a polygraph (lie detector) and ballistics analysis. Such scientific aids to criminal detection are frequently beyond the financial reach of smaller communities because they are so costly and so infrequently used as to make their acquisition impractical. The availability upon call of the laboratory facilities and technical specialists of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to enforcement agencies, which are without comparable facilities, combines efficiency in crime detection with economy of operation.

The investigative staff of the bureau consists of 16 special agents and two polygraph operators. Upon request by sheriffs or other enforcement officers, a statewide investigative service is available to implement the work of local agencies. It is particularly effective in intercounty situations, or where local personnel may be disqualified. Although the general policy of the bureau is to assist local enforcement officers to the greatest practicable extent, special investigations may be made for the Attorney General, for legislative committees, or for county grand juries.

BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT

Effective April 1, 1958, the headquarters office for the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement was moved to Sacramento and it now has five field offices located in Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego. The bureau is comprised of the Chief, five Supervising Inspectors, one in each of the field offices, and approximately 45 field agents. All of the personnel of the bureau are peace officers and have the authority to enforce all laws, however their primary duty is to enforce the laws defined in Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code (State Narcotic Act) also all federal and local laws, to co-ordinate and assist other law enforcement agencies in the preparation and presentation of evidence for the prosecution of violators of the various laws and provide expert witnesses for such prosecutions, advise judicial, legal, legislative, and enforcement authorities on narcotic problems, conduct extensive investigations toward major violators and still co-ordinate the efforts of local enforcement agencies toward common violators.

The State Narcotic Bureau is the only agency in the State that conducts investigations and inspections of records maintained by agents or agencies permitted to prescribe, dispense or administer narcotic drugs as defined in the laws. This is a highly specialized field in that it involves legitimate narcotic medication that is sometimes diverted to illegal channels.

The Bureau also investigates vehicles impounded by the various departments for possible forfeiture to the State for narcotic violations.

It also handles and is responsible for the destruction and final disposition of narcotics seized as a result of arrests and violations.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Legal provision for a central state agency which should concern itself with the collection of all available statistical data relating to crime, criminals and their treatment, the processes of criminal justice, and delinquency, was made by the Legislature in a 1929 statute. However, a budget adequate to the problem was not provided until the Bureau of Criminal Statistics was organized in 1945.

Since its establishment, the bureau has enjoyed a modest but solid growth in the scope of its operations. In its function as a statistical service agency to the Department of Corrections, it has accumulated data relating to all persons committed to, or paroled from, state prison since 1945, and is able to point out levels and trends. In its collateral function as a statistical service agency for the Youth Authority, it has collected similar information relating to persons committed to, or released by, the Youth Authority since 1946, and is likewise able to point out levels and trends in the juvenile field insofar as treatment at state level is concerned.

Felony crime reports received in the Bureau of Criminal Statistics are processed for statistical data in the bureau and referred to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation for consideration in the *modus operandi* units of that bureau. Co-operation has been established with almost all of the more than 400 primary law enforcement agencies of the State (sheriffs' offices and police departments) so that the bureau now receives monthly summary reports relating to persons arrested on felony charges and whether or not they are prosecuted. Similar co-operation from district attorneys' offices has resulted in individual reporting of all persons charged with felonies in the criminal courts and the dispositions made of them. This system has been operative statewide since the calendar year 1952.

The handling of juveniles at local level is represented by the collection and summarization of data relating to juveniles referred to juvenile court in complete coverage of the 58 counties of the State.

An annual census is taken of jail population and a summary monthly figure is received from police departments and sheriffs' offices on the number of misdemeanor arrests booked into their respective jails.

The bureau's publication, *Crime in California*, originating in 1952, was the first of an annual series containing basic summary tables relating to all

phases of the field in which authentic data have been developed. This publication is unique in the United States.

Since 1952, *Crime in California* has been issued annually, and distributed to all law enforcement officers in the State.

OFFICE OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Office of General Administration conducts all the fiscal and managerial functions of the department, or such responsibilities as budget, procedures, accounting, purchasing, personnel, secretarial and clerical service, library, and statewide teletype. Offices are maintained at Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The Office of General Administration consists of the Executive Office, the Bureau of Accounts and Records, and the Bureau of Information and Correspondence and Teletype.

The Bureau of Accounts and Records performs as the agent of the department in all fiscal and personnel management.

The Bureau of Information and Correspondence is the largest service unit of the office and is subdivided into two sections: Secretarial and Clerical Service.

The State Teletypewriter System is a vital communications service primarily for police offices with secondary use by other governmental units. The Justice Department maintains three departmental control centers or relay points with staff and equipment to route all traffic. Subscribers directly connected with the network number 146 with another 158 secondary stations forming local networks. The Sacramento (main office) Control Center coworks with two other state department private line systems with 61 stations and 49 stations composing the National Police Teletype Network.

The California network coworks with adjacent states: Oregon having 40 stations; Nevada stations are direct connected; and Arizona, now inaugurating six stations.

The State System transmits nearly one and one-half million messages yearly, while servicing these 460 stations within a complex operating procedure for handling messages for general broadcast, priorities, emergencies, and routine business.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General
Frank J. Mackin, Chief Deputy Attorney General
(William V. O'Connor, former Chief Deputy)

CHIEF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Clarence A. Linn, Chief Assistant Attorney General
T. A. Westphal, Jr., San Francisco
(Frederick G. Dutton, former Chief Assistant)
(Norman Elkington, former Chief Assistant)

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Gilbert F. Nelson
Walter S. Rountree

Sacramento

Edward G. Benard
E. G. Funke
Irving H. Perluss
Leonard M. Friedman

San Francisco

Emmet Daly
Henry A. Dietz
Wallace Howland
James E. Sabine
Herbert E. Wenig

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Harold G. Robinson, San Francisco

Offices

State Building, San Francisco
State Building, Los Angeles
Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

George H. Brereton, Chief
Harold Gillette, Chief Deputy

Office

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BUREAU OF NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT

John W. Storer, Chief

Offices

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State Building, Los Angeles
1021 O Street, Sacramento
1568 6th Avenue, San Diego

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Ronald Beattie, Chief
Fred A. Knoles, Chief Deputy

Office

505 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

OFFICE OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Eugene Huston, Chief
R. W. Stoecker, Deputy

Offices

Library and Courts Building, Sacramento
State Building, San Francisco
State Building, Los Angeles

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Pat Frayne, San Francisco

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

Responsibility for the mental health of Californians is the major concern of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. A large part of this responsibility is being met today through an ever more modern program of hospital treatment and care for the mentally ill and the mentally deficient. This program recognizes two basic facts: first, that mental illness can be successfully treated; second, that many types of mental illness can be prevented. General public acceptance of these facts is enabling the department to complete its emergence from the "asylum age" of earlier decades. Patients are human beings with a right to intensive and modern treatment that holds high hope for their recovery. The department is dedicated to the task of supplying that treatment.

California's earliest provision for the mentally ill and handicapped has been traced to a sailing vessel anchored in San Francisco Bay in 1849. A few years later, in 1851, an institution for such persons was opened at Stockton. It was not until 1897, however, that the State Commission in Lunacy was created to provide a common administration for the five separate facilities existing at that time. The commission's name reflected the false sense of disgrace and shame then associated with mental illness—a misunderstanding that was to persist until very recent times. With added responsibility for youth reformatories and facilities for the blind, the Lunacy Commission gave way in 1922 to a Department of Institutions. By 1945, these last two functions had been transferred to other state departments

MARSHALL E. PORTER, M.D., was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, October 1, 1909. Moved to Berkeley, California, in 1926. Attended Ross Collegiate Grammar and High School in Canada, and the University of California at Berkeley, receiving A.B. and M.D. degrees. Married Ann Winter in 1951. No children. Major in the Army Air Forces, Rehabilitation Services, during World War II, serving as neuropsychiatrist. Member, American Psychiatric Association; American Medical Association; California Medical Association; and American College of Hospital Administrators. Dr. Porter is a career man in the Department of Mental Hygiene. Before he came to Sacramento as deputy director, then as director, to head up the planning, direction, and co-ordination of the medical, psychiatric and allied treatment programs of the state hospitals, he had been Superintendent and Medical Director of Sonoma State Hospital since 1949. Prior to that, he had served on the staff at Camarillo, Mendocino, Sonoma, and Agnews State Hospitals, Dr. Porter was appointed Director of the Department of Mental Hygiene September 3, 1957, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, replacing Dr. Walter Rapaport, who resigned September 1, 1957.



MARSHALL E. PORTER, M.D.
Director

and this department was given its present title, the Department of Mental Hygiene.

The change in 1945 was much more than a change in name. It was accompanied by a reorganization that concentrated the department's attention on the twin goals of treatment and prevention. A new position was created, that of medical deputy director, to give added emphasis to these programs. Still further direction and purpose was provided with the appointment of a deputy director for community services in 1951.

Administration of the department is centered in offices in Sacramento. The Director of Mental Hygiene as head of the department determines administrative policy for all of the facilities and activities within the department's jurisdiction. That jurisdiction is established by the provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code which provide for the care, custody, and treatment of the mentally ill, the mentally deficient, and other persons with emotional disorders. It is significant that the designation of persons as "insane" or "feebleminded" is no longer a part of the code, thus giving legal sanction to the public acceptance of mental disorder as a true sickness. In addition to care, custody, and treatment, the Welfare and Institutions Code also specifically empowers the department to:

(a) Disseminate educational information relating to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness, mental disorder, or mental deficiency.

(b) Upon request, advise all public officers, organizations, and agencies interested in the mental health of the people of the State.

(c) Conduct such educational and related work as will tend to encourage the development of proper mental hygiene facilities throughout the State.

(d) Organize, establish, and maintain community mental hygiene clinics for the prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness, deficiency, or disorder—such clinics to be for the use of persons who do not require institutional care, and who voluntarily seek aid.

To carry out its responsibilities to the people of California, the Department of Mental Hygiene now has 17,500 authorized positions. Hospitals for the mentally ill are maintained near Ukiah, San Jose, Napa, and Stockton in Northern California; and near San Bernardino, Norwalk, and Camarillo in Southern California. A maximum security hospital for mental patients is at Atascadero near San Luis Obispo. Hospitals for the mentally deficient are maintained at Sonoma in Northern California, near Pomona, in Southern California, and near Porterville. A fourth hospital for the mentally deficient—Fairview State Hospital at Costa Mesa—is scheduled to receive its first patients in January, 1959, and will accept 100 patients a month until it reaches its ultimate capacity. Two hospitals, one at Modesto and the other at Auburn, originally secured in 1946 from the Army as surplus property, are also used by the department. These two hospitals care for both the mentally ill and the mentally deficient, but it is expected that all mentally deficient patients will be transferred from these two hospitals on the opening of Fairview. They were originally established as temporary hospitals. The one at Auburn, DeWitt State Hospital, has now been designated as a permanent facility.

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTES

Two advanced centers for training and research, world-famed Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco and the now organizing Los Angeles Neuropsychiatric Institute at U. C. L. A. are operated as department facilities in conjunction with the University of California. Langley Porter was started in 1943 and, since then, has provided training in psychiatry for undergraduate medical students, residents, and other doctors, as well as for affiliated professions and an extensive research program. There is a small inpatient hospital and a large outpatient clinic operation. The U. C. L. A. center will operate in much the same manner as soon as physical facilities have been constructed.

Seven outpatient community mental hygiene clinics round out the department's present facilities. They are located in Berkeley, Chico, Fresno, Los Angeles (with branches at Long Beach, North Hollywood and San Pedro), Riverside, Sacramento, and San Diego. These clinics provide not only direct treatment to patients but act as consultants in psychiatry to community agencies.

Altogether, the department's present hospitals care for a resident population of approximately 47,000 people. Through its community clinics, the department looks after the mental health needs of another 3,200 people; and through its social workers located in cities throughout the State, supervises an average of 9,500 patients released from the hospitals to finish their recovery in their homes and communities. Thus, the department has under its jurisdiction an average of about 60,000 patients at any one time.

A more complete statement of the department's operation and program, on a functional basis, is given under the following sections.

HOSPITALIZATION

As previously noted, the state mental hospitals care for the mentally ill and the mentally deficient. Under specific provisions of law, they admit certain types of emotionally unbalanced persons such as defective and psychopathic delinquents; narcotic addicts who are deemed likely to benefit from hospital treatment; alcoholics; and psychiatrically deviated sex offenders.

Admissions to the state hospitals have generally been through a formal court order of commitment. However, as early as 1911, provisions was made for voluntary admission. Another procedure which avoids the stigma of court commitment was established by a law enacted during 1947, under which a patient may be admitted to a hospital upon the application of a local health officer accompanied by the certification of two physicians. Recent laws also provide for emergency and temporary admission when waiting for court procedures is not advisable.

The law also makes provision for observation and diagnosis in a state hospital of persons suspected of being sexual psychopaths. If, after the observation period (maximum 90 days) the hospital feels the person will benefit from hospital treatment, such recommendation is made to the committing court, and the court decides whether to return such person

to the hospital for treatment on an indefinite basis. About half of the persons sent to the state hospitals for observation since 1950 have been returned to the hospital by the courts for treatment. This treatment continues until the hospital feels the patient is "no longer a menace to society." Purpose of the laws is to provide psychiatric treatment for those sex offenders who can benefit from it, and thus be rehabilitated by a one or two year hospital stay rather than follow the familiar pattern of a long series of short jail terms, possibly culminating finally in a serious offense against society.

At two of the hospitals, Napa and Camarillo, units are provided for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children, usually wards of the juvenile courts sent for a short period of observation and treatment.

Unlike mentally ill patients, who must all be accepted if committed by the courts, the superintendents of the hospitals for the mentally deficient may admit only those most in need of treatment and for whom there are adequate facilities. Consequently, there are waiting lists for admission to these facilities which at present writing total 1,889. With the opening of the new Fairview hospital there will be 10,770 beds for the mentally deficient as of June 30, 1959. On June 30, 1955, there were 8,259 such beds, thus, the State has provided in the last four years for about 2,500 more mentally retarded patients.

Admissions to the hospitals for the mentally deficient are handled through application to the county probation department or, in some cases, to the county welfare or county health department.

The problems and suffering engendered by pressures for admission of mentally deficient children to state facilities already far too overcrowded had become nearly intolerable by the beginning of the 1952-1953 Fiscal Year. Consequently, the Legislature provided for diagnostic and pre-admission clinics to be set up at the hospitals to screen the most urgent cases, to indicate which cases would truly be better off in a state hospital, and to provide help for those who still must care for a mentally handicapped child at home.

Despite the deficiencies of past years, both in personnel and physical plant, the department has made substantial progress in its treatment program at hospitals for the mentally ill. With increased appropriations, these hospitals are rapidly becoming up-to-date modern treatment centers. Medical and surgical therapies, individual and group psychotherapy, electroshock and insulin shock treatment, fever therapy, hydrotherapy, and neurosurgery are being used more extensively. The new tranquilizing drugs, used properly have produced a dramatic change in many of the hospital wards, seem to be replacing electroshock treatment in many instances, and have undoubtedly made many more patients amenable to psychotherapy. There is an expanding program of occupational, recreational and musical therapy as well as physical and personal hygiene training. Careful attention is being given to the preparation and serving of meals, and to the provision of better clothing. Both of these factors have a very direct relation to the patient's well-being, and, therefore, to his chances for recovery. The use

of all forms of direct restraint has been decreased. No single method of treatment, however, can be applied to all patients. Careful study is made of individual needs, and a program for each patient is prepared to meet those needs.

At hospitals for the mentally deficient, there is an increasing emphasis on psychotherapy. Persons who are handicapped by a mental deficiency frequently develop severe emotional and personality maladjustments that require skillful psychiatric treatment. Also, there is greater emphasis at these institutions on schooling and occupational training so that individual patients may fully develop within the limits of their given natural endowment. Every effort is made to train and teach the mentally deficient. At times, the mastery of personal hygiene habits may allow the patient to be returned to his home. In other cases, patients may improve to the point where they are able to work after leaving the hospital. A constant effort is being made to increase the number of patients who are eligible for leaves of absence or discharge.

PROVISION OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES

The postwar construction program for the state mental hospitals has overcome the most critical deficiencies of former years. By the early 1940s, the State's mental hospitals were seriously overcrowded. War-time shortages prevented immediate new construction, and so the overcrowding steadily increased. Attempts to provide an effective treatment and rehabilitation program were being seriously hampered. With overcrowding, patients tended to deteriorate and become costly long-term guests of the State. Even worse, many of the principal buildings at the hospitals and institutions were no longer suitable for occupancy by mental patients. A survey by the State Fire Marshal in 1943 resulted in the condemning of 47 such buildings.

Today all buildings referred to have been replaced. The major portion of the department's recent construction has been directed toward the building of new ward units and modern receiving and treatment units. These centers enable the department to provide more intensive treatment in the early stages of a patient's hospitalization. Prompt and intensive treatment offers the best hope for recovery.

To date, in the postwar building program since 1943, the Legislature has already appropriated more than 200 million dollars to modernize the mental hospital system. This has provided construction to house more than 25,000 beds and the necessary other buildings that make up the communities of healing that state hospitals have become.

THE TURNING POINT?

Sometime during 1957, a historic point in state mental hospital care was passed and went unnoticed until the checking of statistics at the end of the fiscal year. It was the moment when the population in state mental hospitals levelled off—when there were as many patients being released from the hospitals for the mentally ill as were being admitted (this despite both a decrease in death rates and an increase in the total number of admissions).

This indication of a trend was further borne out when, at the end of fiscal 1958, and despite the greatest number of admissions in the 107-year history of the State's hospitals for the mentally ill, the department not only substantially increased its rate of patients successfully treated and returned to their communities, but actually reduced the total hospital population by 100.

With the recent upward revision of the State's expected general population increase to 19,074,000 by 1966, however—a factor closely tied to hospital population and admissions—the department is preparing in advance for the impact of this increased citizenry. In order to meet the heavier demands and still maintain an effective treatment program, it will present plans for a compensating enlargement of existing hospital facilities through the next State Building Construction Program for bond funding.

TREATMENT

Once a patient arrives at a California mental hospital, the efforts of the entire staff are directed toward making an accurate diagnosis and starting the most effective treatment for him as soon as possible.

Patients may be admitted at any time during the day or night if necessary. Most of them arrive on court commitment. There are also provisions for voluntary and for emergency admissions in the laws.

As soon as the patient arrives in a receiving ward, he gets a thorough physical examination and a preliminary psychiatric evaluation. During the next week or 10 days, a complete psychiatric workup is done, and he is assigned a course of treatment and a regular ward, from which he may progress to other type wards on his way to recovery. Since the new receiving and treatment units have been completed at the hospitals, it has been noted that more and more patients can be sent directly home from these units within a few weeks.

Treatments include individual and group psychotherapy—mostly group, due to lack of physicians; electroshock and limited amounts of insulin shock; tranquilizers; carbon-dioxide therapy; neurosurgery; physiotherapy; and all of the physical treatments of a modern hospital; rehabilitation therapies, including occupational, musical, recreational, and beauty shop therapy. In short, all of the activities, both social and medical, which will help a patient to recovery.

Special programs are provided for such patients as alcoholics (20 percent of admissions), emotionally disturbed children (not to be confused with the mentally deficient), sex psychopaths, psychopathic delinquents, the criminally insane, narcotics addicts, epileptics, and severe cases of psychoneurosis.

Special units for mentally ill patients who also suffer from tuberculosis are maintained at Napa and Patton State Hospitals.

REHABILITATION

The steady process of rehabilitation starts with the patient's first contact with the hospital and continues until the date of final discharge. Medical, surgical, and other therapies provide a starting point for a readjustment to

normal living. As patients respond to the treatment program, they are frequently given the responsibility for some constructive and useful work within the hospital. Further progress leads to freedom of the grounds, and then to residence on an open ward. More and more the concept of the entirely open hospital, with no locked wards at all, and of the therapeutic community wherein patients participate as a group in the responsibility for their own behavior is finding its way into California's mental hospitals. Open wards (and open minds) are on the increase, but there is a long way to go in this direction before these concepts—as practiced in much of Europe—become common here.

As the patient recovers, home visits are initiated. These visits are then increased both in frequency and duration. Jobs outside of the hospital are secured for patients when it is clear that work will assist in their rehabilitation. If no setbacks are experienced, a final discharge is granted, usually after a year of supervised leave.

In some cases, patients are placed with families other than their own under the department's family care program. Care of the latter type serves as a bridge to independent living in the community. Still another type of leave is found in the work placement program. In many cases, a position is found for the patient where it is possible for the employer to give some direction and guidance.

Intramural and extramural social work results in a faster placement of patients either in their own homes or in situations where they have a reasonable chance of satisfactory adjustment to community living.

PREVENTION

The Department of Mental Hygiene's name gives some indication of its interest in and responsibility for a program of prevention. The term "mental hygiene" refers specifically to the maintenance of mental health and to the prevention of mental disorders. Interest in the prevention of mental disease as well as in its treatment is dictated by practical considerations. Prevention through effective community education in the principles of mental hygiene is certainly a necessary step toward a reduction of mental illness. In another sense, "prevention" is related to early detection, diagnosis, and treatment. With the effective treatment of children, future and more costly breakdowns later in life can be avoided. Early detection and treatment is also important for adults. When mental disorders are treated before they have become acute, the chances for quick and complete recovery are improved. It was the recognition of these facts and principles that led to the enactment in 1945 of legislation which authorized the department to undertake a preventive program and to establish community mental hygiene clinics.

To properly organize the services for the conservation of mental health, one of the three major administrative divisions of the department came into being in June, 1951, with the appointment of a deputy director for community services.

Besides providing technical help and leadership to those in the community whose work with human beings needs psychological insight, the program for community services furthers the direct treatment for individuals through early treatment of mental disorders at the outpatient clinics.

The seven community mental hygiene clinics established since 1945 and the outpatient departments of the two neuropsychiatric institutes have proven their value as treatment centers for their respective communities. Without exception, these clinics are operating at capacity. Their total case-load is practically stationary. New patients can be accepted only as old patients are discharged. Persons accepted for treatment often have to wait several months before therapy can be started.

The community mental hygiene clinics fill another vital role, that of community consultants on all mental health problems. In this capacity, the clinics advise and consult with other social agencies, teacher and parent groups, business and service clubs, private physicians and psychiatrists, and many others. Participation by the clinic staff in community discussion groups and seminars seeks the expansion of private and city or county psychiatric facilities.

RESEARCH

In 1955, the Assembly Interim Committee on Social Welfare made a study of the place of research in a state mental hygiene program, and came up with the conclusion that there should be a long-range research program in the Department of Mental Hygiene. Accordingly, an appropriation was added by the Legislature to the 1956-57 Budget sufficient to provide a start on a long-range program with a director of research and in 1957-58, \$200,000 for research projects was added. It was recognized that this appropriation was for an "efficient and planned start," and that greater sums would annually be necessary for a continuing research program.

Projects in a department program would, for example, encompass a continuing evaluation of the entire department program as well as of specific treatment techniques; studies of the causes of mental illness; preventive psychiatry; epidemiological aspects of mental illness; biochemical and physiological processes; research in emotional problems of all age levels and sociological aspects of mental disease.

In addition to the Central Research Bureau of the department in Sacramento, it is planned to have a research team at each hospital to carry out projects in the hospital and to assist other staff members in their investigations. Three such research teams have been established in the present year. In addition to the \$100,000 available from state funds for direct financing of research projects, the new director of research has obtained more than three-quarters of a million dollars in research funds from the federal government.

TRAINING

Treatment and training go hand in hand in a mental hospital program. By providing inservice training, the department hopes to prepare employees to do a better job, to give them an investment in their work that will help cut down on the high turnover, and to prepare special classes of students

and trainees to enter mental hospital work to help overcome critical personnel shortages.

For seven years, the inservice on-the-job training has consisted of six months of instruction for psychiatric technician trainees first entering service, plus special courses for the ward personnel already in service for many years, for supervisory classes, and for food handlers. There has also been resident training in psychiatric nursing for most of the schools of nursing in the State.

At each hospital there is one Nursing Education Director assisted by nursing instructors.

However, it has long been recognized that a shortcoming in hospital program has been provision of inservice and special training not only for all personnel—whether plumber, cook, or gardener—who come in contact with patients but especially for the advanced training of physicians in psychiatric techniques, psychologists, social workers, rehabilitation therapists, and, ideally, most of the nearly 40 different types of workers employed in mental hospitals.

This present year, an elaborate and far-reaching plan to provide just such types of training on a formal and overall basis has been developed, and the department will seek to inaugurate it on a starting basis in the budget under preparation.

The Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute at San Francisco, represents a special instance where the Welfare and Institutions Code has made detailed provision for research and training. Under the code, the University of California is authorized to give professional and administrative consultant services to Langley Porter and to co-operate in the teaching and research activities. A number of the staff members at Langley Porter are also members of the faculty in the University of California School of Medicine.

The close association between the institute and the University enables training in psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social service, and psychiatric nursing. Intensive courses in new medical and surgical techniques in the field of psychiatry are given by the institute each year for staff members of the department's other hospitals and institutions and for other interested professional people. Regular clinical-pathological conferences and demonstrations are given at the department's hospitals and institutions. Thus, with the research program under way, the training program fully planned but not yet started and treatment at least approaching something like adequate levels, the three-pronged attack on mental illness—treatment, training and research—has a good start in California. There remains one other major area for advance—prevention and community psychiatry.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT

During the past 20 years, increasing numbers of lay and professional groups have come to realize that mental disabilities of many kinds constitute our gravest health problem, and that all levels of government have the responsibility to organize and administer services that promote mental health. For the last five years there has developed throughout the State a remarkable upsurge of these convictions resulting in the passage by the

1957 Legislature of the Short-Doyle Act for community mental health services.

This legislation makes it possible for cities and counties to accept responsibilities in seeing that local mental health services are wisely developed and efficiently administered, with state co-operation and financial assistance.

Cities and counties may receive a state reimbursement of 50 percent of costs provided that they establish at least two of the following mental health services, (a) to (e):

1. Three kinds of clinical facilities directly serving patients:
 - (a) Outpatient service in clinics;
 - (b) Inpatient services in general hospitals for a period not to exceed 90 days;
 - (c) Rehabilitation services in clinics, general hospitals, or special centers;
2. Two kinds of services promoting the mental health of the community:
 - (d) Informational and educational services to the public and to the professions and agencies concerned with mental health;
 - (e) Mental health consultation for the staff of schools, public health departments, probation offices, welfare departments, etc., to help them to deal more effectively with their children's or clients' mental health problems before they become severe enough to require psychiatric treatment.

Cities and counties may themselves operate these five services or they may contract with a general hospital, clinic, laboratory, or other appropriate agency to provide them. Mental health clinics existing prior to the act in an agency of local government may be placed under the local mental health administrator by the governing body.

While the community mental health services are locally administered, the Department of Mental Hygiene is specifically authorized to maintain standards; to review local mental health plans; to advise local governing bodies, and organizations.

The department hopes that there will soon be flourishing mental health services in local cities and counties throughout California in order to prevent the greatest possible number from ever having to leave their home communities because of mental illness or handicap. Joint efforts by an informed public; by organizations; by public and private agencies in the fields of health and welfare and education; and by government at all levels will be needed to achieve this goal. Mental health is everybody's business.

INSPECTION

The Welfare and Institutions Code authorizes the department to license and inspect all private establishments in the State which care for the mentally ill, the mentally deficient, and other incompetent persons. The department has consistently encouraged the establishment of private facilities, and an encouraging expansion has taken place under the department's licensing and inspection program. In 1943, the department licensed approximately 104 private mental institutions or homes in California with a total capacity of 3,740 patients. As of June, 1957, the number licensed had risen

to 303 with a total capacity of 8,531. Special efforts are made to encourage the establishment of licensed homes for the care of mentally deficient children.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

Marshall E. Porter, M.D., Director of Mental Hygiene

(Vacancy), Deputy Director, Medical Services	Lee Helsel, Chief, Rehabilitation Services
Carl E. Applegate, Deputy Director Business Services	Frank O. Houston, Supervisor of Guardianship
Portia Bell Hume, M.D., Deputy Dir- ector, Community Services	Ralph Littlestone, Personnel Officer
Leon J. Epstein, M.D., Chief of Research	Richard D. Morgan, Statistical Research Officer
Fred J. Bolender, D.V.M., Supervisor of of Livestock Operation	Wray N. Odell, Construction Supervisor
John A. Caponé, Staff Architectural Co-ordinator	Frank W. Otto, M.D., Chief, Division of Private Institutions
R. E. Conahan, Comptroller	Lavern Owens, Food Administrator
Gertrude Deinstadt, Administrative Assistant	Nathan Sloate, Chief of Social Service
Leigh Deming, Administrative Advisor	Philip Alan Smith, Chief, Mental Health Education and Information
Paul Downard, Chief, Bureau of Patients' Accounts	Katharine M. Steele, Director of Nursing Services
Main Office	Charles D. Winterbower, Supervising Deportation Officer
1320 K Street, Sacramento	
Branch Office	
515 Spring Arcade Building, 541 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles	

MENTAL HOSPITALS

<i>Agnews State Hospital</i> Walter Rapaport, M.D., Superintendent	<i>Modesto State Hospital</i> William M. O'Brien, M.D., Superintendent
<i>Atascadero State Hospital</i> R. S. Rood, M.D., Superintendent	<i>Napa State Hospital</i> Theo. K. Miller, M.D., Superintendent
<i>Camarillo State Hospital</i> F. H. Garrett, M.D., Superintendent	<i>Patton State Hospital</i> O. L. Gericke, M.D., Superintendent
<i>DeWitt State Hospital</i> G. Dean Tipton, M.D., Superintendent	<i>Stockton State Hospital</i> Freeman H. Adams, M.D., Superintendent
<i>Mendocino State Hospital</i> Daniel Lieberman, M.D., Superintendent	<i>Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute</i> Alexander Simon, M.D., Superintendent
<i>Metropolitan State Hospital</i> Robert E. Wyers, M.D., Superintendent	<i>The Neuropsychiatric Institute, Los Angeles</i> Norman Q. Brill, M.D., Superintendent

HOSPITALS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

Fairview State Hospital

Hyman Tucker, M.D., Superintendent

Pacific State Hospital

George Tarjan, M.D., Superintendent

*Porterville State Hospital*James T. Shelton, M.D.,
Superintendent*Sonoma State Hospital*Thomas L. Nelson, M.D.,
Superintendent

STATE MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS

*Berkeley*Dorothy G. Sproul, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*Fresno*Mervyn Shoor, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*Los Angeles*S. J. Conrad, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*Chico*Mary L. Gorton, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*Riverside*Edward Rudin, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*Sacramento*Joseph H. Harris, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist*San Diego*Benjamin B. Faguet, M.D.,
Chief Psychiatrist

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General, Major General Earle M. Jones, is Chief of Staff to the Governor, subordinate only to him, and is the commander of all state military forces. The Adjutant General administers and controls the affairs of the Military Department which includes the Office of the Adjutant General, the California National Guard (Army and Air), the California National Guard Reserve, the California Cadet Corps and the Naval Militia. The Office of the Adjutant General consists of the Adjutant General, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Deputy Adjutant General, Army Division; the Deputy Adjutant General, Air Division; the Inspector General, and the Administrative Branch; Comptroller Branch; United States Property and Fiscal Office and the Information and Recruiting Section. The Army Division includes the Personnel; Organization and Training and Facilities Branches. The Air Division includes the Personnel, Administrative, Operations and Training, Materiel and Installations Branches. The Office of the

MAJOR GENERAL EARLE M. JONES, NGUS. Born in Fresno, Jan. 6, 1903. Educated in Fresno schools. Married Frances Hoge, March 29, 1923; three children, Earle M., Jr.; Jacqueline Lee (Tyrcha); Beverly Anne (Singer). Former mem., Haworth, Haworth & Jones, public accountants. Former Public Works Com'r, Fresno. Member, General Staff ("Sec. 5") Com. National Guard and Army Reserve Policy; National Bd. Promotion of Rifle Practice; Exec. Com. and Director, National Rifle Assn. Past Master, Fresno Lodge, F. & A. M.; Scottish Rite Bodies; Tehran Temple, A. A. O. M. M. S. Past Pres., Fresno Lions Club; Soc. Amer. Accountants; Lieut. Philip Lansdale Post, V. F. W.; American Legion; Cal. N. G. Assn.; National Guard Assn.; Sutter Club. Enlisted as Pvt., CAL NG, 1921; 2d Lt., 1924; Lt. Col., 1940. Inducted, Federal Service, Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, 40th Inf. Div., March, 1941. Colonel, Nov., 1942. Asst. G-3, Hdqrs., E. T. O., U. S. Army, Asst. to Deputy Chief of Staff, Supreme Allied Command (England), April, 1943. Exec. officer, G-3 (Eng. and France); Hdqrs., Supreme Hdqrs., A. E. F., Jan., 1944. Actg. chief of operations (France), Nov., 1944. Executive officer, G-3 (France and Germany), Jan., 1945; and Hdqrs., U. S. Forces E. T. O. (Germany), July, 1945. Commanding officer, 185th Inf. Reg., CAL NG, Oct., 1946. Asst. div. commander, Oct., 1949; artillery commander, Sept., 1950-Oct., 1951, 49th Inf. Div., Cal. N. G. Federally recognized as brig. gen., Feb. 27, 1950. Appointed major general, the Adjutant General, State of California, July, 1951. Federal recognition as maj. gen., Nov. 19, 1951. Decorations: Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; Army Commendation Ribbon; Chevalier of French Legion of Honor; Belgian Order of Leopold (Officer); Croix de Guerre with palms, France and Belgium; Order of British Empire; foreign service campaign medals; Cal. Medal of Merit and 30-yr. Service Medal.



MAJ. GEN. EARLE M. JONES
Adjutant General

Adjutant General is organized according to general staff doctrine and procedure as contained in Department of Defense regulations and includes necessary civil service and active duty personnel, a Headquarters Staff, field organizations and installations. The Adjutant General administers, directs and controls the California National Guard which consists of State Headquarters Detachment; 40th Armored (Grizzly) Division; 49th Infantry (Argonaut) Division; 112th and 114th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigades; the nondivisional troops; 144th Air Defense Wing; 146th Fighter Interceptor Wing; 162d Tactical Control Group; 129th Air Resupply Group and other necessary units comprising a total strength of more than 27,500 National Guardsmen.

The California National Guard is established under the Militia Clause of the United States Constitution as an integral part of the national defense. The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide for the organization and discipline of the militia. Pursuant to this constitutional authority, the Legislature adopted the California Military and Veterans Code which implements the provisions of the Constitution. The California National Guard is a federally supervised military force of volunteer citizen-soldiers with a dual federal-state status. It provides a state force in peacetime which, under the direction of the Governor, will serve for local security, and give relief in time of crisis and disaster. In time of war, it represents a balanced armed force of trained and equipped civilian volunteers capable of instant mobilization and ready to fight any place in the world.

The Adjutant General administers, directs, and controls the Naval Militia, when organized, and the unorganized militia when activated. He directs and controls the California National Guard Reserve and administers the affairs of the California Cadet Corps which consists of 164 schools with more than 10,000 cadets. The corps is supervised by an executive officer, assistant executive officer and eight regional supervisors of cadets, all of whom are state civil service personnel.

The Adjutant General holds office at the pleasure of the Governor, and issues all orders in the name of the Governor. The Adjutant General performs such duties as are prescribed by law and by the Governor. He is responsible for the training, discipline, and instruction of the National Guard and for all military property issued to the State by the United States or owned by the State. He keeps an account of all expenses and issues all military property as directed by the Governor. He has control of all armories that are built, being built, or acquired by the State, which now total 100. He supervises the affairs of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

OFFICES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Major General Earle M. Jones, The Adjutant General
1227 O Street, Sacramento

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

California's economic life is so dependent upon use of the motor vehicle that it is small wonder the California Department of Motor Vehicles is one of the largest and most important agencies of State Government. Measured in the terms of actual contacts with the public, probably no other state agency has a greater effect upon the lives of the people it serves. Certainly no other state approaches California's 1957 registration of nearly 7,400,000 motor vehicles nor California's more than 7,300,000 licensed drivers.

California has one-tenth of all of the automobiles in the United States and one-twelfth of the drivers.

Throughout the United States, the California department is recognized as a leader in the field of motor vehicle administration. Its policies and procedures have been widely copied, and it is frequently called upon for consultation and advice by other states.

The Department of Motor Vehicles is primarily a service agency having as its three major functions:

1. Registration of motor vehicles, maintenance of registration records and collection of certain motor vehicle registration, weight and other incidental

PAUL MASON was born in Idaho and was educated in schools of Idaho and Utah, interrupting his education to enlist for infantry officer training, 1918. Received bachelor's degree, 1920. Later attended Stanford University, where he submitted a thesis on procedure in the California Legislature, and was granted master's degree in political science, 1923. Admitted to State Bar of California, 1923, and entered private law practice for a time. Assistant Minute Clerk and File Clerk, State Senate, 1923. The Assistant Legislative Counsel, 1925 and 1927 Sessions. Chief Assistant Secretary of the Senate until 1931, when he became Parliamentarian. Between 1931 and 1933 Sessions, he compiled the *Annotated Edition of the State Constitution*, and has prepared revised editions published in 1946 and 1953.

In 1935, he compiled *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, which has been adopted by the Senate and Assembly, and has since been adopted and widely used in other state legislatures and organizations. A revised edition of the manual was published in 1953. Ap-

pointed Chief, Division of Drivers Licenses, Department of Motor Vehicles, 1936, a position he held until appointed director of the department by Governor Goodwin J. Knight, Nov. 1, 1953. He serves as Legislative Secretary to the Governor. President (national), American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1957-58; Past President, Western region. Member, committees framing uniform vehicle code, uniform traffic laws, financial responsibility laws, and other model vehicle laws. Appointed California member, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Dec. 1, 1953; re-appointed, Dec. 1, 1957. Chairman, California Reciprocity Commission, since 1955. Married; father of five children. Member: American Legion; Shrine; American Society for Public Administration; Governmental Research Association; American Bar Association.



PAUL MASON
Director

fees; and collection of the vehicle license fee imposed in lieu of a property tax on motor vehicles.

2. Licensing drivers of motor vehicles; maintenance of records on those licensed; the revocation or suspension of drivers' licenses when necessary to the safety of other drivers and pedestrians; and collection of drivers' license application fees.

3. Administration of the Financial Responsibility Laws.

The department is composed of four divisions: the Division of Administration, Division of Drivers' Licenses, Division of Registration, and Division of Field Office Operation. The divisions are provided for by statute, and each division is subdivided by functions—into sections and units.

The department is administered by a director. He is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. The powers and duties of the director are established and defined by the California Vehicle Code.

Headquarters of the Department of Motor Vehicles is at Sacramento. Field offices are maintained in principal cities of the State in order to serve the public. In addition, part-time service is provided to many communities by traveling crews. During the annual registration renewal period, temporary service is furnished in many branch banking institutions throughout the State.

The department is a special fund agency, entirely self-supporting and deriving its support from a portion of the fees collected. The limitations of this support are determined by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

The director, deputy director, registrar, deputy registrar, and investigators of the department are peace officers, for the purpose of enforcing registration and driver licensing laws and serving warrants.

California's first Department of Motor Vehicles was created by an act of 1915. Six years later, the powers and duties of this new department were transferred to the newly organized Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Finance. In 1929, the Division of Motor Vehicles was transferred to the Department of Public Works which remained the administering agency until 1931, when the Legislature re-established the Department of Motor Vehicles. It has been so designated ever since.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Administration constitutes the staff of the director, who is assisted by a deputy director. A division chief, with the aid of an assistant division chief, administers the policies and operations of the eight sections included in the division. The sections of the Division of Administration aid the other divisions in performing their services to the people of the State. The sections and their functions are indicated below.

The Accounting Section is headed by the departmental accounting officer. It is the function of this section to advise the director concerning budgets and expenditures and to account for all revenues derived from the department's fee collection activities and all property owned by the department.

The Personnel and Training Section, headed by the departmental personnel officer, maintains personnel records and assists the director and the division chiefs in personnel matters, including in-service training, which is supervised by a departmental training officer.

Legal counsel, in the Legal Section, advises the director and staff on legal matters, represents the department in administrative hearings, and co-operates with the Attorney General in judicial proceedings.

The lease officer assists in providing space for field offices; estimates yearly rental for existing and proposed office sites; assists in locating and negotiating for sites; and provides liaison in lease negotiations with the Department of Finance. He assists in preparation of projects involving capital outlay for state-owned buildings.

The Service, Supplies and Building Maintenance Section, headed by the chief clerk, is directly in charge of purchases, distribution and storage of supplies, including license plates, and matters relating to maintenance of buildings housing departmental facilities throughout the State.

The Procedures and Analyses Section, headed by a procedures and analyses officer, conducts studies for the director, and in co-operation with the division chiefs reviews various procedures of the department. It prepares procedural manuals, provides statistical studies and reports, and establishes the annual vehicle license fee schedules. The section maintains a library and conducts research as required.

The information officer prepares and distributes official announcements of the director and department, for publication or broadcasting through appropriate media, with particular emphasis on laws, rules, and regulations requiring compliance by certain deadline dates; and compiles revised editions of the *California Vehicle Code*, the *Summary of the California Vehicle Code*, the *Commercial Vehicle Supplement*, and other publications of the department.

DIVISION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

The Division of Drivers' Licenses is charged with the issuing of all original drivers' licenses; with renewing licenses which have expired; with maintaining an adequate record of all drivers, including their driving histories; and with administration of the State's Financial Responsibility laws.

In California there are more than 7,300,000 licensed drivers and the record file contains more than 30,000,000 records pertaining to drivers.

The division also is charged with the revocation or suspension of the driving privilege of those drivers whose records show them to be unworthy of retaining that privilege. Actions under this category fall into two phases—those dealing with mandatory revocations or suspensions which follow court convictions of more serious traffic violations; and discretionary actions.

In California, discretionary functions are classified under the general heading of driver improvement. It is under this classification that the division deals with those drivers who are habitual violators of the law, accident-prone, or who have physical or mental disabilities which affect their ability to drive safely. To carry out this function the division uses re-examinations, interviews, investigations, formal warnings, and hearings before a referee.

A specially trained staff of driver improvement analysts is maintained for this purpose.

Under this program the division endeavors to correct bad driving habits and attitudes. As a general policy it is preferable to keep the individual driving safely rather than to take him off the road. To this end, liberal use is made of the power to impose conditions of probation on drivers with poor records.

A section of the Division of Drivers' Licenses serves the financial responsibility function, headed by an assistant division chief. It is the responsibility of this section to administer the provisions of the California Vehicle Code relating to the financial responsibility of drivers and owners of motor vehicles who have been involved in accidents.

This statute, commonly referred to as the new Financial Responsibility Law, became effective July 1, 1948. It includes the provisions requiring drivers to file with the department reports of accidents in which injury or death results, or over \$100 in property damage is suffered. It is designed to provide reasonable assurance that persons suffering bodily injury or property damage in motor vehicle accidents are compensated by those responsible for such injury or damage. Drivers or employer-owners of motor vehicles who fail to accept and meet the financial responsibility imposed upon them are deprived of the privilege of operating motor vehicles in this State; and the vehicle registration and license plates of the owner may be suspended for the same cause.

The division works closely with the Division of Instruction, State Department of Education, in the furtherance of the present state program of driver education and training in secondary schools. Many of the forms and some of the study material used in this program are furnished by the department.

Eventually, the division hopes to develop jointly with the Department of Education a statistical evaluation of the effect of behind-the-wheel training in California schools. At the present time, the division's record files are being arranged with a view to carrying out this project.

The functions of the division have increased in magnitude and importance year after year as registrations have increased and the demand for better drivers has become greater. At the present time the division issues approximately 2,000,000 licenses per year, of which slightly more than 25 percent are original licenses.

Under the provisions of a 1957 statute, a driver's license expires on the birthdate of the licensee in the year of termination of the license. This is the third year after application in the case of any original license, or of a tardy renewal applied for more than 30 days after expiration of the previously held license. It is the fifth year after application for prompt renewal applicants whose driving records in the two years before renewal application show no more than one conviction of a moving traffic offense in the case of an operator, or no more than three such convictions in the same period in the case of a chauffeur. It is the second year after application for those applicants disqualified by records of traffic offense convictions from the longer term renewals. This statute is known as an "incentive" law, designed

to enhance in a practical manner the value of an individual's effort to maintain a record of safe driving and compliance with state traffic laws.

Another 1957 statute provided that the driver's license shall include a photograph of the licensee. Extensive studies of methods to implement this requirement were conducted by the division and the Division of Field Office Operation in 1957-1958. Selection of the necessary equipment and training of examiners to effect the program were in advanced planning stages at the beginning of the 1958-1959 Fiscal Year. Budgetary support had been appropriated by the Legislature.

Driver examination service is given at 200 points throughout California by a staff of trained examiners. To provide service for those living in isolated areas, examiners make trips at stated intervals to give applicants personal attention.

Applicants for original licenses must submit to a written test of their knowledge of the Vehicle Code; a vision-screening test; must give an actual demonstration of their ability to drive; and must prove the ability to read simple English.

Drivers' records, based on court reports of convictions of traffic offenses, are reviewed. Good records and prompt application for renewal entitle drivers to longer terms of license validity, thus providing an *incentive* to highway safety.

California collects a \$3 application fee, entitling the applicant to three tests within a period of six months.

DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

The Division of Registration is administered by the registrar of vehicles who has the power of a peace officer for the purpose of enforcing those provisions of law dealing with registration of vehicles.

California law requires that all vehicles operated on public roads, except those specially exempted by provisions of the California Vehicle Code, be registered, and that registrations be renewed every year. Registration affords a system of ready identification and control, provides a means of establishing ownership of vehicles and serves as a means of collecting motor vehicle taxes and service fees.

This division maintains in its Sacramento files a history of every motor vehicle registered in California for a prior period of four years, a total of approximately 58 million records. These files are maintained under the registered owner's name in alphabetical order, under the license number in numerical sequence, and under the engine or identification number in numerical sequence. This complete identification system, under which all transfers of ownership are recorded, is of great service to the public and law enforcement agencies.

As an added service, a license number file also is maintained in the department's Los Angeles office because of the volume of information requests in the southern part of the State. This is evidenced by a concentration of three million vehicles in Los Angeles County alone.

The Division of Registration is legally the active vehicle fee collection agency of the Department of Motor Vehicles. The principal portion of this function is carried out during the registration renewal period, which is set by law between January 1st and midnight of February 4th, succeeding the expiration at midnight December 31st each year of all vehicle registrations.

Fees collected during the remainder of the year come principally from new car registrations, registration of nonresident vehicles, registration of vehicles not previously operated, and penalties for nonregistration. Funds derived from registration fees are allocated generally for highway purposes, except such amounts as are necessary to support the department and the Department of the California Highway Patrol.

This division also is empowered by Division 2, Part 5, Revenue and Taxation Code, to collect the vehicle license fee, commonly known as the "in lieu" tax. In collecting this tax, the Division of Registration literally acts as agent for the cities and counties, to which nearly all of this revenue is allocated semiannually, based on a proportionate share of the State's population.

The work of the division is carried on by sections and units whose functions are specialized in the interest of sound business administration. These include:

- The Registrar's staff

- The Vehicle License and Title Section, which includes

- 10 service units and eight processing units

- The Investigation Section, which includes a headquarters office and staffs of investigators in a North Region and a South Region

- The Automation Section, which includes keypunch, control and tabulating units

The Vehicle License and Title Section handles the large volume of filing, correspondence, transfer, duplicating, and other procedures required.

The Investigation Section carries on the widespread investigations related to compliance with registration and other motor vehicle laws as may be required in all parts of the State. It handles dealer licensing and auditing procedures. Legislation enacted in 1957 increased the responsibilities of the division relative to the licensing and regulation of vehicle dealers and vehicle salesmen. The automotive industry itself supported the measures which provide added protections to the public against fraud and other offenses, and reduce the possible operations of undesirable elements which had threatened to injure the standing of the industry.

The Automation Section operates the electromechanical system that employs key-punched cards on which all data concerning a vehicle, including the amount of fees due, are recorded. As the fees are reduced from year to year, the equipment is used to redate the vehicles, and to issue renewal registration cards. These are mailed in advance of each registration renewal period, indicating the fees due for the following year, and for one future year. When used in their most effective form—presentation in person at a department office or at an office of any other issuing agency—they enable the applicant to receive evidence of his vehicle registration immediately.

The license plates issued by the department are retained with the vehicle for which they are issued for a period of five years. Major plate distributions were made in 1951 and 1956. Later assignments will be made after ample public notice. A pair of plates must be displayed on all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles, which are required to display only one plate. In the years between the distributions of plates, renewal of registration must be shown by display of a reflectorized sticker on the rear plate, the sticker being valid for the current year only.

Complete registration service is available in all principal cities of the State. During the annual registration renewal period, renewal service on potential registration cards is offered at many branch banks where departmental employees are temporarily stationed, and traveling registration crews visit many other points for stated periods as a convenience to the motoring public.

DIVISION OF FIELD OFFICE OPERATION

The Division of Field Office Operation was established July 1, 1951, for the purpose of unifying and co-ordinating the several service functions performed for the public through the field offices of the Department of Motor Vehicles. Its elements include 130 permanent field offices which offer complete vehicle registration and driver licensing service. The activities of the division also include the traveling representatives who provide licensing service on regular schedule to communities lacking field offices. During the annual registration renewal period the division administers the temporary service offered in nearly 150 banks spread over the State, for applicants who present potential registration cards. It is also assigned the function of licensing and inspecting private schools which offer driving instruction to the public.

The division is under the direction of a division chief, aided by three assistant chiefs, two in Sacramento and one in Los Angeles. The State is divided into 11 districts in each of which the field offices are under the immediate supervision of a district supervisor. In addition, the division chief has two assistants in Sacramento, one assigned to maintain statistical records of field office operations, the other to general administrative detail and supervision of the driving school licensing function.

The division determines the location of field offices, studying conditions that indicate the need for department services in various localities, and selecting suitable sites. It determines the size of the staff needed to provide adequate service in issuance of drivers' licenses and registration of vehicles at each office.

The training of new employees, and the training required to effectuate new procedures are given by this division, in co-operation with the Personnel and Training and Accounting Sections and the Divisions of Drivers' Licenses and Registration. Annual reviews of registration renewal procedures are given to supervisory personnel throughout the State in November and December, in preparation for the renewal period which extends from January 1st through February 4th. Training centers for driver license examiners are maintained at Oakland and Glendale.

The division co-ordinates, for operational purposes in relation to the public, the various procedural requirements of the Divisions of Drivers' Licenses, Registration, and Administration.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Paul Mason, Director, Sacramento

....., Deputy Director, Sacramento

Ralph E. Cawelti, Assistant to the Director, Los Angeles

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

John L. McLaughlin, Chief, Sacramento

Tom M. Bright, Assistant Chief, Sacramento

Accounting Section

Jack W. Meyer, Accounting Officer

Counsel

James H. Pricer

Lease Officer

Edgar A. Kranick,
Business Services Officer

Procedures and Analyses Section

A. M. Osofsky, Statistician

Information Section

Nicholas E. Wyckoff, Information
Officer

Personnel and Training Section

Elmer V. Williams, Departmental
Personnel Officer

D. Bruce Greenwade, Training
Officer

Service, Supplies and Building

Maintenance Section

M. A. Page, Chief Clerk

DIVISION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

Fred P. Williams, Chief, Sacramento

Ronald V. Thunen, Assistant Chief, Sacramento

Harold M. Dorman, Assistant Chief, Financial
Responsibility Section, 2024 J Street, Sacramento

DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

A. J. Veglia, Registrar of Vehicles, Sacramento

Francis J. Watson, Assistant Chief, Sacramento

DIVISION OF FIELD OFFICE OPERATION

E. Keith Ball, Chief, Sacramento

Sam V. Kinley, Assistant Division Chief, Los Angeles

Elwyn L. Judd, Assistant Division Chief, Sacramento

Frank B. Ench, Assistant Division Chief, Sacramento

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Capital Addresses:

Motor Vehicles Building, 2570 24th Street, Sacramento

Financial Responsibility Section, 2024 J Street, Sacramento

Investigation Section, 2024 J Street, Sacramento

Principal Field Offices

2708 Encinal Avenue, Alameda; 2801 H Street, Bakersfield; 4320 E. Florence Avenue, Bell; 9320 Center Street, Bellflower; 1951 Sacramento Street, Berkeley; 11 Third Avenue, Chula Vista; 11354 W. Washington Boulevard, Culver City; 199 Southgate Avenue, Daly City; 2122 Mono Street, Fresno; 543 W. Valencia

Drive, Fullerton; 1246 S. Brand Boulevard, Glendale; 226 Plaza Square, Hawthorne; 1232 Sycamore Avenue, Hayward; 6433 Homewood Avenue, Hollywood; 150 W. Florence Avenue, Inglewood; 7787 University Avenue, La Mesa; 855 W. Kildare Street, Lancaster; 700 E. Broadway, Long Beach; 3500 So. Hope Street, Los Angeles; 201 Beech Street, Modesto; 2133 W. Beverly Boulevard, Montebello; 6455 Coldwater Canyon, North Hollywood; 5300 Claremont Avenue, Oakland; 302 Wisconsin Avenue, Oceanside; 2211 Park Boulevard, Palo Alto; 2160 E. Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena; 398 W. San Antonio, Pomona; 902 Whipple Avenue, Redwood City; 1627 Barrett Avenue, Richmond; 2508 Mulberry Street, Riverside; 646 N. Sierra Way, San Bernardino; 310 Cedar Street, San Diego; 1161 N. Maclay Avenue, San Fernando; 160 S. Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco; 1425 Noriega Street, San Francisco; 85 Notre Dame Avenue, San Jose; 2000 Washington Avenue, San Leandro; 325 Villa Terrace, San Mateo; 1926 Fourth Street, San Rafael; 2520 N. Main Street, Santa Ana; 1502 Broadway, Santa Monica; 999 South A Street, Santa Rosa; 147 E. Lindsay Street, Stockton; 1907 Border Avenue, Torrance; 1328 Virginia Street, Vallejo; 2871 E. Main Street, Ventura; 1705 W. Garvey Boulevard, West Covina; 744 S. Greenleaf Avenue, Whittier.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Department of Natural Resources administers many of the laws relating to the conservation and development of the natural resources of the State of California. The department was established by the Legislature in 1927; and now consists of these divisions: Administrative Services; Beaches and Parks; Forestry; Oil and Gas; Mines; Soil Conservation and Small Craft Harbors.

The Sacramento headquarters office of the department, located in State Office Building No. 1, includes the Office of the Director, the Conservation Education Section and the Division of Administrative Services. The Director of Natural Resources, appointed by the Governor, is the chief officer of the department. He heads about 2,500 regular full-time employees and about 2,000 seasonal employees at peak periods. His chief assistant is the deputy director.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION OFFICE

The Office of Conservation Education serves for two basic co-ordinating functions:

1. Direct co-operation with the State Department of Education in the development and operation of a program for the introduction of principles of natural resources conservation in the public school curricula in order to foster an understanding of the need for wise use of natural resources.
2. Co-ordination of an effective conservation education program for the divisions of the Department of Natural Resources.



DeWITT NELSON
Director

DeWITT NELSON was born in Madrid, Iowa, January 13, 1901. He attended Boone, Iowa, public schools and graduated from Iowa State College in 1925 with B.S. degree in forestry. Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Delta Upsilon fraternities. From 1925 to 1944, served with the U. S. Forest Service as scaler, ranger, assistant supervisor and forest supervisor in the California region. During this period was Supervisor of Trinity, Shasta, Tahoe and San Bernardino National Forests. Married Sadie Belle Friedley in 1926. Has one son, Ted W. Nelson, age 27. Appointed Deputy Director, State Department of Natural Resources, 1944. Became State Forester in 1945. Appointed Director of Natural Resources by Governor Earl Warren September 9, 1953, and was retained in office by Governor Goodwin J. Knight. President, Society of American Foresters (1956-57), Director of the American Forestry Association; Past President of the Association of State Foresters; awarded the Greater Linneus Medal by the Swedish Royal Academy of Science (1953); member of Governor's Council, California State Communications Advisory Board, California Water Pollution Control Board, State Standards Purchases Committee; Chairman, California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee.

nor's Council, California State Communications Advisory Board, California Water Pollution Control Board, State Standards Purchases Committee; Chairman, California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee.

Typical activities include: Producing motion pictures, participating in teacher-training meetings, workshops and courses; writing for publication, editing publications, reviewing manuscripts for new and revised editions of state textbooks dealing with conservation; planning conservation conferences with civic groups, speaking before civic and educational groups, and answering public requests for information on the State's conservation work.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services, under the direct charge of the Chief, Division of Administrative Services, is the service agency for the department. It is divided into two main sections: Accounts and Disbursements and Personnel. The division was set up to enable the operating divisions to perform their jobs as quickly and efficiently as possible. It is a service agency, and its main work is to give service to the field workers in the department. The Service Section provides office services for the division.

The Division of Administrative Services serves each division as an accounting, property, and personnel office, and consults with them on administrative matters. It pays their bills; arranges for their pay checks; and serves as a connecting unit with the Department of Finance, the State Controller, the State Personnel Board, and other central agencies. It processes personnel documents, prepares budgets, and sees that the divisions stay within their budgeted funds. In addition, the division performs budgeting, accounting, property, and personnel services on a contract basis for the State Water Pollution Control Board and the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee.

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

The Division of Beaches and Parks is responsible for the administration, protection, and development of the beaches, parks, historical monuments, roadside rests, and the Riding and Hiking Trail of the California State Park System. In 1927, the Division of Parks was created to administer state parks and historical monuments, particularly as a result of an organized campaign to save the redwoods. Today, the system includes 146 separate units comprising 602,272 acres. In 1956, more than 40 million visitor days were recorded in the 113 State-owned and operated park units and the 33 state parks operated by local public agencies.

The California State Park System is one of great diversity and interest and includes many of the State's outstanding scenic, historic, and recreational areas. Among the units are virgin groves of Coast Redwoods; Sierra Redwoods and mixed forests in the Sierra Nevada; Point Lobos Reserve; forested and mountainous areas typical of Southern California; and unique natural settings, such as waterfalls, precipitous crags, lake, river, and ocean beach areas. More than 25 historical monuments and historic sites are included in the system. All units are developed so as to permit the public to enjoy the parks without impairing the native or historic features for which they are preserved.

General policies for administering the State Park System are determined by a seven-member State Park Commission, appointed by the Governor.

The Historical Landmarks Advisory Commission, a seven-member body, was created to take over activities of the California Centennials Commission of 1948-1951 with respect to registering state historical landmarks. A Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee of six members is appointed by the Park Commission to advise them on the 3,000-mile riding and hiking trails project being carried out by the division.

The division is made up of a central administrative office and six geographical park districts. The main office, located at 1125 10th Street in Sacramento, co-ordinates the districts, supervises field operations, acquires new park areas; furnishes and co-ordinates services for the designing and constructing of park facilities, the studying of problems of beach erosion, and the conducting of a conservation education program. The chief of the division is appointed by the Director of Natural Resources upon nomination by the Park Commission.

The headquarters staff is trained in administration, planning, engineering, land acquisition, budgets, and interpretive programs such as history and nature study. The field staff protects, develops, maintains, and operates the individual units. Each district staff includes a district park superintendent and his assistant, and clerical, technical, and trades employees. Park units in each district are manned by state park rangers, curators, groundsmen and flower gardeners, lifeguards, park attendants, and others.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

The Division of Forestry maintains a fire protection organization for the prevention and suppression of fires in timber, watershed, and rangelands of the State except for those lands under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and certain counties which provide their own fire protection under contract by the State Forester. It furnishes fire protection on a reimbursable basis to counties upon request, for local rural areas; administers and enforces forest practice rules on private lands, manages state forests; provides forestry and range advisory services; conducts a range improvement research program; produces nursery stock for public plantings, windbreak, soil erosion control, and reforestation purposes; controls white pine blister rust and forest insect infestations in co-operation with federal agencies and private landowners; and co-operates with the Federal Government on forest surveys.

The division directly protects about 33,000,000 acres, including about one-quarter of the timbered area of the State of California. Each year it controls about 5,500 forest, watershed, and range fires, and about 3,000 structural fires. At the height of the fire season during the summer months, it employs about 1,800 seasonal fire fighters and uses about 1,200 units of mechanized equipment. The permanent staff exceeds 1,500 employees.

The division administers the Forest Practice Act by which the timber industry is regulated in the harvesting of timber and in the protection of forest lands. Four forest practice committees, appointed by the Governor from among industry representatives, develop forest practice rules which, when adopted by the State Board of Forestry, have the effect of law upon some 1,200 timber operators. The State Board of Forestry provides general

policies for guidance of the State Forester in administration of the division. Its seven members represent the pine and redwood industries, forest land ownership, livestock and agricultural operators, water users, and the general public. The board defines lands eligible under the law to receive forest fire protection at state expense and approves the acquisition and management of state forests. Appointments to the board are made by the Governor.

Field operations in each of the six geographical administrative districts are under the supervision of a district deputy state forester and the districts each have a complement of rangers, lookouts, fire crews, and forest and range technicians.

DIVISION OF MINES

The Division of Mines provides technical information on the geology, mining, mineral resources, and mineral industries of California. A large technical library and extensive mineral collections and exhibits maintained by the division are open to the public.

The State Mining Board, consisting of five members representing the mining industry, establishes policies for administration by the chief of the division, also called the State Mineralogist. The Governor appoints the board members.

The division publishes two periodicals in addition to its occasional bulletins and special reports. "Mineral Information Service" is a monthly pamphlet costing \$1 per year. The quarterly "California Journal of Mines and Geology" is available through subscription or by separate purchase. The technical bulletins and special reports are sold at cost of publication. The division's publications are distributed without charge to libraries, and various geological surveys receive the division's publications on an exchange basis.

The headquarters office is located in the Ferry Building in San Francisco. A large branch office is located in the State Building in Los Angeles, and is administered by a supervising mining geologist. Smaller field offices are located in Redding and Sacramento. Field surveys and laboratory studies are carried on continuously by the staff, and the results of the work are made available through publication.

The administration of the division was reorganized in 1956 to recognize four major phases or areas of division work, each supervised by a senior mining geologist:

Mining Engineering, inventory of mineral resources by counties, mineral utilization surveys, and management of division business.

Technical Information Services, mining activities, mineral economics and statistics, and library.

Mineralogy, Petrology, Laboratory, and Exhibits.

Geologic and Commodity Surveys, quadrangle and state mapping.

In addition, the supervising mining geologist in the Los Angeles office has some statewide responsibility in each of these phases of work.

Although the reports of the division are of a technical nature, a series of semitechnical geologic guidebooks is issued. Distribution of the division's

publications is largely to persons interested in mining, geology, engineering, industry, agriculture, natural history, and education. Although the reports are prepared especially for persons in California, every state in the Union receives copies, and many foreign countries are provided with the literature on an exchange basis. Investors, scientists, educators, engineers, geologists, economists, and historians make up most of the audience.

DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS

The Division of Oil and Gas supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil wells throughout the State to prevent waste and damage to California's oil and gas deposits, and to protect the surface and subsurface fresh water resources from contamination. The division also enforces the law to prevent unreasonable waste of natural gas, and keeps monthly oil and gas production statistics. It is supported by an annual assessment against oil and gas producers which is made at a uniform rate for each barrel of oil produced and for each 10,000 cubic feet of gas produced and sold.

Companies and individuals drilling for oil in California must file notices of intention to drill with the division and also must advise the division of intention to abandon wells or dispose of property.

The division was established in 1915 by act of the Legislature as a branch of the California State Mining Bureau. In 1929, the State Mining Bureau became the Division of Mines, and the Division of Oil and Gas became an independent agency in the Department of Natural Resources.

Chief of the division is the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, whose office is located at 205 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco. For purposes of administration, the State is divided into six districts, with branch offices located at Inglewood, Santa Paula, Santa Maria, Bakersfield, Coalinga, and Woodland.

Each district has a board of five oil and gas commissioners (there are seven in District 4) who are elected by the operators assessed during the year for the support of the division. The commissioners act as a board of review. Any operator has the right to appeal an order of the supervisor to the board, and they may sustain, set aside, or modify the order.

DIVISION OF SMALL CRAFT HARBORS

The Division of Small Craft Harbors, created in 1957 by act of the Legislature, is responsible for the acquisition, construction, development, improvement, maintenance, and operation of small craft harbors within the State of California. It co-operates with the federal, state, county, city and district agencies in the planning and operation of small craft harbors and the protection and preservation of the peace therein and the adoption of such rules and regulations as may be necessary for these purposes. The activities of the division are concerned with inland lakes and rivers as well as the seacoast.

The division further is empowered to make loans to cities, counties or harbor districts having power to acquire, construct and operate small craft

harbors. It is concerned with the planning, acquisition, maintenance and operation of small craft harbors and may prepare plans for and acquire, construct, develop and improve said small craft harbors and facilities in connection therewith, and with the connecting waterways.

When a small craft harbor has been so acquired or developed such harbor is transferred, and the operation relinquished, to the county, city or district in which the harbor is located. This is done upon the request of the municipality. Also, there must be a repayment to the State of all costs incurred by the division in acquiring or developing the small craft harbors, including planning costs. All of this must be properly set forth in a payment agreement made with the division. Where need is great and a responsible agency is not available, the division may develop and operate a small craft harbor.

The division is administered by a chief, under the supervision and direction of the Director of Natural Resources, in accordance with general policies established by the Small Craft Harbors Commission for the operation of the division. The commission, appointed by the Governor, is composed of seven members serving staggered four-year terms.

The commission establishes, by rules and regulations, the policies and standards to be followed in making loans so as to further the proper development and maintenance of a statewide system of small craft harbors and connecting waterways. It causes studies and surveys to be made of the need for small craft harbors and connecting waterways throughout the State and the most suitable sites therefor. The chief of the division acts as secretary of the commission.

The work of the division is performed by two sections: Administrative and Engineering. The Administrative Section concerns itself with the general policies of the division and the direct relationship with cities, counties and harbor districts in their waterways development. The Engineering Section analyzes project plans, inspects construction and advises the division on the engineering phase of each project. This section is also available for consultant services to other state and local agencies.

DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION

The Division of Soil Conservation, in charge of a chief, was created by the State Legislature in 1955 to carry out the administrative functions of the State's soil conservation program.

The division assists in the formation, organization, and operation of soil conservation districts, investigates proposals for the formation of new soil conservation districts and additions of land to existing districts; advises district directors on soil conservation activities; co-operates with federal, state, local agencies, and other groups in co-ordinating their activities in controlling runoff, preventing and controlling soil erosion.

The State Soil Conservation Commission is responsible for setting policy for the division. Two additional members were added to the commission so that this board has seven members, at least five of whom are soil conservation district directors. In addition to developing policy for the guidance

Department of Natural Resources

1952

ORGANIZATION CHART

GOVERNOR

DIRECTOR
Plans, Directs, Coordinates

OFFICE OF CONSERVATION EDUCATION
Liaison With State Dept. of Education
Coordinates Education Activities of
Bureau, Divisions, and Districts
Works With Private and Other
Government Agencies to Develop
Conservation Program at Child
and Adult Levels

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Manages Office
Keeps Accounts and Records
Fiscal Control and Reporting
Inventory and Maintenance
Maintains and Audits the Property
Inventory

STATE PARK COMMISSION
Formulates General Policies
Advises Director and State Board of
Conservation
Approves Plans for Beach Erosion Control
Approves Plans for Maintenance and
Development of State Parks and Beaches

DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
Administers, Protects, Develops Beaches
and Parks
Studies and Reports Problems of Beach Erosion
Protects Historical Monuments
Assists in Acquisition of Beaches and
Parks, and Riding and Biking Trails

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
Administers Laws for Prevention and Sup-
pression of Forest Fires
Operates State Nursery
Enforces State Forestry Laws
Issues Fire Permits, Logging Permits

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY
Formulates General Policies
Determines Protection Area
Approves Administrative Sits

STATE MINING BOARD
Advises Director and State Mineralogist
Formulates General Policies

DIVISION OF MINES
Finds and Makes Available All Data on
Mineral Resources
Brings Mineral Producer and Consumer
Agoths in Development of California Min-
eral Resources
Licenses Ore Buyers

DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS
Administers the Petroleum and Gas Laws
1. Drilling of Oil Wells
2. Maintenance, Bailing or Abandon
3. Drilling of Gas Wells
4. Maintenance of Gas Wells
5. Monthly Production Statistics

DISTRICT OIL GAS COMMISSIONERS
District 4, Seven Members
Districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, Each Five
Elected by Vote of the Institution Annually
From Orders of Oil and Gas Supervisor

SMALL CRAFT HARBOR COMMISSION
Formulates General Policies
Coordinates Planning and Development of Small
Craft Harbors, and the Making of Loans
to Local Agencies

DIVISION OF SMALL CRAFT HARBORS
Plans, Administers, Develops and
Improves Small Craft Harbors for Private
and Public Use
Assists in Development of Small Craft Har-
bors
Makes Loans for Planning and Develop-
ment of Small Craft Harbors
Coordinates Projects Involving Federal,
State, and Local Agencies

DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION
Administers the Soil Conservation and
Operation of Soil Conservation Districts
Coordinates Soil Conservation Districts
Control of Runoff and Prevention of Soil
Erosion
Equipment for Rental or Loans
Provides Money for Purchase of
Equipment

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Formulates General Policies

LEGEND

- Elective Confidential Officer
- Station Officer Appointed by the Governor
- Board or Commission Indicates Number of Members
- Direct or Appointing Authority
- Policy-making or Indirect Authority

of the division, the commission is the state agency designated by the Governor to which applications for federal assistance in watershed planning and construction under Public Law 566 (Small Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act) shall be submitted.

A State Soil Conservation Advisory Board, consisting of the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California, the Director of the Department of Water Resources, the State Conservationist of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and the Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee for California, was created to counsel and advise the State Soil Conservation Commission in the making of its policies.

The commission also makes soil conservation machinery and equipment available to soil conservation districts on a rental-purchase basis.

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San Diego

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Sacramento 14

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

By H. JACK HANNA, *Director*

The department is headed by a Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, who is appointed by the Governor and holds office at his pleasure. The director is a member of the Governor's Council and is responsible for supervising the administrative and financial affairs of the various member boards and commissions in the department.

The department was created in 1929 (Statutes of 1929, Chapter 290). It was one of 13 departments into which some 103 agencies were grouped as part of the reorganization of the State Government which was accomplished at that time.

The department was organized for the purpose of co-ordinating the operation of the State's numerous professional and vocational licensing boards. Many of these agencies have existed in California for a number of years, but until the creation of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, each agency operated independently and without effective coordination with respect to their fiscal and internal administrative functions. The department originally consisted of 10 agencies, but successive Legislatures have continued to bring more of the independent licensing agencies into the department. In the 1954 edition of the *California Blue Book* 27 member agencies were listed. Since that time, the following licensing



H. JACK HANNA
Director

H. JACK HANNA was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on December 7, 1906. Attended Bloomington, Indiana, grammar and high schools; and Indiana University. Married Bobbette Marie Sturdevant; and has three children, Bobbette, age 18; Michael, age 14; and Jack, Jr., age 9. Established residence in California at San Diego in 1925. Resides in Sacramento. Junior partner, Men's Clothing Store, San Diego, 1926-28; manager trainee, J. C. Penney Co. (last post, assistant manager supervising 180 employees), 1928-36; manager, U. C. Dept., El Cortez Pintias Co., San Diego, 1936-38; owner-manager Jack Hanna Pontiac Co., La Mesa-San Diego, 1938-53; owner-manager General Insurance Agency, 1937-55; vice president, Park-O-Mat Inc. (automatic parking devices), 1946-55. Lt. Colonel, U. S. Air Force (assimilated), permanently assigned to R. A. F., March, 1942, through July, 1945, SHEAF Hdqtrs. N.W. European Theater, 1942-44; deputy director aircraft armament and equipment supply (supervised dept. of 350 civilian and military employees),

Washington, D. C., 1944-45. Past president, Delta Sigma Fraternity; Kiwanis Club; Chamber of Commerce. Member, St. Andrews Episcopal Church; 32d degree Mason; Al Bahr Shrine; Elks; W. O. W. Appointed Director, Department of Professional and Vocational Standards December 20, 1955.

agencies have been added: the Chiropody Examining Committee, the Committee of Psychological Examiners, and Yacht and Ship Brokers' Commission. There is also in the department a Division of Administrative Procedure and a departmental administrative staff.

The responsibility for enforcing the professional and vocational regulations remains with the member agencies of the department which has no power to interfere with their decisions in such matters. In most cases, the agencies are headed by a board of several members, numbering from 3 to 10 members per board. The board members are appointed by the Governor for fixed terms provided by law, and they must be competent members of the particular profession or vocation regulated. The boards have authority to determine the qualifications of applicants seeking licenses to engage in their chosen occupations, and to consider complaints from the public directed against such licenses. The licensing agencies in the department constitute the main protection which the citizens of California have against unqualified or unscrupulous persons who would otherwise be free to practice without effective control. This protection is performed without expense to the taxpayers of the State since the cost of operation of the member agencies is borne by the license fees collected from those who engage in the occupations regulated.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

The 1945 legislative program included a sweeping reform in administrative procedure. Included in the program was provision for the creation of a new division dealing exclusively with administrative law and procedure in all its aspects. Accordingly, the 1945 Legislature created a new division in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards and assigned it important duties with respect to the quasi-judicial proceedings of the various state boards and commissions. The new agency, known as the Division of Administrative Procedure, is provided for by the Business and Professions Code, Section 110.5, and is under the direct supervision and direction of the director of the department. It includes a staff of trained "hearing officers" who are lawyers and civil service employees. The division is required, under the provisions of Business and Professions Code Section 110.6, to undertake a continuing study of administrative law and procedure and to submit its suggestions for improvement to the various state agencies, to the Governor, and to the Legislature. Its creation was also urged in the *Tenth Biennial Report of the Judicial Council*, which advocated a single state office working continuously toward the improvement of administrative procedure.

In addition to the function already mentioned, the division is required to furnish hearing officers at the request of any state agency conducting a quasi-judicial disciplinary proceeding. Under the terms of the Administrative Procedure Act which was adopted by the 1945 Legislature (Government Code, Sections 11500-11528) some 50-odd state boards and commissions, empowered to discipline the members of the various professions and vocations, are required to use trained hearing officers in conducting their proceedings. In addition to its general responsibility in improving administrative

procedure, therefore, the division will furnish the trained officers necessary to conduct formal proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act. The agencies for which this service will be rendered include not only those within the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, but also include approximately 31 agencies not within that department. The 1947 Session of the Legislature amended the Administrative Procedure Act to include within its terms a specified procedure that must be followed by all boards and agencies of the State in adopting rules and regulations. As a part of this legislation, the Legislature placed in the division the responsibility of publishing and distributing the *California Administrative Code* and *Register*. The code contains all of the current effective rules of all state agencies, and the *Register* is a weekly publication of the changes and additions to the code.

The Division of Administrative Procedure offers services of great value to the state agencies generally, and to the members of the public who are required to deal with such agencies. It was brought into existence following a survey of administrative procedure made by the Judicial Council of California at the request of the 1943 Legislature. This "Administrative Procedure Act" operating within and as a division of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, is in effect a check and balance in the enforcement activities of the boards administering the various acts of the Business and Professions Code. It is a quasi-judicial agency which sets out a definite procedure by which a fair, impartial and orderly public hearing is guaranteed to all interested parties before,

- (A) Quasi-judicial decisions can be enforced
- (B) Quasi-legislative rules can be adopted.

So successful has the function of this department become that its procedure, particularly that part applying to the "Administrative Procedure Act," is presently being copied nationwide and the department is constantly called upon by interested groups in other states for more information and comparative data.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

A State Board of Accountancy was created in 1901. It consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

The Board of Accountancy plays an important part in the economic world, for by its seal of approval one knows whether or not he can safely take as correct any figures given him by an accountant. The board not only qualifies applicants before issuing licenses, but suspends or revokes licenses already issued for improper accounting practices. The value of the title "Certified Public Accountant" is too great for licensees under this board to do otherwise than give the best of their skill to their clients. By establishing this confidence, the board opens the way for major business transactions to take place with a minimum of time for investigation, and thus stimulates trade and commerce.

The board regulates the practice of 6,044 certified public accountants in California.

At the 1945 Session of the Legislature, the California Accountancy Act, which provides for the registration of public accountants, was amended. 18,600 persons have been registered as public accountants under this act.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

The State Board of Architecture, consisting of 10 persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1901. It was provided that five members of the board should be residents of the Northern District of California, and should "constitute the Northern District for the examination of applicants for certificates to practice architecture in this State." Five members, similarly, were to be residents of the Southern District of California.

In 1929, the name of the board was changed to the California State Board of Architectural Examiners. The amended act provided that five members should be selected from the membership of the Northern California chapter or chapters of the American Institute of Architects or other similar association of architects. They constituted the Northern District Board. A similar provision was made for the five members from the southern part of the State.

A consolidation of the two boards was made in 1941, and the present law provides for but one board of five members.

Some 2,800 architects are licensed, and their practice regulated, by the California State Board of Architectural Examiners.

As with the engineering profession, one who seeks the services of an architect does so with no personal knowledge of the field in which he desires advice. He is entirely at the mercy of the architect or engineer, and cannot himself tell until too late whether the advice he is given is good or bad.

For that reason, it is a matter of great importance that only qualified persons engage in these fields, and that they be continually required to exercise the utmost zeal on behalf of their clients. This condition is brought about by this board, which may suspend or revoke a license issued under its jurisdiction for neglect of duty or unprofessional conduct.

In addition, the licensed architect renders an economic service to the builder of any structure which cannot be secured otherwise. The "dollars and cents" value of any structure depends upon its usability as determined by floor design, and its beauty from an aesthetic viewpoint. Thus the architect designing even a small home is able to delineate the proper lines and angles to make the home as beautiful as possible with the resulting enhancement in value.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

The State Athletic Commission was created by initiative measure submitted to and approved by the electors of the State of California on November 4, 1924. In 1941, the Legislature added Chapter 2 to Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, which chapter revised and consolidated the law governing boxing and wrestling. The original act provided for a three-member commission, but the present act provides for a commission of five members, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, for terms of four years duration. The commissioners meet and elect a chairman

from their own membership. They receive no compensation other than traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

The commission has the sole direction, management, and control of professional and amateur boxing and wrestling matches held within the State of California. It also has the sole power of licensing all clubs conducting, holding, or giving such boxing and wrestling matches, and all participants therein.

A bond, as well as a license fee, is required of a club before it is licensed. Each participant in a boxing or wrestling match must be licensed before he can take part in such contest. This includes the boxers and wrestlers, their booking agents, managers, trainers, and seconds; referees, matchmakers, timekeepers, and announcers, each of whom must pay a fee for such license. Ticket sellers, doormen, ushers, and box-office employees must likewise be licensed, but no fee is required of them.

Rigid physical requirements are enforced. Each club must have in attendance at the contest (at its own expense) a physician who must observe the physical condition of the boxers and wrestlers, and advise the referee with regard thereto. This physician must examine each contestant one hour before his entrance into the ring, and must certify in writing as to the contestant's physical condition. Not later than 24 hours after a contest or match, a report of the medical examinations must be filed with the commission. No person under 18 years of age may participate as a contestant in a boxing contest, or sparring or wrestling match.

The difference in weights of contestants in boxing or sparring matches must not be more than 12 pounds unless the contestants weigh more than 175 pounds. Professional bouts must be limited to 12 rounds of three minutes' duration with one-minute rest period between rounds, except that championship matches may be held at 15 rounds. Amateur bouts are limited to four rounds of not more than two minutes' duration or three rounds of not more than three minutes' duration with one-minute intervals.

Every precaution for the protection of the contestants is taken. Gloves are examined and their weights regulated according to the weights of the boxers; bandages and tapes are also inspected and regulated. Any representative of the commission may stop such contest whenever it appears to him that the contestants are unevenly matched, or that there is danger to either of the contestants if the match continues.

Within 72 hours after the holding of a boxing or wrestling contest to which an admission fee has been charged, the club which held the match must furnish to the commission a written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold, the amount of the gross receipts, and such other matters as the commission may prescribe. Such club must pay to the commission a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof collected for admissions to the contest, together with a tax at the same rate on any receipts from the sale of television or radio rights.

The commission also has the sole power to impose and collect fines from the violators of any of the provisions of the act.

The funds received by the commission are deposited in the State Treasury. The Legislature may appropriate such amount of the funds so collected and deposited as it may deem necessary for the support of the commission. All moneys in excess of the amount appropriated to the commission are used for the construction and maintenance of the Veterans' Home at Yountville.

STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

A board of examiners was created in 1901 to examine and issue certificates to qualifying persons competent to practice barbering under this act.

This act was repealed in 1903, and the State Board of Barber Examiners, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, was created. In 1931, this term of office was changed to four years; and in 1957, appointments to this board were made subject to Senate confirmation.

The Board of Barber Examiners regulates the practice of some 22,000 barbers and apprentices in California. It is interested not only in the competent practice of those qualifying barbers, but in giving protection to the student barber and the general public by insuring that barber schools employ practices and a curriculum adequate to their protection and hygiene.

The Board of Barber Examiners, in recent years, has stressed standards of sanitation in its inspection service and has, to a great measure, eliminated barber shops and schools as a potential source of infection and disease.

CEMETERY BOARD

The Cemetery Board was created in 1949 with the addition of Chapter 19 to Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code. This legislation is known as the Cemetery Act. It is administered by a board consisting of five members who have had, immediately preceding their appointment, a minimum of five consecutive years' experience in this State in the active administrative management of a cemetery corporation or as a member of a board of directors thereof. They shall, at the time of their appointment, have the actual and full authority of a president, general manager, or executive vice president. The five-year consecutive period is exclusive of time spent in the armed services, and they shall hold office only as long as they continue in such active, actual, and authoritative capacity. Appointments are made by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, for a four-year term.

The primary purpose of the board is to provide for the regulation of cemeteries, cemetery brokers and cemetery salesmen. The act excludes the following types of cemeteries from its jurisdiction:

(a) A religious corporation, church, religious society or denomination, a corporation solely administering temporalities of any church or religious society or denomination, or any cemetery organized, controlled, and operated by any of them.

(b) A public cemetery.

(c) Any private or fraternal burial park not exceeding 10 acres in area, established prior to September 19, 1939; however, such cemeteries shall be subject to the cemetery brokerage provisions of this act.

There are approximately 148 cemeteries subject to regulation at the present time. The board issues a certificate of authority to such cemetery corporations, and they must file annual reports showing the deposits into their endowment care funds in accordance with the Health and Safety Code, as well as a statement showing the actual financial condition of the funds. It is the duty of the board to examine the endowment care funds of the cemetery corporations, at least once every five years.

There are approximately 110 brokers, 150 salesmen and 180 branch offices and cemetery authorities under regulation.

BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

The act regulating the practice of chiropractic in the State of California is an initiative act, adopted by a majority of votes at a general election on November 7, 1922.

The board consists of five members, appointed by the Governor, for a term of three years. No person connected with any chiropractic school or college is eligible to appointment as a member of the board.

As amended in 1947, effective November 2, 1948, the law provides that each applicant shall be a graduate of an approved chiropractic school or college which teaches a course of not less than 4,000 academic hours extended over a period of four school terms of not less than nine months each. Minimum education requirements, segregated as to hours, are required in each major subject.

The statutory examination dates are the first Tuesday following the second Monday of January and July of each year. The board examinations are written, with additional practical examinations in the subjects of chiropractic theory and practice and diagnosis or analysis. The examination consists of 22 subjects and lasts three full days.

At this time, there are 5,400 licenses in good standing which have been issued by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. A license authorizes the holder thereof to practice chiropractic as taught in chiropractic schools or colleges, and, also, to use all necessary mechanical, hygienic, and sanitary measures incident to the care of the body.

Section No. 13 of the Chiropractic Act makes chiropractors amenable to all state and municipal regulations pertaining to the public health.

Doctors of chiropractic have made progress since the year 1922, and it is the aim of the present board to continue to improve the standards of the chiropractic profession in every ethical and practical manner.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CIVIL AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

The present State Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers within the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards is the end result of legislation created in 1891, when licenses were issued to surveyors by the Board of Examining Surveyors. This board was abolished in 1907, and licenses were then issued by the State Surveyor General.

In 1929, the State Board of Registration for Civil Engineers was created within the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and consisted of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

In 1947, the Civil Engineers Act was amended to provide for registration of professional engineers in the branches of chemical, electrical, mechanical, and petroleum, and certification of engineers-in-training; to increase the membership of the board from three to seven, and change the name of the board to "State Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers."

An act of 1933 added to the duties of the Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers those of examining and licensing land surveyors, repealing the act of 1907 relating to this subject.

The Board of Engineers plays a tremendous part in protecting the public safety. They require that structural problems be dealt with by an engineer who has been properly qualified by the board. They further require that licensees shall give the highest type of professional service when called upon, having in mind not the desires of the particular person employing them but the safety of the public which will use the building, structure, or any other engineering project to be designed and constructed.

The State Board of Civil and Professional Engineers regulate the practice of 33,695 licentiates as follows: 2,275 chemical engineers, 7,780 civil engineers, 5,054 electrical engineers, 10,372 mechanical engineers, 980 petroleum engineers, 999 land surveyors, 718 structural engineers, and 5,519 engineers-in-training.

CONTRACTORS' STATE LICENSE BOARD

The Contractors' State License Board regulates the activities of 79,600 contractors engaged in the various branches of the construction industry in California.

In 1929, the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards was constituted a registrar to issue licenses to contractors and to maintain an indexed record of applications and licenses.

In 1931, an amendment to the Act of 1929 left the administration of the law under the jurisdiction of the Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, but created as a new position a Registrar of Contractors. This officer and his assistants were to be appointed by the director of the department, and were to function under his control.

The Contractors' License Bureau in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, in which the Registrar of Contractors and his assistants should function, was created in 1933.

In 1935, the Contractors' State License Board was created. It is composed of seven members, contractors actively engaged in the contracting business, who are appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, for a term of four years. The board succeeded to the functions and duties of the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards as they related to the policy and program. The Registrar of Contractors is appointed by the board, with the approval of the Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, is responsible for the administration of the act.

The Contractors' State License Board annually requires hundreds of contractors to return to jobs and remedy serious structural defects due to disregard of plans and specifications, and in many other cases licensees are required to straighten up financial tangles which so frequently arise in connection with building operations. The greatest evil in the construction business has been the failure of contractors to protect owners by using contract payments to clear off bills which could result in liens against the property. It is no longer possible for a contractor to force an owner to pay twice by securing his own payment in full, and then not taking care of labor or material claims. Losses to the building public have been reduced by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually due to the vigilance of the Contractors' State License Law. On the theory that one who contracts with the public is assuming a serious obligation and is acting in a fiduciary capacity, this board, with the wholehearted assistance of responsible elements in the construction industry, has now brought the construction industry into a position of confidence with the public, and is thus assisting materially in the stimulation of the State's second greatest industry.

BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

The State Board of Cosmetology, consisting of five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1927. It licenses and regulates the practice of some 70,725 hairdressers, cosmeticians, manicurists, permanent wavers, beauty shops, and cosmetological schools.

The Board of Cosmetology is not only interested in seeing that milady can feel reasonably sure that her beauty will not be damaged by an operator, but it is interested in seeing that clean, sanitary conditions prevail in all cosmetology establishments. Furthermore, like the Barber Board, it supervises the curriculum of schools of cosmetology, thus insuring to students a full return for their money expended.

California has pioneered regulatory legislation for the practice of cosmetology, and today we find such laws in all of the states, except three. Its law has served as a pattern for many states.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

A Board of Examiners to give examinations and issue licenses to qualified dentists was created in 1885. The board consisted of seven members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

In 1901, the early act was repealed, but provision was made for another Board of Dental Examiners with the same membership and term of office. This statute was repealed in 1921, having already been abrogated by the Dental Law of 1915. Under the present law the board consists of seven practicing dentists, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

The work of the Board of Dental Examiners closely parallels that of the Medical Board in that it requires persons practicing dentistry to have a thorough knowledge of their subject, and likewise requires them to conduct themselves in a proper manner while acting in a professional capacity.

At the present time, the board regulates the practice of dentistry by 10,650 licensed dentists and hygienists in this State.

STATE BOARD OF DRY CLEANERS

The State Board of Dry Cleaners was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1945. The board is composed of seven members; two members representing the wholesale cleaning plants, two members representing the retail cleaning plants, two members representing the press shops, and one public member representing the public. The members are appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, for a term of four years. The board is authorized to establish rules and regulations regarding the conduct of the industry and to prescribe the qualifications for all applications for registration certificates, and is empowered to give examinations through its duly appointed Board of Examiners for registration certificates and licenses. At the present time, it has licensed 2,130 cleaning plants, 8,410 press shops, and has issued registration certificates to 11,040 cleaning operators.

Taking cognizance of the public interest in the financial responsibility of retail dry cleaners, the Legislature, in its 1957 Session, added to this act a provision allowing the State Board of Dry Cleaners to require a \$1,000 surety bond, if after investigation the board determines that the financial responsibility of the licensee is questionable.

The State Board of Dry Cleaners, with the support of all responsible elements in the dry cleaning industry, show laudable concern for the public's interest, not only in the matter of financial responsibility in the field of unfair advertising practices, but in a comprehensive research program sponsored by the board to assist the public in proper methods of dry cleaning the many new synthetic fabrics.

STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

The State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers regulates the activities of 2,720 embalmers, 732 funeral directors, and 257 apprentices in California.

An act of 1915 created the State Board of Embalmers of the State of California, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

The act of 1915 was repealed, and the Embalmers Law rewritten in 1929. The State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, consisting of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created. The name was changed to State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers in 1931.

One of the most abhorrent rackets which flourished until recently in this State, and still flourishes in many of the states of the Union, was in connection with the handling of the bodies of deceased persons. The State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers is engaged in seeing that the grief-stricken can no longer be victimized by unscrupulous business seekers who seize the opportunity of insinuating themselves into a demoralized

family. The enforcement of health laws relating to the disposal of human bodies, which is carried on by the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Board, is recognized by all interested authorities as having a direct bearing upon the lack of epidemics in this section of the Country.

BUREAU OF FURNITURE AND BEDDING INSPECTION

The Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection licenses and regulates some 17,000 sellers and processors of overstuffed furniture and articles of bedding.

The first Mattress Act was passed in 1915. In 1921, the enforcement of the act was delegated to the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, but it was not until this act was amended in 1927, and the Upholstered Furniture Act was passed that a special subdivision was organized in the Division of Weights and Measures of the Department of Agriculture. This subdivision was called for a time the Bedding Enforcement Division. The name was soon changed to Mattress and Upholstered Furniture Inspection Service.

In 1935, a new bureau was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. Amendments to the Mattress Act and to the Upholstered Furniture Act provided that enforcement activities should thereafter be carried on by this new bureau, rather than by the Division of Weights and Measures. The bureau was entitled Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection.

In 1955, there was established within the bureau an advisory board composed of seven members appointed by the Governor. The function of the advisory board is that of conferring and advising and making recommendations to the director of the department, and the chief of the bureau concerning the administration of the act, to the end that the interests of the public may best be served.

An astounding loss to purchasers has occurred in California in the past, due to the sale of upholstered furniture and bedding which contained inferior materials. By shipment into the State of goods of this sort manufactured by persons in other sections of the Country, not only the buying public has been bilked, but honest local manufacturers have been placed at a tremendous disadvantage. Every housewife knows the difference in wear which occurs when different varieties of materials are used in upholstered goods. Until creation of the Bureau of Upholstered Furniture and Mattress Inspection, it was impossible for a purchaser to tell actually the nature of the goods being bought. This bureau now requires that goods be properly labeled, and maintains an inspection service to see that all such labels are truthful. This applies to goods shipped into the State, as well as local manufacturers.

In addition, in co-operation with the State Board of Public Health, this bureau renders a sanitary service to the public by requiring that all second-hand goods of the sort above mentioned be properly sterilized before resale to the public. This protection, which costs the seller but little, was nevertheless often omitted.

Presently, the Bureau of Furniture and Bedding Inspection maintains a small but efficient laboratory for the testing of the various materials, both the conventional and the new synthetics, which is the recognized leader of its type in the United States. This laboratory is now working with the United States Department of Standards on contractual assignments for that governmental subdivision to produce national standards in the field of feather and down products.

Licenses of all classes total 17,380.

BOARD OF GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND

The Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1947. The board consists of seven members. One is the Superintendent of the California School for the Blind and one the head of the Department of Vocational Training and Rehabilitation of the State Board of Education. The remainder, appointed by the Governor, must be persons who have shown a particular interest in dealing with the problems of the blind, and at least two of them must be blind persons who use guide dogs. Appointed board members hold office for a term of four years.

There are, at the present time, four guide dog schools and seven guide dog trainers who are registered and whose activities are regulated by the board.

This board was created for the purpose of protecting the blind from incapable operators of guide dog schools, who might turn out improperly trained dogs to lead the blind.

BOARD OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The California State Board of Landscape Architects was created in 1953. The board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor to serve four years. Two of the members must be practicing landscape architects in Southern California and two in Northern California. The law provides that persons wishing to hold themselves out to the public as landscape architects in this State must be licensed. Up to the present time there are 885 licensed landscape architects.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The medical profession was the first to be regulated by law in California, a statute to that effect being passed in 1876. In the beginning, the members of the profession appointed their own representatives on boards of examiners. This practice was modified by various statutory revisions, and finally, in 1913, the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California was created on the same basis as the other professional and vocational regulatory boards.

The law passed in 1876 provided that "Each State Medical Society incorporated and in active existence on the tenth day of March, 1876, whose members are required to possess diplomas or licenses from some legally chartered medical institution in good standing, shall appoint, annually, a

Board of Examiners, consisting of seven members, who shall hold their office for one year * * *." Outstanding persons in the profession were chosen.

In 1878, it was provided that the Medical Society of the State of California, the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, and the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and no others, should each appoint annually a Board of Examiners of seven members. These groups were corporations organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State. Amendments to the law provided that careful investigation be made to determine if diplomas were legally issued. An applicant for a license was required to furnish an affidavit stating that he was the lawful possessor of a diploma, and that the same had been issued by a medical institution in good standing. If satisfied that the diploma was genuine, a certificate to practice medicine and surgery was issued upon payment of a fee of \$5. Penalties of from \$50 to \$500 were imposed for violations of the law.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California was created in 1901. It was to consist of nine members, to be elected annually by specified medical societies of California. The earlier acts were repealed.

In 1907, provision was made for a Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California of 11 members, to be appointed by the Governor from lists prepared by specified medical societies. The term of office was two years. An amendment in 1911 required that the appointment should be made from certain schools or systems of medicine, rather than from medical societies.

The Act of 1907 was repealed, and a new Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California established in 1913 to consist of, as is presently the case, 10 members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

At the present time, the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California licenses and regulates the practice of 36,063 physicians and surgeons, chiroprodists, naturopaths, registered dispensing opticians, registered physical therapists, and licensed physical therapists.

Quack beauty doctors, whose chemical and surgical treatments have caused disfigurement and even death to many people, are rigidly restrained from their activities in this State by the Medical Board, with the result that the dangers from this form of practice have been greatly minimized.

PHYSICAL THERAPY EXAMINING COMMITTEE TO BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

At the 1953 Session of the Legislature the Medical Board was authorized to license physical therapists, and a Physical Therapy Examining Committee was created within the Board of Medical Examiners to be composed of one physician and three physical therapists. The physical therapists first appointed shall have practiced this profession for five years and thereafter each appointee must have had the same period of practice. The committee is composed of four members appointed by the Governor who serve for three years. The purpose of this committee is to assist the board in the

examining and licensing of persons who desire to engage in the practice of physical therapy.

CHIROPODY EXAMINING COMMITTEE

The 1957 Session of the Legislature created the Chiropody Examining Committee, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Medical Examiners. The committee is composed of five properly licensed chiropodists with at least five years practice, appointed by the Governor, with consideration being given to recommendations of the Board of Medical Examiners; members of the committee to serve for a term of four years. The purpose of this committee is to assist the board in examining and licensing persons engaging in the practice of chiropody.

PSYCHOLOGY EXAMINING COMMITTEE

The 1957 Session of the Legislature created the Psychology Examining Committee, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Medical Examiners. The members of the committee are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The first seven appointments, who must be residents of California, must be representative of the varied professional interests of psychologists in this State. The purpose of this committee is to assist the Board of Medical Examiners in certifying psychologists, preparation of examinations, and disciplinary matters.

BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

The Board of Nurse Examiners of the State of California licenses and regulates 89,000 registered nurses.

In 1913, provision was made for the establishment and maintenance by the State Board of Health of a Department of Examination and Registration of Graduate Nurses. The subdivision was called, from the beginning, the Bureau of Registration of Nurses. A director was appointed in October, 1913, and work was started at once. The law repealed in effect an act of 1905 which had required the Board of Regents of the University of California to give examinations and issue certificates to qualified nurses. The act of 1905 was actually repealed in 1921.

In 1929, the Division of Public Health Education was established, and the Bureau of Registration of Nurses was placed in it.

In 1939, this bureau was transferred to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and its functions taken over by a board composed of five members.

The work of the Board of Nurse Examiners closely parallels that of the Medical Board, in that it requires persons practicing professional nursing to have a thorough knowledge of their subject, and likewise requires them to conduct themselves in a proper manner while acting in a professional capacity.

The board examines candidates for licensure as registered nurses for their eligibility, and also conducts examinations for the registration of eligible candidates, maintains standards of reciprocity with respect to the licensing

of registered nurses from other states without examination, inspects training schools for registered nurses, and determines prerequisites for eligibility of candidates desiring examination, and conducts informational service for training schools and student nurses.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

The Advisory Council was created by legislative action in 1939, with 13 members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor. The other members are appointed by the various medical, hospital and nursing associations of the State. It is the duty of the council to advise with the board at such times as necessary.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

The California State Board of Examiners in Optometry, consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1903. The term of office was increased in 1907 to six years.

A law passed in 1913 repealed the act of 1903, but again provided for the regulation of the practice of optometry. A State Board of Optometry, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, was created. The term of office was changed to four years in 1931.

In 1945, two sections of the law were changed, creating a five-member board and establishing their terms of office at four years.

The Board of Optometry regulates the practice of approximately 2,500 optometrists in California. It has removed from business eyeglass peddlers whose wares, sold indiscriminately to the public, so often injured the purchaser's eyesight rather than aided it.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

A Board of Pharmacy of seven members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1891.

In the law, as it was amended in 1907, the name of the board was given as the California State Board of Pharmacy.

The Board of Pharmacy regulates the practice of 20,300 pharmacists and pharmacies in this State. It makes thousands of inspections each year in order to restrain unskilled persons from compounding prescriptions. While occasional cases arise where some person sells dangerous drugs without authorization, loss of life due to these activities is practically unknown in this State. In this work it scrutinizes closely the handling of habit-forming drugs.

The fight against the narcotic evil and hypnotic drugs is carried on by this board as well as by other governmental agencies. Because of the necessity of the use of narcotics in the treatment of human ills, many of the licensees of the board are necessarily thrown in contact with these products, and, in fact, are required to carry them in their stocks. The dangers which arise from this situation are probably too well known to be further explained. By requiring only the most ethical use of such drugs, the board is able to fairly well control the distribution of drugs as far as licensees under this

board are concerned. Where acts of irregularity do occur, investigations are a material assistance to other authorities whose major duty is narcotic control. By close co-operation between these boards and the other public agencies, the department feels a great service is being rendered and traffic in drugs is being materially decreased.

BUREAU OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS

The Detective License Bureau was created by an act of the Legislature, and placed under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Prison Directors.

The Special Session of the Legislature in 1944 transferred this function from the Board of Prison Directors to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and subsequently the name of the agency was changed to Bureau of Private Investigators and Adjusters. The bureau is under the immediate supervision of a chief appointed by the Governor, and the chief is responsible to the director. At the present time, 1,310 are licensed as private investigators, patrolmen, or adjusters in this State.

The purpose of the law is to test the qualifications of those seeking to enter this particular vocation, and to provide disciplinary procedure for those who fail in their responsibilities. Any acts of irregularity are investigated and appropriate action is thereafter taken.

BOARD OF SHORTHAND REPORTERS

The Certified Shorthand Reporters Board was created by the 1951 Session of the Legislature.

The board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, for terms of four years. The purpose of the law is to improve the professional standards of reporting in California, and to conduct examinations and issue certificates to successful examinees. Disciplinary proceedings are handled under the Administrative Procedure Act. Examinations are held twice a year in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The main office of the board is located in Sacramento.

At the present time, there are approximately 750 shorthand reporters certificates in effect.

STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WORK EXAMINERS

The Board of Social Work Examiners, to register and certify social workers, was established in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1945. It consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. No less than four members of the board must have completed at least one year of full-time graduate study or the equivalent thereof in an approved school of social work and no less than two members of the board must be lay persons. In addition to registration and certification, the board may conduct research in and make studies of problems involved in the maintaining of professional standards among those engaged in social service work in California.

In this board, California contributed to social work history as the first state in the Union to adopt a program of registration and certification for its

social workers. In the first six months of operation, the board had registered 1,400 social workers. At the present time, there are 3,814 registered social workers.

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD

The Structural Pest Control Board was created in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards in 1935. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years. The administrative functions of the board are administered by a registrar appointed by the board and subject to the approval of the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. The board gives examinations, issues licenses, and makes rules and regulations relating to the practice of structural pest control. At the present time, it licenses and regulates the practice of some 2,000 operators and field representatives as well as establishments.

Millions of dollars of damage to California buildings by termites and similar pests has been reported; many other millions of dollars of damage has occurred which are not yet known to the owners of the property. The control of these pests is a specialized business which, unfortunately, has attracted to its fold many operators who, through lack of knowledge or lack of honesty, have undermined the faith of the public in pest control operations. Under the Structural Pest Control Board persons engaging in this line of occupation now not only have to know their business as far as chemicals are concerned, but are unable to victimize the property owners by securing payment for services not actually rendered.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

A State Veterinary Medical Board of five members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, was created in 1893.

An act of 1907 repealed the law of 1893, and created a Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine. The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

There are, at the present time, 1,687 veterinarians in California whose practice is regulated by the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine, many of whom are in Army and other governmental services.

The practice of surgery and medicine in connection with the treatment of animals is kept upon a sound humane basis by the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine. Under this board, veterinarians are required to accurately know their subject, and to practice it in an ethical manner for the protection of those who seek this highly specialized service.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL NURSE EXAMINERS

The Vocational Nursing Practice Act was enacted in 1951. The board is composed of nine members, appointed by the Governor to serve for a period of four years. One member must be a licensed physician and surgeon, one a registered nurse with at least five years of experience as a teacher of nursing, one a hospital administrator, one a public school administrator, and five vocational nurses. The purpose of this act is to create and license an adequate supply of qualified nurses to alleviate the nursing shortage. The board

also adopted regulations for the accreditation of schools of vocational nursing in this State. There are now 37 accredited schools of vocational nursing in California and 11,400 licensed vocational nurses.

YACHT AND SHIP BROKERS COMMISSION

The Yacht and Ship Brokers Commission, created in 1935, licenses and regulates some 420 yacht and ship brokers and salesmen. Until 1957 the commission consisted of a single commissioner appointed by the Director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards with the approval of the Governor. In 1957, the law was changed to provide for a commission of five members appointed by the Governor.

Subject to the approval of the director, the commission licenses and regulates persons engaged in yacht and ship brokerage and adopts regulations prescribing standards of conduct in this field, thus providing a means of assuring competent and ethical practice in the public interest.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The California State Department of Public Health, which is the second oldest in the Nation, was established on April 15, 1870, only 20 years after the formation of the State Government.

The State Board of Health consists of 10 members: seven physicians, including the director of the department, one dentist, and two lay members. Members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms, so staggered that there are always some experienced members to give continuity to policy. The board functions as a policy-making, regulatory, judicial, and licensing body.

The State Director of Public Health is the executive officer of the board and the administrative head of the department. It is his duty to administer the laws and regulations of the board pertaining to public health, to observe sanitary and public health conditions throughout the State, and to take all necessary precautions to protect the State in its sanitary and public health relations with other states and countries.

The legal duties of the Department of Public Health include: examination into the causes of communicable disease in man and domestic animals; investigation of the sources of morbidity and mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, and circumstances on the public health;



MALCOLM H. MERRILL, M.D.
Director

MALCOLM H. MERRILL was born in Richmond, Utah, June 28, 1903. Attended St. Louis University, Master of Science, 1927; M.D., 1932; and University of California, Master of Public Health, 1946. Assistant in Bacteriology, St. Louis University, 1925-32. Assistant, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 1932-35. Assistant in Dermatology, University of California School of Medicine, 1936-37. Lecturer, School of Public Health, University of California, 1947 to date. Joined Department Public Health as Chief, Bureau Venereal Diseases, 1937-41; Chief, Division Laboratories, 1941-54; Deputy Director, 1944 to April 1, 1954, when he succeeded Dr. Wilton L. Halverson as Director. Member and Fellow, American Public Health Association. Fellow, Conference State and Provincial Public Health Laboratory Directors. Member, State and Territorial Public Health Laboratory Directors. Member, Research and Standards Committee, American Public Health Association, 1945-48 and 1952-53; Chairman, 1954. Executive Committee, State and Territorial Health Officers, 1956; Chairman, Standing Committee on Affiliated Societies and Branches, American Public Health Association, 1955; President, U. S.-Mexico Border Public Health Association, 1957-58; International technical health missions to India, Guatemala and Russia; Member, National Advisory Health Council, 1957-61; American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, 1949; American Association for Advancement of Science, 1941 to date. President, Zeta Chapter, 1948-49; National Vice President, 1950-51; and National President, 1951-52, Delta Omega.

health practices and be motivated to improve and maintain his own dental health and that of his community. To this end the division provides consultative and advisory services and assistance to local health departments, schools, and community groups in all phases of dental health programs of prevention, education, and care; initiates and conducts studies designed to provide basic and authoritative information for programs for the prevention of dental diseases such as dental caries, periodontal disease, orthodontic defects, and oral cancer; investigates the dental health problems of industrial, agricultural, and remote rural areas. These investigations provide the basic data for program planning, assists in the formation and conduct of training programs in children's dentistry for practicing dentists so that more care may be provided for more children, thus reducing some of the tremendous backlog of dental need in the population; promotes all approved methods of prevention, including the fluoridation of community water supplies, which will prevent about two-thirds of the dental caries in a population drinking fluoridated water the first 12 years of their lives.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The Division of Environmental Sanitation includes four bureaus, the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections, the Bureau of Air Sanitation, and the Bureau of Vector Control.

Direct service throughout the State in implementation of laws relating to water supplies, water pollution, restaurant inspection, and shellfish certification are among the duties of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

The bureau furnishes technical services and advice to the State and Regional Water Pollution Control Boards for the control of "pollution" and "nuisance." It is the investigative arm of the department in cases of "actual hazard to public health" resulting from disposal of sewage or industrial waste. In addition, the bureau serves in an advisory capacity to local health departments on problems of a sanitary engineering nature. The bureau assists local authorities to safeguard the general sanitation of communities in emergency situations such as serious floods, earthquakes, fires, or other catastrophies.

The Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections is charged under California law with the responsibility for the detection and prevention of adulteration and mislabeling of foods and drugs produced within the State. The bureau co-operates with the Federal Food and Drug Administration in the control of products which cross state lines. Within the bureau is the Section of Cannery Inspection which administers and enforces California laws governing the canning and packing of meat and nonacid vegetable products.

The Bureau of Air Sanitation was established by the 1955 Legislature to carry out the responsibilities which were assigned to the State Department of Public Health in air pollution.

These responsibilities include: a program of air sanitation which includes studies to determine the health effects of air pollution; the determination of the physiological effects of air pollution upon plant and animal life; the determination of factors responsible for air pollution; the monitoring of air

pollutants; the development of administrative means of control of air pollution in emergencies, and assistance to local agencies in effectuating all of these items.

Major emphasis has been placed on the monitoring of air pollutants in order to obtain information on air quality in California. In this manner it will be possible to determine the severity of air pollution in various parts of the State, the need for control programs in areas not now suffering from air pollution and the factors responsible for air pollution. Data on air quality is also used to evaluate the health effects.

Assistance is given to local agencies in establishing air monitoring networks, obtaining meteorological data, evaluating their air pollution situation and on other technical problems they may have.

The Bureau of Vector Control is concerned with fact-finding, research, and control activities pertaining to various communicable disease vectors such as mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks.

The program of the bureau is divided into biological activities and engineering activities. Biological activities include surveys to determine the distribution and intensity of infection of vectors of such diseases as encephalitis, malaria, fly-borne diseases, plague, relapsing fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, and typhus fever. Also included are identification of vectors, studies of epizootics, and special studies of mosquito biology as related to California agricultural and waste disposal practices.

Engineering activities relate to the control programs, including the subvention program with local mosquito control agencies, rural and urban rodent control, fly control, garbage and refuse disposal, and the prevention of undue increase in mosquito breeding by construction of new water resources projects.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

The Division of Laboratories is comprised of eight subdivisions which perform the following duties:

The Bacteriological Laboratory engages in diagnostic procedures involving bacteriologic and serologic examinations related to the control of communicable diseases. It also manufactures and distributes certain biologic products.

The Viral and Rickettsial Laboratory examines specimens for the diagnosis of diseases caused by viruses and rickettsiae such as encephalitis and typhus fever, and conducts extensive research to determine the cause, epidemiology, and methods of controlling diseases caused by these agents.

The Food and Drug Laboratory performs analyses of food and drugs required primarily for the enforcement of laws relating to the purity of such products.

The Sanitation Laboratory engages in the analyses of water and sewage for the purpose of insuring the safety of water supplies.

Field Services is responsible for the enforcement of laws that require licensing of manufacturers and distributors of biologic products, that regulate clinical and public health laboratories, that require the licensing of clinical laboratories and clinical laboratory technologists and technicians,

licensing of hospitals coming under the Hospital Act of 1945; detection and prevention of adulteration of food and drugs; examination for and the prevention of pollution of sources of public water and ice supplies. The department may advise all local health authorities, and, when in its judgment the public health is menaced, it shall control and regulate their action.

The state department has as one of its principal functions the encouragement and stimulation of local health departments capable of meeting the public health needs of the areas which they serve. Direct public health service to the people of California is given mainly by local public health departments, the state department giving only such direct service as cannot be provided locally. The chief way in which the department works toward the accomplishment of adequate local health departments is through providing the following services:

1. Leadership in assisting communities to recognize their public health needs;
2. Financial aid in the establishment and strengthening of local health services, including the provision of staff and other resources.
3. Provision of educational opportunities for staffs of local health departments;
4. Establishment of standards of service and personnel; and
5. Co-ordination of the total public health program within the State and of local, state, and federal programs.

Activities of the department are now conducted by seven divisions with supervision over 16 bureaus and three services.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Administration includes four bureaus: Business Management, Records and Statistics, Personnel, and Health Education.

The Bureau of Business Management is responsible for fiscal and personnel control, accounting, and office management.

The Bureau of Records and Statistics is responsible for directing registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for providing services to the public with respect to these records. It provides direction, assistance, and processing services in the development of records and statistics which can be used as administrative tools by state and local health departments, and by other agencies and individuals concerned with health problems.

The Bureau of Personnel and Training was established July 1, 1957. Previously, personnel activities were carried out by a section within the Bureau of Business Management; training by the now dissolved Public Health Training Service.

The bureau seeks to promote maximum utilization of employee knowledge and skills and to provide a working environment which stresses employee development and job satisfaction. Major elements in this program include recruitment, selection and placement, job classification and employee counseling on civil service benefits and work problems.

The bureau's training responsibilities are equally broad in scope. A basic goal in this area is to develop an awareness on the part of the administrator

and supervisor of the role of training as an integral part of the management process.

The Bureau of Health Education conducts a statewide program of education of the public on health problems, and fosters local community organization for the solution of public health problems through education. Working with the State Department of Education and local health and school departments, it also seeks to improve the quality of school health services and instruction.

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION

The Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation was established in the State Department of Public Health on September 11, 1957, with passage by the Legislature of Assembly Bill No. 3117. This measure transferred to the department the activities of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Commission, which was abolished.

The legislation provides that the department shall, through the division, engage in the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics by contract with local agencies or otherwise. It shall also investigate and study all phases of the rehabilitation of alcoholics and all factors necessary to the reduction and prevention of chronic alcoholism and other excessive uses of alcohol.

According to national estimates, the State of California has ranked first in the Nation in estimated numbers of alcoholics and rates of alcoholism. It has been estimated that California has 592,750 alcoholics with and without complications. Based on the adult population, this figure was translated into an alcoholism rate of more than 7,000 persons out of each 100,000 adults.

The present program of the division includes allocation of funds for basic research projects, for the operation of an Alcoholism Research Clinic at the University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles, for evaluation studies and a causation study, for a demonstration program of treatment of acute alcoholics in general hospitals, for a program of education and information, and for the operation of pilot community alcoholic rehabilitation clinics in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Stockton, San Jose, Sacramento, and Oakland.

DIVISION OF DENTAL HEALTH

The Division of Dental Health has the responsibility of initiating and conducting programs of prevention, education, service, and research which are designed to protect and improve the dental health of the people of California. The division also has the responsibility for the administration of all functions of the department relating to dentistry, and of co-ordinating such functions with the dental health activities of other official and non-official agencies throughout the State.

Dental diseases are constantly epidemic in the population, affecting almost 100 percent of the people in most communities. Thus it is a statewide public health problem requiring co-ordinated action in all of our communities. The nature of dental disease makes it necessary that the individual be given the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of good dental

and that license laboratories and research institutions for the use of laboratory animals.

The Branch Laboratory in Los Angeles provides services in three fields: food and drugs, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.

The Air Sanitation Laboratory participates in the development of the department's program in air sanitation. Its responsibilities include physical chemical analysis of air samples; investigation of chemical and physical nature of pollutants; monitoring instrument calibration; radiological measurements; laboratory assistance to local agencies; liaison with similar laboratories and training of laboratory personnel.

The work of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory includes chemical and physical examination and quantification of every type of material used in industry that is potentially hazardous to the health of the employed population. Assistance is given in planning, executing and evaluating occupational health studies of this department and other agencies.

DIVISION OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Division of Local Health Service has the responsibility of integrating the relationships of this department with local health departments and other agencies. Its basic operating duties are to give consultation to local agencies and administer the state financial aid program to local health departments, deciding their eligibility for these funds. Through its contract health services, a joint program with local officials, 99 percent of California's population have the protection of full-time health departments. The division is the department's liaison with the California Conference of Local Health Officers, and correlates all relations of the department with this official organization.

The physician residency training program and recruiting of medical personnel for local health departments are co-ordinated by this division.

The division also has the responsibility of working with local community groups interested in the development of local health departments. It seeks the development and improvement of public health practices throughout the State.

In all of these activities the division may utilize the personnel of other bureaus and divisions, particularly in the field of public health consultation and appraisal of local eligibility for financial assistance.

DIVISION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

The Division of Preventive Medical Services includes eight bureaus and three services.

The Bureau of Adult Health is responsible for programs for the protection of the health of workers in industry and agriculture from both occupational and general health hazards. In this it co-operates closely with the Division of Industrial Safety, Department of Industrial Relations. It assists local health departments to develop their programs and services in industrial

health. It also offers some direct services, such as medical, engineering, and nursing consultation and studies, to individual industries. The department maintains a laboratory for the analysis of samples of materials, used in industrial processes, which may be hazardous to health.

The Bureau of Acute Communicable Diseases works to strengthen local resources for the control of communicable diseases, including venereal diseases, and consults with local departments on specific problems in this field. It collects, evaluates, and analyzes information on the occurrence of disease; and conducts epidemiological investigation of disease outbreaks in the State to determine their cause and mode of transmission; and develops and applies methods of disease control.

The Bureau of Chronic Diseases has as its principal work the study of cancer, heart disease, the health effects of air pollution, and other chronic disease problems.

The bureau maintains a tumor registry in 37 co-operating California hospitals for the early detection and treatment of cancer. More than 130,000 cases of cancer have been discovered through the registry. Newly established is an annual survey of health in California. This program stemmed from a 1954-55 statewide survey covering illness, population characteristics and medical care of the population. The project was one of the most ambitious ever undertaken by a state and is the model for a national survey of health. Survey results are considered one of the most important documents on public health.

In conjunction with voluntary health agencies and medical groups, recommendations for control programs have been made. Control activities of local health departments and other interested agencies are being stimulated through consultative and educational services.

The Bureau of Tuberculosis has two main branches of activity. First, with the final objective of eradicating tuberculosis in California, it assists local physicians and health authorities through case-finding programs, diagnostic services, and followup activities designed to find new cases and place them under treatment. Second, it establishes standards for all public and private institutions concerned with tuberculosis care, and administers funds for state aid in such care.

The Bureau of Hospitals is responsible for the inspection and licensing of hospital facilities under regulations of the State Board of Public Health. This responsibility covers the approval of plans for hospital construction. The bureau also conducts surveys of hospital and health center facilities and needs for them in the State, and administers the federal-state hospital construction program in California.

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health assists local health departments and voluntary health agencies in strengthening their programs for the improvement of the health of mothers and children.

The Bureau of Crippled Children Services administers, in co-operation with the counties, the program which provides diagnostic and treatment services to physically handicapped children.

The Bureau of Public Health Nursing assists local health departments in the recruitment and training of public health nurses, and provides consultation generally on the wise and efficient use of nursing services in public health programs.

The Medical Social Service helps local health departments to secure the assistance of other agencies in meeting public health problems, and to improve methods of securing the full participation of individuals who receive services from the department.

The Nutrition Service offers consultation to the department, to local health agencies, hospitals, and other institutions in the application of sound principles of good nutrition to all health programs, with special effort directed toward the control of obesity, the dietary management of chronic disease, and nutrition in special age groups.

The Mental Health Service assists a variety of community agencies, including local health departments, to recognize opportunities in their various activities for the application of methods effective in the prevention of mental and emotional disturbance. It places special emphasis on work in maternal and child health and school health programs.

DIVISION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES (Office of Civil Defense)

Although administratively one of the 12 divisions of the California Disaster Office, for planning purposes the Division of Medical and Health Services is a part of the Department of Public Health. This unique arrangement has proven to be an economical and workable method of furthering disaster preparation.

Organization of the division follows the general pattern suggested in the Federal Civil Defense Administration's publication, *Health and Special Weapons Defense*, with branches responsible for emergency medical services, public health services, and supply services. The division is responsible for providing leadership and guidance in the organization and mobilization of California's medical and health resources for disaster in: the development and advancement of plans for organized medical and health services, the procurement and storage of emergency medical supplies and equipment, and the establishment and continuance of training and information programs.

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DIVISION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

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Branch Offices

631 J Street, Sacramento

State Building, Los Angeles

5545 East Shields Avenue, Fresno

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works was created as one of the major state agencies in 1921 in order to bring under one department head the various construction and engineering phases of the State's Government. State public works in California are co-ordinated by the department through administrative control of the activities of its several divisions, thus insuring uniform engineering standards and practices on all such works.

Post World War II growth of California's population and of the number of its motor vehicles put bigger demands on the Department of Public Works than on most state agencies. The department's share of the state budget grew even faster than the budget itself. By 1958-59, the Department of Public Works' budget had exceeded one-quarter of the State's total budget.

At the present time, divisions of the Department of Public Works are: Architecture, Contracts and Rights-of-Way, Highways, and San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings.

C. M. Gilliss was appointed director of the department January 1, 1958, succeeding Frank B. Durkee, who retired December 31, 1957.



FRANK B. DURKEE
Director
Retired December 31, 1957

FRANK B. DURKEE was appointed Director of Public Works by Governor Earl Warren on August 4, 1951, to succeed the late Charles H. Purcell. In addition to his duties as director, he was a member of the Governor's Council; member and Secretary, Cal. Toll Bridge Authority; Chairman, Cal. Highway Commission; and member of the State Public Works Board, State Allocation Board, San Francisco World Trade Center Authority, San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Commission, and Cal. Commission on Interstate Co-operation. A former newspaperman on Chico and Sacramento papers, he entered state service in 1923, as Editor of *California Highways and Public Works* and as Public Relations Representative of the Cal. Highway Commission. Became member of legal staff of Department Public Works in 1927 as general right-of-way agent. Resigned, 1928, but returned to state service in February, 1931, moving up through legal staff to position of Principal Attorney, Division of Contracts and Rights-of-Way. In May, 1948, he was selected by Mr. Purcell to

serve as Deputy Director of Public Works. This position he held until his appointment as Director. In 1927, he served on a committee to draft plans for the formation of an organization of state employees. Out of this committee's work grew the present CSEA, of which he is a charter member of Sacramento Chapter 2. Born in Oregon, he spent most of his boyhood in Chico, Butte County, where he was later Manager of the Chamber of Commerce. He graduated from Chico High School, and studied law at U. S. C. Married Wanda Edgar, in 1915; and has two sons: Frank B. Jr., and Travers E.; Member, State Bar Association; Commonwealth Club; Rotary; Elks and Grandfathers' Club of Sacramento. Charter member, in Sacramento, American Society for Public Administration.

C. M. GILLISS was born and reared in Oklahoma. Attended Riverside Junior College, Riverside, California; Oklahoma A. and M. College; and University of California at Los Angeles, where he majored in business administration and engineering. Married, and has two daughters, Charlene, age 16 and Donna, age 14. Began business career at Riverside in 1937 as accountant for a private corporation, and later became chief of its central accounting systems. Became associated with International Business Machines Co. in 1940 as engineer, and later, was an engineering instructor and sales representative in New York, Seattle, and Los Angeles. In November, 1946, entered public service as systems expert for Riverside County and Chief, Central Accounting System. Named Riverside County Assistant Road Commissioner and Highways Administrator, 1947. Appointed Special Representative, State Department of Public Works, December 1, 1952; Assistant Deputy Director, August, 1953, and Deputy Director, September 23, 1955-January 1, 1958, except for the period from January 3 to September 16, 1957, when he was a secretary on the staff of Governor Knight. Appointed Director of the State Department of Public Works and Chairman of the California Highway Commission by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on January 1, 1958. Member, Cal. Toll Bridge Authority; State Public Works Board; State Allocation Board; and California Commission on Interstate Co-operation. Member, American Road Builders Assn.; American Right-of-Way Assn.; National Institute of Traffic Engineers; American Society for Public Administration; Western Governmental Research Assn.; Inland Assn. for Personnel Administrators; Inland Society of Public Administration; International Accountants Society; Toastmasters International; and State Men's Club. He holds a public accountant's license in California.



C. M. GILLISS
Director
Appointed January 1, 1958

The executive officer and administrator of the Department of Public Works is the Director of Public Works. He is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The director is ex officio a member and Chairman of the California Highway Commission, and likewise is a member of the California Toll Bridge Authority.

As provided by law, the director performs all duties, and exercises such powers as may be necessary, to discharge the responsibilities, and carry out and effect all purposes of the department. In order to execute the duties of his office, the director delegates certain authority to members of his staff and to the chiefs of the divisions of the department.

DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

Purpose

The Division of Architecture, an operating agency of the California State Government since 1907, is designated by statute as the agency that shall render architectural, engineering and technical service for the construction of state building projects of all state departments and agencies other than the University of California and the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

The division has the responsibility for the preparation of plans and specifications, the advertisement of bids, the recommendation of award of contracts, and the supervision of construction for all new structures and building projects of a value in excess of \$5,000. The division may do work on projects costing less than that amount by special agreement with the agencies concerned. Under certain circumstances, as in instances where satisfactory contracts cannot be made, the division may construct its building projects by day labor. The division also has the responsibility for the care of alterations and repairs to existing buildings where the amount involved is in excess of \$5,000; work costing less than that amount is usually accomplished by the agency concerned.

The division's authority and responsibility in connection with new construction, alterations, and repairs extends to the design and installation of all facilities for heating, lighting, ventilation, refrigeration, and water supply; the design and construction of mechanical and electrical plants of every nature, including changes and extensions in existing and new institutions; the survey, design and construction of grounds, walks, drives, and roads; and the installation of water supply, sewage and drainage systems requiring the design and construction of dams, reservoirs, pipelines, wells, pumping plants, ditches, drains, or sewage treatment and disposal plants.

The work of the division involves the planning, design, construction, alteration, improvement, and repair of state facilities; such as, educational institutions and special schools, correctional institutions, office buildings, hospitals, armories, exhibit buildings, quarantine inspection stations, fish hatcheries, warehouses, garages, etc. These facilities range from small residences or quarters to vast institutions housing thousands of persons and costing several millions of dollars.

The Division of Architecture is further vested with the duty of approving the plans and specifications, and of supervising the construction of all public school buildings used for elementary, secondary, or junior college purposes. The division's responsibility relates to the design of, construction, reconstruction, and alteration of and additions to any school building in order to attain the requisite stability to withstand vertical loads and lateral forces (wind or earthquake), and to insure safety of construction.

The act creating this function originated as a result of the Long Beach earthquake in 1933, when the schools in that area were demolished to a large extent. This act, commonly known as the Field Act, is codified under Sections 18191 through 18205 of the Education Code. The rules and regulations established by the division to effectually carry out the provisions of the Field Act, are published as Title 21 of the California Administrative Code. These rules and regulations also serve to meet the purposes of the Riley Act, so called, which requires earthquake protection for buildings in general.

The division is required specifically to check and approve or reject plans and specifications for the construction of any new public school building regardless of its cost, and for the reconstruction or alteration of, or addition to any existing public school building, the cost of which exceeds \$4,000.

During the construction, the division is also empowered to make such inspections, investigations or examinations as may in its judgment be necessary or proper to secure enforcement of *the act* and to insure the safety of life and property.

Organization

The division's headquarters office, where all administrative, planning and design, and construction activities are centralized, is located in Sacramento. Branch offices of the administrative and planning and design services are located in Los Angeles.

For convenience in the administration of the division's building program, the State is divided into areas centered at Sacramento, Oakland, and Los Angeles. Areas are divided into districts for the purpose of supervising construction activities. The districts vary from time to time as to number and boundaries, in accordance with the work load and accessibility of projects.

Administration of the division's public school building program (Field Act activities) is conducted through offices located at Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The *State Architect* is the Chief of the Division of Architecture. He has jurisdiction over the entire division and exercises full executive, administrative and technical authority over all its work and policies.

The *Deputy Chief of the Division* is the immediate assistant to the State Architect and acts for him in all nontechnical matters not of basic policy. He is responsible for the fiscal activities of the division and for its personnel. He is also responsible for the organization, procedural management, and coordination and correlation of its various sections, and for the enforcement of the policies of the division.

The *Assistant State Architect, Budgets and Fiscal*, has functional authority over all budgetary and fiscal matters pertaining to the division. Broadly, he has fiscal responsibility for all construction contracts, divisional cost controls and operating budgets, expenditure records, and cost controls of construction budgets. Most housekeeping activities of the division are centered under the control of his office. He has direct line authority over the Construction Budgets Section, Estimating Sections, Standards Section, Contracts Section, Accounting Section, and Office Services Section.

The *Assistant State Architect, Design and Planning*, has functional authority on a statewide basis over all activities relating to planning and design, to site surveys of facilities for state use, and to the preparation of drawings and specifications. He has direct line authority over the Architectural Design Section, Architectural Drafting Section, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section, Specifications Section, and Structural Engineering Section.

The *Chief Construction Engineer* has functional authority over all construction activities of the division commencing with the award of contract or with the beginning of direct construction work. Through his three area

supervisors and their district supervisors, he directs construction and administers all construction contracts. He is also in charge of the School-house Section (Field Act activities) and has structural authority over the Structural Engineering Section.

Advisory Boards

The *State Advisory Board for the Field Act* serves in an advisory capacity to the Division of Architecture in connection with technical and structural matters pertaining to the rules and regulations for construction of public schools. The board advises further with reference to the adoption of regulations and requirements pertaining to administration of *the act*. It also acts as a board of review to which appeal can be made in the administration of the Field Act by the division.

Its membership consists of four structural engineers and four architects appointed by the Director of Public Works; four ex officio members who are the State Architect, the Chief Construction Engineer of the Division of Architecture, the Chief of the Division of School Planning of the Department of Education, and the State Fire Marshal; and two observer members who are the incumbent presidents of the California School Boards' Association and the California Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The *State Building Standards Commission* has the responsibility for publishing a single code of administrative regulations defining building standards. Its sole function is to eliminate possible duplication and overlapping in the regulations and jurisdictions. Regulations developed by state agencies may not be adopted until approved by the commission. The membership of the commission is appointed by the Governor and consists of seven state officials who are the State Architect, the State Fire Marshal, and the Directors of Public Health, Mental Hygiene, Social Welfare, Agriculture, and Industrial Relations; three representatives of local government; and three representatives of the professions and industries concerned with building construction (of whom one is an architect, one a structural engineer, and one a contractor).

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The California Highway Commission is a citizen group that represents all Californians in guiding the State's highway program.

The commissioners determine the routing of state highways between points established by the Legislature and apportion, under rules provided by the Legislature, the highway user tax funds available for highway construction and maintenance. They make these route adoptions and financial allocations only after consideration and study of (1) the recommendations of the Division of Highways, (2) the recommendations of local governmental agencies, and (3) the views of interested citizens.

Six of the commissioners are representative citizens selected by the Governor to give their time to their State. Only the seventh member, the Director of Public Works, is a salaried employee of the State. The Legislature made him the chairman of the commission in order to provide the

closest liaison possible between the policy-making commissioners and the operating Department of Public Works.

The chairman and the members of the California Highway Commission have developed a special procedure to give the people the facts and get their opinions on freeway route adoptions. They encourage recommendations from highway-minded groups in connection with the annual budget. They invite spokesmen and individuals to present any unsolved problems to the commissioners themselves.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

In 1850, at the First Session of the Legislature, a law was passed defining the duties of the Surveyor General, among which was "to make plans and suggestions for construction of roads." The Surveyor General of those days may be said to have been our first State Highway Engineer.

In these days, when the people of California readily contribute millions of dollars in highway user taxes for construction and maintenance of highways for their use, it is rather difficult to visualize the situation that confronted the State's first road builder, Surveyor General S. H. Marlette, who, in 1855, was forced to advertise in the Sacramento newspapers for a loan of \$500 to finance a survey ordered by legislative act for the Emigrant Wagon Road over the Sierras by way of Placerville to Carson Valley, Nevada.

General Marlette's predicament came about as a result of public agitation for a "post road, or other road, from the Sacramento Valley to the Missouri River by way of Great Salt Lake," which resulted in mass meetings of citizens in San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Placerville, and other places in 1854 and 1855, and culminated in the Legislature taking action. It passed a bill creating a commission to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Surveyor General, which body was authorized to call for bids for the construction of a wagon road from the Valley of the Sacramento over the Sierras to Carson Valley at a cost not to exceed \$105,000.

Governor Bigler signed the measure April 28, 1855. The act provided that the Surveyor General "shall cause to be surveyed a good wagon road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an expense not to exceed \$5,000."

Through an oversight, the Legislature failed to appropriate any money for a survey of proposed routes. Marlette was left with a survey on his hands, and no money with which to make it. In desperation, he called upon public spirited citizens for help. He inserted this advertisement in a Sacramento newspaper:

"Wanted immediately on credit of the State \$500 to enable the undersigned to complete the explorations for the Emigrant Wagon Road. Any gentleman who is willing to advance the above-named sum and will signify the same will be called upon immediately by the undersigned."

General Marlette signed the advertisement. "Two gentlemen," General Marlette recorded, "called to inquire what security could be given for the \$500, to which I replied, 'the justice and liberality of the Legislature'."

By appealing to the people of Sacramento, El Dorado, and Calaveras Counties for subscriptions, Marlette was enabled to complete his survey.

Unfortunately, the State Controller refused to audit accounts under the Wagon Road Act, and Marlette and those who had contributed money for the survey were out of pocket. Their claims remained unpaid until April 30, 1857.

Pioneering our splendid California Highway System was indeed no easy task.

Original Bureau of Highways

The story of the Division of Highways of the Department of Public Works has its beginning back in 1895. In that year, California, by act of the Legislature, created the State Bureau of Highways, and acquired the Lake Tahoe Wagon Road, a pioneer toll road, as the first state highway. From this humble start, there has developed the California State Highway System which totals some 14,000 miles, and serves every section of the State with paved thoroughfares.

Over the 65 miles of the historic Lake Tahoe Wagon Road from Smiths Flat at Placerville to the state line east of Meyers, had flowed the variegated traffic of early California. It was typical of the main highways along the Pacific Slope prior to the advent and rise of railroads, when the thorough brace stages and high-wheeled freighters of the Pioneer Stage Line required 50 men and 600 horses for the service between Placerville and Carson and Virginia City. In the year 1862, 30,000 tons of freight and 36,500 passengers traveled this mountain road, with an estimated yearly business for the operating company of over \$4,000,000.

Under the act of 1895, the Governor was empowered to appoint three commissioners to compose the Bureau of Highways, and he named R. C. Irvine, Sacramento; Marsden Manson, San Francisco; and J. L. Maude, Riverside.

These officials purchased a team of horses and buckboard wagon. During 1895 and 1896, Irvine and Maude drove into every county of the State, covering 7,000 miles along the coast, through valleys, mountains, and deserts; and on November 25, 1896, submitted to the Governor a report recommending a System of State Highways "traversing the great belts of natural wealth which our State possesses, connecting all large centers of population, reaching the county seat of every county and tapping the lines of county roads so as to utilize them to the fullest extent."

Accompanying this report was a map of a proposed State Highway System which in its main features was the foundation of the system as it exists today.

The present 14,000-mile State Highway System, of which 1,370 miles are within incorporated cities, serves desert areas where the annual rainfall is less than one inch, and coastal areas where the rainfall is 100 inches. It extends from a point below sea level, crossing and recrossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains to elevations of from 4,000 to 10,000 feet, where the average annual snowfall is 480 inches.

California's far-flung network of highways has been built with money contributed by the people through bond issues, motor vehicle fuel taxes,

motor vehicle license and registration fees, a transportation tax, and federal-aid moneys.

Highway Financing

Administration of state highways rests jointly with the California Highway Commission and the Department of Public Works. Since 1943, the Highway Commission has consisted of six members appointed by the Governor for staggered four-year terms and the Director of Public Works as ex officio seventh member and chairman. Functions of the commission include the allocation of funds, adoption of routes, declaration of freeways, authorization for acquisition of right-of-way by condemnation under eminent domain, abandonment or relinquishment of superseded state highways and authorization for disposal of excess land by director's deed. The Department of Public Works, acting through the Division of Highways, of which the State Highway Engineer is chief administrative officer, administers the planning, acquisition, construction, and maintenance of the State Highway System.

The building of the present State Highway System was begun in July, 1912, following approval of an \$18,000,000 bond issue in 1909. Subsequent bond issues of 1915 and 1919 provided \$15,000,000 and \$40,000,000, respectively, for further development, making the total bond issue appropriations for highways \$73,000,000.

In 1913, the first act requiring registration of all motor vehicles was passed, the net revenue derived therefrom being divided equally between the State and counties for road purposes.

In 1923, the State adopted a 2-cent gasoline tax; 1 cent for state highways and 1 cent for county roads.

In 1927, the gasoline tax was increased to 3 cents. The State received 2 cents for state highways and the counties 1 cent. In 1933, the Legislature added approximately 6,600 miles of county roads to the State Highway System, thereby nearly doubling the mileage of state routes. At the same time one-quarter of 1 cent of the State's share of gasoline tax funds was allocated for use on state routes within the limits of incorporated cities. At the 1935 Session of the Legislature, a second $\frac{1}{4}$ cent of the State's share of the gas tax was allocated to the cities for improvement to streets of major importance other than state highways. The net result of these legislative acts was a very considerable reduction in the revenue available per mile of state highway.

In 1914 there were 77,000 motor vehicles in California. Today there are approximately 7,225,000. In the construction of roads and highways, the State, because of insufficient revenue, has been unable to keep pace with the rapid increase in motor vehicle traffic and the steadily growing demands of agricultural, commercial, transportation, and industrial interests for more and better highway facilities. This tremendous increase in traffic volumes has not only necessitated more lanes and certain improvement of other features; it has required many basic changes in highway design, especially in provision of separation structures and access control. It is true that there are many miles of splendid highways in California, but we do not

have sufficient mileage with adequate capacity to meet the fast growing needs.

During World War II, construction had been curtailed, thus allowing the number and extent of highway deficiencies to increase while population and needs grew beyond any previous expectation.

In 1946, the Legislature made a comprehensive study of California's mounting traffic needs. As a result of the statewide deficiencies cataloged in this study, the Legislature in 1947 enacted progressive legislation aimed at meeting the problem.

The 1947 law provided increased revenue for state highways, county roads, and city streets. Gasoline and diesel taxes were raised to 4½ cents per gallon. A 3 percent gross receipts tax on common carriers was made available for highway purposes. Motor vehicle registration and truck weight fees were increased. A charge was instituted for operators' licenses.

Within a few years it became evident that the 1947 financing program was inadequate to meet the still-growing needs of the State. Population and traffic continued to increase beyond the most liberal expert estimates, while a period of inflation reduced the amount of highway improvement per dollar.

On the basis of an engineering reappraisal of highway deficiencies on the State Highway System in 1952, the 1953 Session of the State Legislature increased for a period of two years the tax on gasoline from 4½ cents to 6 cents, and that on diesel fuel from 4½ cents to 7 cents. Other highway user taxes, with the exception of the transportation tax, were increased by about one-third for the two-year period. The 1955 Legislature extended these 1953 tax levels to January 1, 1960.

After deductions for administration and operation of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the California Highway Patrol, and for other costs of collection and distribution of highway user taxes, highway revenues are distributed as follows:

The 58 counties receive, for county road purposes, a sum equal to 1⅜ cents per gallon gasoline tax, plus a portion of registration and license fees, which for 1958-59 amount to a total of more than \$75,000,000. The counties also receive up to a maximum of \$200,000 per county in state funds to match Federal Aid Secondary Funds for county road construction.

The 350 cities of the State receive a sum equal to ⅝ cent per gallon of the gasoline tax for expenditure on city streets other than state highways. For 1958-59 this amounts to more than \$31,000,000, plus more than \$1,000,000 in state funds for engineering work for city streets.

The balance of money in the Highway Users Tax Fund, after apportionments to counties and cities as summarized above, is available for expenditure on state highways.

Total revenues for state highways from all sources, including federal aid, amount to an estimated \$435,000,000 in 1958-59, as compared with approximately \$76,700,000 for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year immediately following the war.

Organizational Structure

Except for the previously mentioned functions delegated by law to the California Highway Commission, the State Highway System is administered by the Department of Public Works through the Division of Highways. The State Highway Engineer is the chief administrative official of the division. In the headquarters, various functions of work in development of the State Highway System are under executive direction of two Deputy State Highway Engineers, five Assistant State Highway Engineers, and the Chief Right-of-way Agent and the Comptroller of the Division of Highways. The directive organization of the division is shown on the accompanying chart.

Under the function of Operations are included construction; maintenance; materials and research; and equipment.

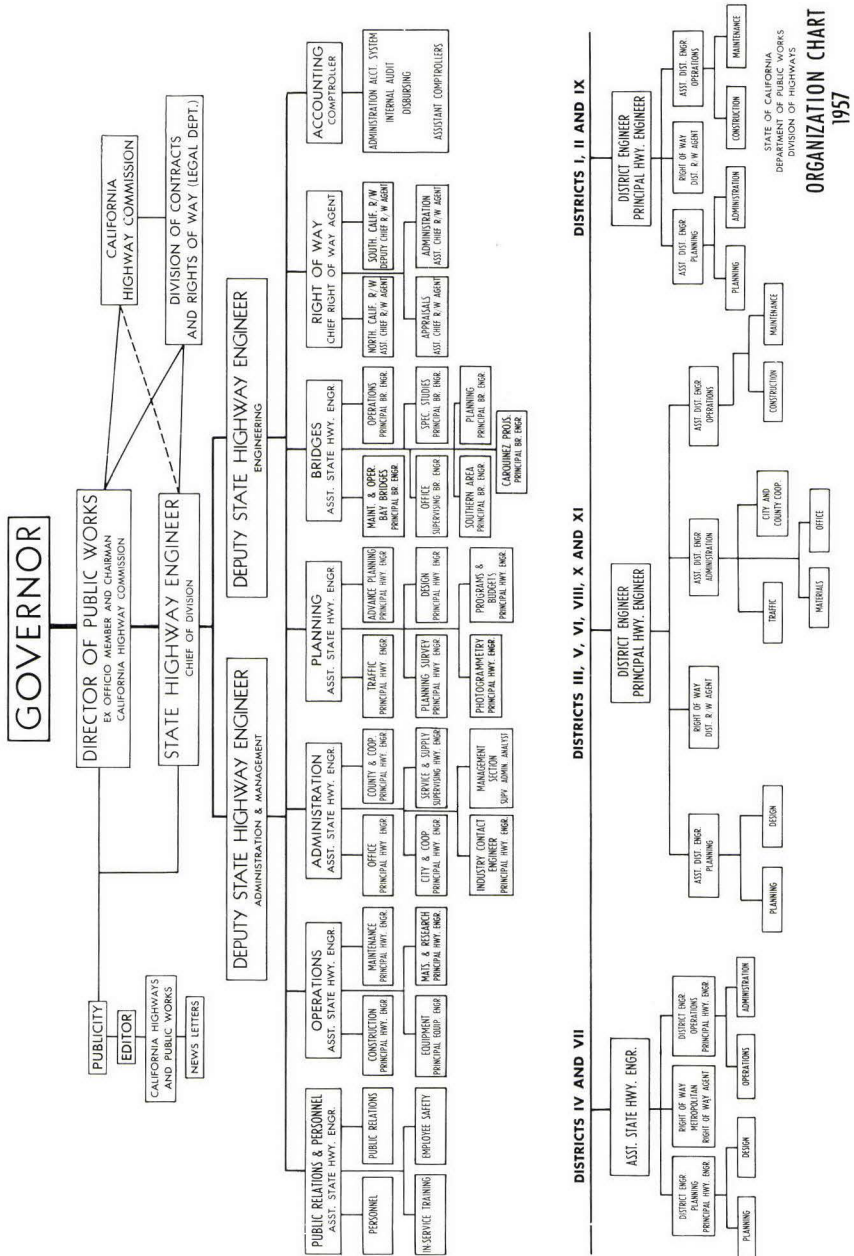
The Construction Department in the Operations function covers the supervision and inspection of the actual construction of highway projects (with the exception of major structures which are the responsibility of the Bridge Department), after the plans and specifications have been prepared and the work has been let to contract. Actual construction is, of course, the primary purpose of the entire work of the Division of Highways. Maintenance includes taking care of completed highways and bridges and keeping them in the most serviceable and safe condition for public use. The Materials and Research Department tests all materials which go into construction and investigates new materials and the best practices in the use of construction materials. The Equipment Department purchases, manages, and keeps in repair all cars, trucks, and road equipment owned by the Division of Highways.

The Administrative function includes the office engineer's functions of specifications, estimates, final plan checking, advertising and opening bids, contract preparation, administration of federal-aid primary, urban and interstate funds, engineering budget control, preparation of reports and highway statistics; administration of federal-aid secondary highway work on county roads; administration of city and city co-operative projects; service and supply; functions; industry contacts; and management analysis.

The Planning function comprises units for advance planning of highway development; budget preparation; highway design and plan preparation; traffic engineering; photogrammetry; special legislative and economic studies; statewide highway planning survey; and electronic data processing.

The function of Bridges includes planning, design, and construction of all bridges and grade separations; special studies relating to structures and their design; and the operation and maintenance of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge and the Dumbarton Bridge, all across San Francisco Bay; and the construction of the new Carquinez Bridge and approaches.

Public relations, personnel management and training, and employee safety are functions under the direction of one of the five assistant state highway engineers. Practically all of the more than 14 million residents of California



have an interest in some phase of state highway development, and making available factual information on the activities of the Division of Highways is the purpose of the Public Relations Section. This is accomplished not only through press releases, filmstrips, and other media, but also by the personal appearance of representatives of the division before service clubs and meetings of civic groups and organizations. The Division of Highways has approximately 12,500 employees throughout the State and the management of this group under civil service regulations, together with providing means for inservice training, is an important phase of administering California highways. The safety program includes not only inculcating safe practices among state highway employees but co-operating in accident prevention programs with other agencies.

Acquisition of rights-of-way for state highways is under the direction of the chief right-of-way agent, who is on the same level of management as the assistant state highway engineers. Right-of-way acquisition is a large and important phase of highway development as construction cannot proceed until the rights-of-way are acquired. The appraising and securing of several thousand parcels of land each year (8,747 parcels in the Fiscal Year 1956-57) requires expenditure of more state highway funds than any other single function except construction (\$130,416,962 in 1956-57).

All accounting, internal audits, and fiscal matters of the Division of Highways are under the supervision of the comptroller who is of equal status with the assistant state highway engineers and chief right-of-way agent.

For convenience and efficiency of administration of the State Highway System the State is divided into 11 geographical districts, each under the direction of a district engineer, with the exception that the two districts in the large metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco are each supervised by an assistant state highway engineer.

The size of the districts is established to the end that state highway mileage in each is more or less equalized. District organizations follow to some degree the pattern of headquarters, including sections of "Operations," "Administration," "Planning," and "Rights-of-Way." District offices are located in Eureka, Redding, Marysville, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Bishop, Stockton, and San Diego.

Bridge planning and design and supervision of bridge construction are done through the Sacramento headquarters office, with a branch office in Los Angeles for construction supervision in southern California.

The headquarters office in Sacramento is the directive and policy determining body of the Division of Highways. It also functions as a co-ordinating agency with full power of review and approval of the practices and procedures of the work as carried out under the direction of the several district engineers.

Development of the 14,000 miles of California state highways is based upon continuous studies of the needs of traffic using those highways and provision of adequate facilities for that traffic to the extent that revenue will permit.

Emphasis on Freeways

The rapid growth of population in California together with the unprecedented increase in cars and trucks had for many years placed the State further and further behind in satisfying the demands of traffic. The increased revenues provided by legislative action in 1947 and 1953 and the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 have greatly accelerated the correction of deficiencies on the State Highway System, although these revenues still fall short of meeting the State's traffic needs.

Experience has shown that the only satisfactory method of moving large volumes of motor vehicle traffic safely and expeditiously in congested urban areas and on the more heavily traveled through routes is by means of full freeways. These are divided highways of four, six, and eight lanes, with complete control of access and with no crossings at grade, no left turning movements and no traffic signals. Some full freeways in California are carrying as much as 190,000 vehicles per day.

California's experience with freeways extending back over a 15-year period has demonstrated conclusively the value of freeway-type construction. The ability of freeways to carry very large volumes of traffic safely and expeditiously is revealed in the traffic statistics. For the five-year period 1951-56 fatalities average 9.37 per hundred million vehicle miles on 12,201 miles of rural state highways, compared with an average of 2.62 fatalities per hundred million vehicle miles on 265 miles of full freeways. In 1956 the average daily traffic on rural state highways was 3,804 vehicles and on full freeways 44,150 vehicles.

While work and effort must be concentrated on the routes carrying the greater volumes of travel, improvement to adequate standards of state roads carrying lesser traffic is not neglected, as it is the aim of the department to provide to all highway users a completely integrated State Highway System.

Highway development will never become static. Changes in traffic volumes and patterns will require continual changes in highway facilities.

As of November 1, 1957, there were completed or under construction on the 14,000-mile California State Highway System 2,139 miles of divided highways with four or more lanes and of these divided highways 660 miles are full freeways. An additional 931 miles consist of expressways, which are divided highways with access control but with some intersections initially at grade.

DIVISION OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY TOLL CROSSINGS

The Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings was created by executive order on December 29, 1947, as a separate division within the Department of Public Works.

This division is responsible for, and has charge of all engineering work and related activities of the Department of Public Works, with respect to the making of studies, surveys and the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates with respect to the construction of or revisions to toll highway crossings of San Francisco Bay and such projects as assigned by the Director of Public Works.

The division is under a chief who is an engineer.

The Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings is the division within the Department of Public Works which conducts the engineering work requested of the department by the California Toll Bridge Authority. While the authority is not a part of the department, it is vested with fiscal and certain other powers and duties respecting toll bridges and other toll highway crossings acquired or constructed by the State under provisions of the California Toll Bridge Authority Act.

DIVISION OF CONTRACTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

The Division of Contracts and Rights-of-Way was created by executive order in 1927 and has been recognized by later legislation as the legal division of the Department of Public Works. The Division of Contracts and Rights-of-Way has the responsibility of co-ordinating the presentation of departmental matters to the Legislature and of providing legal services, particularly for the Division of Highways and the Division of Architecture. Its duties include the handling of legal problems and litigation arising out of the following, among other activities:

- (1) Eminent domain and other legal phases of right-of-way acquisition, including matters involving public utilities;
- (2) Contracts, claims, financial affairs, and collections;
- (3) In co-operation with the Attorney General, act as counsel for the California Toll Bridge Authority and as counsel for the Department of Public Works in matters arising under the California Toll Bridge Authority Act; and
- (4) Department activities involving city, county, and federal agencies, as well as other state agencies.

CALIFORNIA TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY

The California Toll Bridge Authority is a board created by statute enacted by the 1929 Legislature. The authority is empowered, among other things, to direct the Department of Public Works to construct and acquire for the State, toll bridges, tubes, and other toll highway crossings and approaches thereto across waters in California.

The authority may issue revenue bonds in its name payable in each case from revenues of the particular bridge or bridges for the construction or acquisition of which the bonds were issued, and it may fix toll rates.

The Department of Public Works is charged with the responsibility of operating and maintaining such structures and collecting tolls thereon. The authority is composed of the Governor, who is chairman, the Lieutenant Governor, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Finance, and a fifth member appointed by the Governor.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

In 1929, the Legislature authorized the California Toll Bridge Authority and the Department of Public Works to lay out, acquire, and construct a highway crossing, including such bridges, tubes, tunnels, and approaches in

connection therewith as may be deemed to be necessary, from the City of San Francisco across the Bay of San Francisco to the County of Alameda.

Thus, the first important accomplishment of the California Toll Bridge Authority was, through the Department of Public Works, to design and construct the largest bridge ever built by man. The service it renders to the metropolitan community in the San Francisco Bay area establishes it as a monument to the farsighted courage of the men responsible for its conception, and to the ingenuity and ability of the engineers under whose guidance it was designed and constructed.

The bridge and its appurtenances were constructed by a special unit of the department, which was set up in San Francisco and headed by the late Mr. C. H. Purcell, who was designated as chief engineer in addition to his regular duties as State Highway Engineer.

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge cost 74 million dollars. It was financed by the California Toll Bridge Authority through the revenue bond method without resorting to taxation. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation bought bonds to the amount of the actual construction cost. Construction began July 9, 1933. Construction of highway approaches to the bridge on both sides of the bay was performed by the Division of Highways, which, pursuant to legislative direction, allocated \$6,600,000 of highway funds for the purpose. This sum has been returned to the State Highway Fund. The bridge was opened to motor vehicle traffic November 12, 1936, and the electric interurban lines began operating over the bridge railway on January 15, 1939.

The bridge is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. It is a double-deck structure with six lanes of automobile traffic on its upper deck, and three lanes for trucks and busses, plus two interurban tracks, on its lower deck.

The western half of the bridge is in reality two complete suspension bridges anchored midway between San Francisco and Yerba Buena Island to a concrete center anchorage topped by a steel shroud rising 502 feet from the rock under the floor of the bay, 288 feet of which is above the water line.

Through Yerba Buena Island was bored a double-deck tunnel 76 feet wide, 58 feet high, and 540 feet long, the largest bore tunnel in the world.

The bridge proper—the actual bay crossing—includes 51 piers; seven are bents or columns on dry land, and 44 underwater foundations.

Towers of the suspension bridge are from 474 to 519 feet high, and the piers range from 100 to 235 feet in depth.

The two cables are $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, each cable containing 17,464 wires, and the total length of cable wire used was 70,815 miles—nearly three times the circumference of the earth. Total length of the $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch suspender rope is 43 miles.

The lower deck in the East Bay crossing is 192 feet above high water, in the West Bay from 200 to 216 feet.

The length of the West Bay crossing is 10,450 feet, and the East Bay crossing to the Toll Plaza is 19,400 feet.

The bridge, the largest in the world, spans the largest major navigable body of water yet bridged.

Carquinez and Antioch Bridges

As a step toward fulfillment of the policy of the California Toll Bridge Authority and the Department of Public Works that all state highways are to be free of tolls, the authority, on August 23, 1940, approved the purchase of the Carquinez Bridge and the Antioch Bridge and certain other property owned by the American Toll Bridge Company necessary for full public ownership and operation of these bridges.

The Carquinez Bridge was constructed pursuant to a franchise granted to the Rodeo-Vallejo Ferry Company, a predecessor of the American Toll Bridge Company. The Carquinez Bridge spans the Carquinez Straits on State Highway No. 7 (US 40) near the Town of Crockett, California. This highway is the most direct route from the "Bay" Cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda to the City of Sacramento and other inland points in Northern California, as well as to Reno and points east.

The Antioch Bridge was constructed pursuant to the authority of Ordinance No. 175 of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, California. This ordinance granted to the Delta Bridge Corporation, a predecessor of the American Toll Bridge Company, a franchise to erect, construct, and maintain a toll bridge across the San Joaquin River between the terminal points in the Counties of Contra Costa and Sacramento, respectively, and to collect tolls thereon.

From September 16, 1940, when the State purchased the structures from the American Toll Bridge Company, until August 1, 1945, when the spans were made toll-free, the Carquinez and Antioch Bridges were operated by the Department of Public Works as toll bridges.

These two spans, now free public highways, are maintained as state highways by the Division of Highways of the Department of Public Works.

On December 13, 1955, the California Toll Bridge Authority sold \$46,000,000 worth of Series A bonds in accordance with its resolution dated October 4, 1955, authorizing issuance of such bonds to finance construction of a new, parallel Carquinez Bridge. On December 28, 1955, four major contracts were approved for the new parallel bridge and work on the project officially started on this date. It is anticipated that the new bridge will be completed and opened to traffic by December of 1958.

San Mateo-Hayward and Dumbarton Bridges

On September 12, 1951, the State acquired by purchase from private owners the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge and the Dumbarton Bridge across the southern end of the San Francisco Bay. The cost of the former span was six million dollars, and that of the latter \$2,250,000.

Immediate result of state acquisition of the bridges was a reduction in tolls for automobiles from 50 cents to 35 cents on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge, and from 45 cents and 5 cents per passenger to 35 cents on the Dumbarton Bridge.

Purchase of the bridges was made possible by the issuance of \$8,350,000 of revenue bonds authorized by the California Toll Bridge Authority. The authority sold the bridge bonds to a syndicate headed by Blyth and Company of San Francisco and the First Boston Corporation which took the 25-year bonds at an average interest rate of 2.3629 percent.

When the bonds are paid off the two spans will become toll free and be operated by the Division of Highways as state highways.

Richmond-San Rafael Bridge

In 1950, the Legislature voted \$200,000 for studies by the Department of Public Works to ascertain if a vehicular crossing between Point San Quentin in Marin County and Richmond in Contra Costa County could be built in accordance with the provisions of the California Toll Bridge Authority Act. In January, 1951, a report to the State Legislature by the Division of San Francisco Bay Toll Crossings determined that a toll bridge could be constructed and financed under the provision of the act, and an additional sum of \$750,000 was made available to the Department of Public Works to prepare detailed plans and specifications.

On November 7, 1952, the California Toll Bridge Authority authorized the creation of an issue of not to exceed \$72,000,000 Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, Toll Bridge revenue bonds, and on February 26, 1953, sold \$62,000,000 Series A bonds for the initial construction of the bridge. The bridge was completed and the upper deck opened to traffic on September 1, 1956. The lower deck was completed on August 12, 1957. The bridge provides a new crossing facility over San Francisco Bay, directly connecting the Counties of Marin and Contra Costa. It is an important link in the existing Public Highway System, connecting US 40, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and other important state highways on the east side of San Francisco Bay with US 101 and the north coastal counties on the west side of the bay. The Richmond-San Rafael Ferry was acquired by the State and ceased operations when the bridge was completed and opened to traffic in 1956.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

C. M. Gilliss, Director (Appointed January 1, 1958)

Frank B. Durkee, Director (Retired December 31, 1957)

A. H. Henderson, Deputy Director

C. M. "Max" Gilliss, Deputy Director (Appointed Director, January 1, 1958)

T. Fred Bagshaw, Assistant Director

John Stanford, Management Analyst

S. Alan White, Departmental Personnel Officer

Richard Winn, Departmental Information Officer

Main Office

Public Works Building, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY COMMISSION

C. M. Gilliss, Chairman (Appointed January 1, 1958)
 Frank B. Durkee, Chairman (Retired December 31, 1957)
 James A. Guthrie, Vice Chairman, San Bernardino

Chester H. Warlow, Fresno (Vice Chairman)	Fred W. Speers, Escondido
James H. Guthrie, San Bernardino	Robert L. Bishop, Santa Rosa
H. Stephen Chase, San Francisco (Resigned December 17, 1957)	John O. Bronson, Sacramento (Appointed February 26, 1958)
Robert E. McClure, Santa Monica	C. A. Maghetti, Secretary, Davis

DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

Anson Boyd, Chief of Division and State Architect
 Hubert S. Hunter, Deputy Chief
 Robert W. Formhals, Administrative Assistant to the State Architect
 Frank B. Durkee, Jr., Information Officer

Headquarters Office
 Public Works Building
 1120 N Street
 Sacramento

Budget and Fiscal Service

Earl W. Hampton, Assistant State Architect, Budgets and Fiscal	Stanton Willard, Principal Architect, Standards
Henry R. Crowle, Fiscal Officer	William E. Stratton, Supervisor of Professional Services
William R. Vick, Construction Budgets Architect	Leavitt M. Powers, Accounting Officer
Wade O. Halstead, Principal Estimator of Building Construction	W. F. Parks, Supervisor of Office Services

Design and Planning Service

Sacramento Office

Vacancy, Assistant State Architect, Design and Planning	A. H. Brownfield, Supervising Structural Engineer
Robert M. Landrum, Chief Architectural Co-ordinator	Carl A. Henderlong, Principal Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Arthur F. Dudman, Principal Architect	Gustav B. Vehn, Chief Specification Writer
Clifford L. Iverson, Chief Architectural Draftsman	

Los Angeles Office

James A. Gillem, Principal Architect and Area Supervisor	Charles Peterson, Principal Structural Engineer
Walter A. Walton, Supervisor of Administrative Services	Charles W. Rhodes, Supervising Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Carlton Camp, Supervising Architect	Henry C. Jackson, Supervisor, Specifications Group
Raymond J. Cheesman, Chief Architectural Draftsman	

Branch Office
 1100 South Grand Avenue
 Los Angeles

Construction Service

Charles M. Herd, Chief Construction Engineer

Area Construction Supervisors

Thomas M. Curran, Area I, 1531 Webster Street, Oakland

J. William Cook, Area II, 6325 Elvas Avenue, Sacramento

Clarence T. Troop, Area III, 1100 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

Charles H. Bockman, Assistant to Chief Construction Engineer

Area Structural Engineers, Schoolhouse Section

Manley W. Sahlberg, Area I, 515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

M. A. Ewing, Area II, 1120 N Street, Sacramento

Ernst Maag, Area III, 1100 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

STATE ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE FIELD ACT

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Harold M. Engle, Structural Engineer, San Rafael

John Lyon Reid, Architect, San Francisco

Harold B. Hammill, Structural Engineer, San Francisco

Southern California Members

Stephenson B. Barnes, Structural Engineer, Los Angeles, Vice Chairman

A. S. Nibecker, Jr., Architect, South Pasadena

Vacancy, Structural Engineer, Los Angeles

Herbert J. Powell, Architect, Los Angeles

Office

Public Works Building, 1120 N Street, Sacramento 5

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Charles M. Herd, Chief Construction Engineer, State Division of Architecture, Sacramento

Dr. Roy E. Simpson, State Director of Education, Sacramento

Joe R. Yockers, State Fire Marshal, Sacramento

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Mrs. J. Frank Snowden, President, California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Alhambra

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A. W. Russell, Chief Building Inspector of San Mateo County, Redwood City, Vice Chairman

Joe R. Yockers, State Fire Marshal, Sacramento, Secretary

Anson Boyd, State Architect, Sacramento

Frank F. Burrows, Contractor, Belmont

Andrew T. Hass, Architect, San Francisco

W. C. Jacobsen, State Director of Agriculture, Sacramento

Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D., Director of Public Health, Berkeley

Office

1025 P Street, Sacramento

Marshall E. Porter, M.D., Director of Mental Hygiene, Sacramento

George Uhl, M.D., Los Angeles City Health Officer

Edward P. Park, Director of Industrial Relations, San Francisco

George K. Wyman, Director of Social Welfare, Sacramento

Walter Zuetell, former Superintendent of Building, City of Pasadena (retired)

Harry A. Cobden, Senior Building Code Analyst

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

G. T. McCoy, State Highway Engineer and Chief of Division of Highways

Main Office

Public Works Building, 1120 N Street, Sacramento (P. O. Box 1499)

Headquarters Staff

J. W. Vickrey, Deputy State Highway Engineer

Chas. E. Waite, Deputy State Highway Engineer

Operations

J. W. Trask, Assistant State Highway Engineer

Milton Harris, Construction Engineer

F. E. Baxter, Maintenance Engineer

F. N. Hveem, Materials and Research Engineer

E. E. Sorenson, Equipment Engineer

Right-of-Way—Continued

F. M. Reynolds, Planning Survey Engineer

E. J. L. Peterson, Program and Budget Engineer

L. L. Funk, Photogrammetric Engineer

Bridges

F. W. Panhorst, Assistant State Highway Engineer

A. L. Elliott, Bridge Engineer—Planning

R. Robinson Rowe, Bridge Engineer—Special Studies

I. O. Jahlstrom, Bridge Engineer—Operations

E. L. Walsh, Bridge Office Engineer

L. C. Hollister, Projects Engineer—Carquinez

H. C. Wood, Bridge Engineer, State-owned Toll Bridges

J. E. McMahon, Bridge Engineer, Southern Area

Administration

J. P. Murphy, Assistant State Highway Engineer

H. C. McCarty, Office Engineer

H. B. LaForge, Engineer of Federal Secondary Roads

C. E. Bovey, Engineer of City and Cooperative Projects

E. J. Saldine, Industry Contact Engineer

G. G. McGinness, Acting Service and Supply Engineer

J. H. Stanford, Supervising Administrative Analyst

Planning

J. C. Womack, Assistant State Highway Engineer

J. A. Legarra, Planning Engineer

George Langsner, Engineer of Design

G. M. Webb, Traffic Engineer

Right-of-Way

Frank C. Balfour, Chief Right-of-Way Agent

E. F. Wagner, Deputy Chief Right-of-Way Agent, Field Supervision, South

R. S. J. Pianezzi, Assistant Chief Right-of-Way Agent, Administration

E. M. MacDonald, Assistant Chief Right-of-Way Agent, Appraisals

Public Relations and Personnel

S. H. Lathrop, Principal Highway Engineer

W. Z. Hegy, Training and Safety

Lester S. Koritz, Public Information Officer

B. A. Switzer, Safety Engineer

Marian Smith, Personnel Officer

Rudolf Hess, Assistant Chief Right-of-Way Agent, Field Supervision, North

Accounting

E. R. Higgins, Comptroller

Bert Sellier, Assistant Comptroller

W. S. Cully, Assistant Comptroller

*District Engineers**District**Office*

I. Sam Helwer.....	Eureka
II. H. S. Miles.....	Redding
III. Alan S. Hart.....	Marysville

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS—Continued

District Engineers—Continued

<i>District</i>		<i>Office</i>
IV.	B. W. Booker, Assistant State Highway Engineer..... J. P. Sinclair, District Engineer L. A. Weymouth, District Engineer R. A. Hayler, District Engineer	San Francisco
V.	A. M. Nash.....	San Luis Obispo
VI.	W. L. Welch.....	Fresno
VII.	E. T. Telford, Assistant State Highway Engineer..... L. R. Gillis, District Engineer A. L. Himelhoch, District Engineer	Los Angeles
VIII.	C. V. Kane.....	San Bernardino
IX.	E. R. Foley.....	Bishop
X.	J. G. Meyer.....	Stockton
XI.	J. Dekema.....	San Diego

DIVISION OF CONTRACTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Robert E. Reed, Chief of Division and Chief Counsel

George C. Hadley, Assistant Chief
Suite 1100, 3540 Wilshire Blvd.,
Los Angeles

Holloway Jones, Assistant Chief
369 Pine Street, San Francisco
Harry S. Fenton, Assistant Chief
Public Works Building, 1120 N Street
Sacramento

Main Office

Public Works Building, 1120 N Street, Sacramento

DIVISION OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY TOLL CROSSINGS

Norman C. Raab, Projects Engineer

Office

151 Fremont Street, San Francisco 5

CALIFORNIA TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY

Goodwin J. Knight, Governor, Chairman

C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public Works, Member and Secretary
(Appointed January 1, 1958)

Harold J. Powers, Lieutenant Governor,
Member

T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance,
Member (Appointed July 15, 1958)

H. E. Crean, Salinas, Public Member

Frank B. Durkee, Director of Public
Works, Member and Secretary (Re-
tired December 31, 1957)

John M. Peirce, Director of Finance,
Member (Resigned July 14, 1958)

Office

Public Works Building, Sacramento

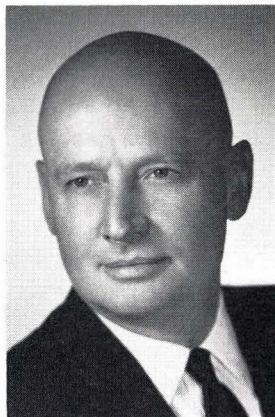
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The State Department of Social Welfare was created in 1927, succeeding to the powers and duties of the State Department of Public Welfare and the Bureau of Children's Aid of the State Department of Finance. This resulted in the unification of the supervisory functions relating to state aid for children, which had been the traditional responsibility of state fiscal authorities, and the investigatory and licensing activities of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Public assistance programs for the needy aged and needy blind were added to the department's administrative responsibilities in 1929. A fourth public assistance program, Aid to the Needy Disabled, was adopted by the Legislature in June, 1957, and became operative October 1, 1957. An expanded service to meet the medical needs of recipients was adopted by the Legislature in July, 1957, and also became effective October 1, 1957.

The department supervises county administration of the assistance programs for the needy aged, blind, permanently and totally disabled, and children, and has advisory, investigative, and reporting powers with respect to public welfare and relief programs generally. The department is empowered to co-operate with the Federal Government for the administration of federal funds granted to the State for public assistance and welfare services. It licenses boarding homes and institutions for the care of the aged

GEORGE K. WYMAN was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 21, 1913. Family moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1917. Attended Los Feliz Grammar School; Hollywood High School; and Stanford University, receiving A.B. degree. Married Achsah M. Myhand December 3, 1939; one daughter, Mrs. Mary Lou Hammon. Lieutenant colonel in U. S. Army Reserve. Member, American Legion; Reserve Officers Association; and Military Order of the World Wars. Past President, County Welfare Directors Association; and Past Chairman, Association's Policies and Procedures Committee. Past President and member of Board of Directors of California Association for Health and Welfare. Chairman, Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief; California Registered Social Worker. Member, Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on Aging; Vice Chairman, National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators; State Advisory Board, California Congress of Parents and Teachers; Co-ordinating Council on State Programs for the Blind; Western Gerontological Society; National Association of Social Workers; Advisory Committee, Board of Social Work Examiners; American Society for Public Administration; Board of Directors, American Public Welfare Association; Public Social Services Panel, Council on Social Work Education. Member, Commonwealth Club. Director, Merced County Welfare Department, 1936-41. Director, San Bernardino County Welfare Department, 1941-54, except for a period of military service during World War II. Appointed Director of the State Department of Social Welfare December 20, 1954.



GEORGE K. WYMAN
Director

and children; it also licenses child-placing and adoption agencies. It also investigates and reports to the courts on adoption cases, except in stepparent adoptions, and in cases to which an agency licensed by the department is a party. The department also administers the Prevention of Blindness Program.

The State Social Welfare Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. It advises the director and establishes policies and approves rules and regulations for the administration of the programs for which the department is responsible. It also hears appeals with respect to those programs.

The Director of the Department of Social Welfare is the executive officer of the department and is Secretary of the Social Welfare Board. He is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure.

PROGRAMS

Public Assistance

In California, assistance is made available to needy persons under the following programs: Old Age Security, Aid to Needy Blind, Aid to Needy Children, Aid to the Needy Disabled, Medical Care, Aid to Partially Self-supporting Blind Residents, and General Relief. The first five are financed jointly by the federal, state, and county governments. The Federal Government does not participate in the Aid to Partially Self-supporting Blind Residents program; General Relief is entirely a county responsibility.

Old Age Security

Old Age Security totaling \$19,650,825 was paid to 263,776 persons in September, 1957, an average of \$74.50 per recipient. Because OAS is increasingly a supplement to other forms of income, such as Old Age and Survivors Insurance, it is important to note that the average total income of recipients, from all sources, including the grant, was, according to the latest information, around \$102 per month. The present program came into being in 1929 as a state program only. In 1936, when the Federal Social Security Act became effective, the State Legislature modified age and residence requirements to make California's program eligible for federal funds. For several years, the growth of population, as well as liberalizations of eligibility requirements and increases in the maximum grant, resulted in an upward trend in the number of recipients. For the past three or four years, the trend in number of recipients has been steadily, though not sharply, downward, while the average payment has tended to hold or rise. The current maximum grant is \$89, except, since October 1, 1957, for recipients who have less than \$16 of other income, may receive up to \$105.

Aid to Needy Blind

There are three social welfare programs for needy blind persons. The Aid to Needy Blind program was established by the 1929 Legislature. During September, 1957, 13,193 persons received assistance amounting to \$1,205,180 under this program, or \$91.35 per recipient. Aid to Partially Self-supporting Blind Residents, a rehabilitative program established by law in 1941,

assisted 323 persons during September, 1957. The maximum grant in these two programs effective October 1, 1957, is \$110 a month. The Prevention of Blindness program, for which appropriation was first made in 1945, gives the Department of Social Welfare the authority to provide treatment or surgery to prevent blindness or restore vision of persons applying for, or receiving, assistance under the other two programs for the blind. Over 2,000 operations have been performed under this program since its beginning.

California's Social Welfare Programs for the Blind are geared to encourage the rehabilitation of sightless men and women by assisting them to achieve physical, social and economic adjustment—thus reducing dependency and enriching the lives of these people through full integration into society.

Aid to Needy Children

The Aid to Needy Children program, as such, began in 1913, although public assistance was previously provided for children through institutions (as early as 1855) and other agencies. The definition of a needy child, with respect to parental support, has been expanded from the original definition of "orphan" to a child "who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent." In September, 1957, over 155,000 children received Aid to Needy Children, approximately 145,000 in their own homes, and 10,000 in boarding homes or institutions. The amount of assistance paid in September, 1957, amounted to over \$7,800,000, an average of over \$50 per child. The amount of the grant is determined on a family budget basis in this program.

Aid to Needy Disabled

Aid to the Needy Disabled went into effect October 1, 1957. The program, based on amendments to the Federal Social Security Act in 1950, provides assistance and related services up to a maximum of \$105 for persons who are permanently impaired and totally disabled. To be eligible an individual must have a major physical or mental impairment, other than a psychosis, that is likely to continue throughout life without substantial improvement. The person must need constant and continuous care. Patients in medical institutions (except mental and TB), nursing homes, and boarding homes may be eligible. It is anticipated that 6,000 persons will qualify for aid in California during the first year of the program.

Medical Care

Extended medical care for public assistance recipients in California became available October 1, 1957, by the enactment of legislation in accordance with the 1956 Federal Social Security Amendments Act. An added \$29,000,000 annually is made available to eligible recipients through an insurance-type pooled fund into which each month premium deposits of \$6 for each adult recipient and \$3 for each child recipient are made, with the Federal Government contributing one-half of the funds required.

The objectives of the Medical Care Program are:

1. The promotion of health
2. The prevention of disease and disability
3. The cure or mitigation of disease, and
4. The rehabilitation of the patient.

Necessary services to meet these objectives are furnished by utilizing community resources, the resources of recipients, and the resources of the Medical Care Fund.

Priorities of service available through the Medical Care Fund include:

1. Outpatient practitioners' services in practitioners' office, clinics, the recipients' own homes, and in private institutions, rest homes or boarding homes.
2. Dental care as needed for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease or disability.
3. Prescribed drugs, medical supplies, laboratory services and home nursing services.
4. Diagnostic appraisal services.
5. Rehabilitative services including physical therapy.

Free choice of practitioner is guaranteed by law and there is no discrimination against nonmedical practitioners of the healing arts. Fund limitations prohibit coverage of prosthesis, radium and X-ray therapy, complete dental care for other than children between 5 and 12 years of age, maternity care, and the treatment of tuberculosis, mental illness, and venereal disease, as well as in-patient hospital care.

Other Welfare Programs

The department is also responsible for a number of service programs—the Child Welfare Services program, the licensing of boarding homes and institutions for aged and children, the licensing and supervision of private child placing and public and private adoption agencies, and the investigation of adoptions.

Children and aged persons who live in boarding homes and institutions are assured proper care and living conditions through the licensing activities of this department. Under the law, the department must provide for the inspection and the licensing of all boarding homes for aged persons and children, except homes under the jurisdiction of another state department. Organizations or persons wishing to operate institutions to care for children or aged persons must also be licensed. Believing that this work is best carried on by agencies thoroughly familiar with local conditions, the department has delegated most of the work related to boarding homes to accredited agencies (mainly county welfare departments) in the counties where the boarding homes are located. The department directly licenses institutions.

Persons who wish to invest in contracts for life-care in old age are protected by another activity of the department. No organization or person

may contract to furnish life-care for aged persons without first securing a certificate of authority from the department. Adequate financial reserves to insure ability to carry out the contract are always required.

In California, parents may place children for adoption in two ways. They may relinquish the child to an adoption agency for placement by it with persons whom the agency selects, studies and approves. The identity of the adopting parents will not be known to the natural parents. The agency, private or public, is licensed by the department. Secondly, parents may place the child themselves with persons whom they select. In this type, the study after placement, the report and recommendation to the court is made by the department or by a county adoption agency to which the department has delegated the responsibility. Adoption by a stepparent is handled by the county probation office.

The Child Welfare Services program is administered and supervised by the State Department of Social Welfare. It is designed to establish, extend, and strengthen public welfare services for children in predominantly rural areas and other areas of special need. Under this program, services are made available to all children regardless of whether they live in foster homes, institutions, or with their own families, or whether they need or receive public financial assistance.

The program is financed largely by an annual allocation of funds from the United States Children's Bureau and operates through the State Department of Social Welfare and county welfare departments.

The department is organized into divisions and bureaus as follows:

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

The Division of Social Security includes the Bureau of Field Review, the Bureau of Aid to Needy Aged, Aid to the Needy Disabled, and the Bureau of Aid to Needy Children. The latter three bureaus formulate and interpret policies and rules and regulations for the Old Age Security, Aid to the Needy Disabled, and Aid to Needy Children programs.

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

The Division for the Blind formulates and interprets policies and rules and regulations for the Aid to Needy Blind and Aid to Partially Self-supporting Blind Residents programs. It reviews eye examinations, and provides consultant services on medical phases of these programs. It also administers the Prevention of Blindness program.

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

The Division of Child Welfare includes the Bureau of Adoptions, Bureau of Boarding Homes and Institutions, and Bureau of Child Welfare Services. The Bureau of Adoptions formulates and interprets policies and regulations with respect to the licensing and supervision of public and private agencies placing children for adoption, and with investigations and recommendations to the courts on "independent" adoptions. The Bureau of

Boarding Homes and Institutions formulates and interprets policies and regulations with respect to the inspection and licensing of boarding homes for aged and children, the supervision of accredited agencies, the licensing of institutions for aged and children, and the licensing and supervision of agencies placing children for temporary care.

The Bureau of Child Welfare Services formulates and interprets policy for the use of federal Child Welfare Services funds (designated to strengthen services for children and their families in local communities), develops an annual plan for the use of Child Welfare Services funds for approval of the Children's Bureau, is responsible for selection of child welfare scholarship students and has liaison responsibility with schools, other state agencies and other bureaus in the department for over-all development of child welfare programs.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services includes the Bureaus of Fiscal Services, Administrative Accounting, Office Services, Personnel, Training, Management Analysis, and Research and Statistics. The Bureau of Fiscal Services and Administrative Accounting maintain accounting records on aid expenditures, and state and county administrative expenditures, prepares the department's administrative budgets, audits county claims and accounts relating to aid payments and administrative expense. The Bureau of Office Services is responsible for all property leasing and maintenance of buildings and equipment; for the purchase of all equipment and supplies; and for the maintenance of general office services. The Bureau of Research and Statistics collects statistics on the public assistance and other welfare programs, compiles state and federal reports, and makes special studies and administrative and legislative estimates. The Bureau of Personnel is responsible for departmental personnel matters and administers a County Merit System for persons working on the public assistance programs in those counties where there is no approved civil service system. The Bureau of Training is responsible for the development and administration of the in-service training program for county and departmental personnel. The Bureau of Management Analysis is responsible for administrative progress reporting, reports control, forms control, and management and procedural analysis.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

George K. Wyman, Director

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

John T. Martin, Chairman

Mrs. Jackson Chance, Vice Chairman

Mrs. George H. Bowman

Norman J. Hartzler

Mrs. Lawrence W. Frankley

Louis N. Slater

Dr. Jacobus tenBroek

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

George K. Wyman, Director

C. A. Herbage, Deputy Director

Edward E. Silveira, Chief of Operations

R. L. Goff—Los Angeles Area Deputy

Mrs. Jane McKaskle—San Francisco

Area Deputy

Harry B. White—Sacramento Area

Deputy

Rudolf H. Michaels, Administrative
Adviser

John D. Keye, M.D., Medical Director

Sanford N. Kauffman, D.D.S., Dental

Consultant

Thomas T. Jordan, Chief Referee

Bert F. Williams, Information Officer

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Mrs. Elizabeth MacLatchie, Chief

Bureau of Old Age Security

Thomas Pyott, Supervisor

Bureau of Aid to Needy Children

Arthur W. Potts, Supervisor

Bureau of Aid to Needy Disabled

Leon Lefson, Supervisor

Bureau of Field Review

Mrs. Marion Chopson, Supervisor

Rehabilitation and Employment

Consultant

Mel Spear

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Perry Sundquist, Chief

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

Miss Lucile Kennedy, Chief

Bureau of Adoptions

Mrs. Katherine Kuplan, Supervisor

Bureau of Child Welfare Services

Mrs. Elizabeth Rhoads, Supervisor

*Bureau of Boarding Homes and
Institutions*

Miss Helen Clauson, Supervisor

Child Welfare Consultant

Miss Grace E. Nichols

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CARE

Carel E. H. Mulder, Chief

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Newton R. Holcomb, Chief

Fiscal Officer

Henry Stefani

Bureau of Administrative Accounting

Vernon Schaeffer, Supervisor

Bureau of Fiscal Services

Albert C. Ricksecker, Supervisor

Bureau of Office Services

Mrs. Grace Scroggin

Chief of Research and Statistics

W. L. Parker

Bureau of Research

Philip E. Keller, Supervisor

Bureau of Statistical Reports

W. F. Hirtz, Supervisor

Bureau of Training

John A. Harris, Supervisor

Bureau of Management Analysis

F. C. Locher, Supervisor

Bureau of Personnel

A. R. Albouze, Supervisor

*Manual Section*Verne E. Gleason, Supervisor and De-
partment Administrative Assistant

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Main Office

722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14

Area Offices

1530 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 4 (P. O. Box 816)

108 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14

821 Market Street, San Francisco 3

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans Affairs came into existence on May 21, 1946, as the result of legislative action taken on a reorganization law (Chapter 114, Statutes of 1946). The effect of this reorganization was to combine into a single state agency the administration of the principal portions of the State's program for veterans, previously assigned to a variety of boards and commissions under a Department of Military and Veterans Affairs which was concerned with other matters as well as those principally affecting veterans.

The law divorced veterans affairs from the Adjutant General's Office, which became a separate department, and reassigned the Division of Athletics to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

Four divisions were set up within the new Department of Veterans Affairs, each headed by a manager. These divisions, and the agencies whose functions they have absorbed, are as follows:

- (a) Division of Farm and Home Purchases (Veterans Welfare Board).
- (b) Division of Educational Assistance (Veterans Welfare Board).
- (c) Division of Service and Co-ordination (California Veterans Commission).
- (d) Division of Veterans Homes (Board of Directors of the Veterans Home of California).

In addition, the law created the California Veterans Board, which determines policies for the administration of the department. Its members, who serve without pay, are appointed for four-year terms by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the State Senate.

The Director of Veterans Affairs, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Governor, is the head of the Department of Veterans Affairs. He is



J. MARVIN RUSSELL
Director

J. MARVIN RUSSELL was born in Raymond (Madera County), California, July 20, 1897. He was educated at public schools in San Francisco and San Bruno, and at Cogswell Polytechnical College in San Francisco. In 1915, he began a career in aviation which continued through a period of military service during World War I. Beginning his employment with the former Veterans Welfare Board as a clerk in November, 1921, he rose to district manager for San Francisco in 1924; serving as such until 1935, when he was made general manager at Sacramento. He held this position until 1946, except for a term of active service as an Army flight instructor, holding the rank of captain, during World War II. When the Veterans Welfare Board was absorbed into the Department of Veterans Affairs in 1946, he was named Manager of the Division of Farm and Home Purchases. He was appointed Director of Veterans Affairs on January 4, 1954.

not a member of the California Veterans Board, but works in close co-operation with it to carry out the provisions of the Military and Veterans Code which pertain to the functions of the department.

DIVISION OF FARM AND HOME PURCHASES

The Division of Farm and Home Purchases administers the farm and home purchase program, which has been in operation since 1921. It has assisted more than 125,000 California veterans of both World Wars and the Korean conflict to acquire their own homes and farms at low financing cost.

Applications to establish eligibility may be submitted by veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea who were born in California or entered military service from this State, and who served at least 90 days on active duty during wartime, unless discharged sooner due to a service-incurred disability. World War I veterans may qualify with less than 90 days' service.

Veterans who are found eligible and qualified may submit property for appraisal. The department may advance to a qualified veteran up to \$15,000 on the purchase of a home which does not exceed \$25,000 in value, or up to \$40,000 on the purchase of a farm.

Homes in which the veteran has acquired an interest of record cannot be approved for a Cal-Vet loan.

After the property has been purchased by the department, it is resold to the veteran on a long-term contract, in most cases 20 years. The interest paid by the veteran is fixed by law at not more than 5 percent, as determined annually by the California Veterans Board and the Veterans Finance Committee. From 1946 to 1957 the rate was maintained at 3 percent. Due to increased cost of bond interest, the rate on purchase contracts was raised to 3½ percent effective December 1, 1957.

The veteran must agree to maintain the property as his residence, to keep it in good repair, to pay all legally assessed taxes when due, and not to transfer, assign, encumber, or rent the property without written consent of the department.

Veteran purchasers are required to apply for life insurance under the Home Protection Plan, which guarantees clear title to the property to the veteran's surviving dependents in the event of his death before the contract is paid in full. The veteran's wife can be insured in case the veteran is uninsurable. The cost of this insurance, which is underwritten by two California life insurance companies, is only 35 cents per month on each \$1,000 of the unpaid balance of the contract. For an additional monthly premium of 80 cents, payments of \$80 will be applied to the purchase contract in lieu of the regular installment if total disability extends beyond 90 days. Premiums may be advanced by the department, to be added to the deferred principal, with the result that the veteran's monthly payment need not be increased. Since this plan was instituted in 1938, claims numbering more than 2,200 have been paid, with a total value in excess of eight million dollars.

Fire insurance at a very advantageous premium rate is also available to contract holders. The department pays for fire insurance up to the value of its investment in the property.

The department may finance the construction of a home on approved property in accordance with approved plans and specifications, making progress payments as construction proceeds.

Home property, to be acceptable for purchase, must be a single-family dwelling, suitably located, and adequate, in the opinion of the department, to meet the needs of the veteran and his family as a residence. Farm property must be a tract of land which is adequate, in the opinion of the department, to provide a living for the veteran and his family, and enable him to pay off the contract obligation. Minimum property requirements and minimum construction requirements have been adopted by the department. Full information may be obtained at any of the 17 offices of the Division of Farm and Home Purchases.

The farm and home purchase program is financed through the sale of California veterans bonds, issuance of which is authorized by the people of California. These bonds have maintained a reputation of desirability on the investment market, which has helped keep the interest rate relatively low for the veteran purchaser.

In November, 1956, the voters approved the Veterans Bond Act of 1956 (Proposition 1), authorizing the issuance and sale of \$500,000,000 in California veterans bonds. This was the tenth time since 1921 that such bonds have been authorized at the polls, and bring the aggregate amount approved to 1 billion 135 million dollars. Meanwhile 200 million dollars' worth of the bonds have been redeemed.

The farm and home purchase program has been recognized nationally as one of the most successful programs ever carried on in behalf of veterans. It has been entirely self-supporting. Since the monthly payments made by the veterans cover both the cost of bond redemption and administrative overhead, the program involves no expense whatever to the taxpayers.

Most of the purchase contracts now being executed are for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. It is estimated that approximately a million California veterans of the Second World War, plus 300,000 veterans of the Korean conflict are basically eligible to participate in the program. In addition, 56,000 World War I veterans have established eligibility and 21,000 of these have been at some time, or are now, under contract with the department.

Only a small percentage of the veterans who have established their eligibility have actually entered into purchase contracts; the rest have, by filing application, indicated their intention to take advantage of the benefits of the program at some future date.

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The Division of Educational Assistance extends educational benefits to veterans of World War II and Korea, and to the widows and children of deceased veterans whose death was the result of wartime military service.

This assistance is provided under the terms of the California Veterans Educational Institute Act of 1943 and the Veterans Dependents Educational Act of 1931, respectively, as amended.

Veterans

The purpose of the California Veterans Educational Institute, as stated in the Military and Veterans Code (Section 981), is to provide opportunities for veterans to continue their education. The program, essentially a revival of the similar program following World War I, has been in effect a supplement for California veterans, to the educational benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill of Rights), and the Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (Korea GI Bill of Rights).

A veteran who was born in or who entered World War II or Korea service from California may be eligible for CVEI assistance in completing his education. He must have served at least 90 consecutive days (unless discharged sooner due to a military disability) a part of which must have been between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, inclusive; or between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955.

Assistance may be in the form of payment for tuition and fees, together with a monthly allotment of \$40 for living expenses while the veteran is in actual and satisfactory attendance at an approved school. This allotment may be increased to \$50 a month where books and supplies must be purchased. The maximum expenditure in behalf of any veteran is \$1,000.

CVEI enrollees also receive the benefit of counseling services provided by the Division of Educational Assistance field staff.

More than 62,000 World War II and Korea veterans to date have been assisted by this program toward completion of their studies. A large proportion of them are enrolled in advanced courses leading to degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, engineering, business administration, and the teaching profession. More than 8,000 were in attendance during the spring quarter and semester of 1958.

It is also possible for California veterans to receive the benefits of the act while enrolled in postgraduate college courses in schools outside the State. However, the law allows this only when exceptional conditions make it necessary or desirable to go outside the State.

It has been observed, on the basis of performance reports, that veterans making use of state educational assistance have consistently maintained grade point averages not only higher than those of nonveterans, but also higher than those of veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights.

Dependents

California is one of the few states providing educational assistance to widows and children of veterans who died as a result of wartime military service.

Assistance is in the form of monthly payments to the student, who is in turn responsible for meeting all living and school costs. A student at the college, business, or trade school level may receive \$40 a month, and at the high school level \$20 a month.

A dependent widow or child must have been a resident of California for five years preceding the date of application for educational assistance. The deceased veteran need not have been a resident of this State.

A widow, provided she has not remarried, may be eligible for educational assistance for a period of not more than four years.

A dependent child may receive assistance beginning at the age of 16, but application must be made before the twenty-first birthday. The assistance may continue until the child has completed his studies or until he attains the age of 27, whichever occurs first.

While this assistance represents only a portion of the cost of an education, it is intended to serve as an incentive to continue in school, and has often meant the difference between the financial ability to complete an education and the necessity to abandon it.

More than 1,300 widows have been assisted under this program to complete their studies and support themselves and their dependents.

More than 4,700 war orphans have already been granted state educational assistance. Approximately 850 were enrolled during the spring semester of 1957.

Since enactment of the Federal War Orphans Educational Assistance Act in 1956—with eligibility requirements very similar to those of the California program—the state benefit has attained new significance: Permitting both high school and post-graduate training, it can help veterans' children start off on the right foot toward long-term scholastic objectives which they can pursue in college with federal aid, returning to the state plan for "home stretch" assistance if necessary—at over-all reduced cost to the State.

The bulk of war orphans currently receiving state educational assistance are children of deceased veterans of World War II, with a scattering of children of deceased World War I veterans. As time passes, the proportion of Korea veterans' children will increase.

Since the widows and orphans who participate in the program are, almost without exception, enabled to raise their income level, the program in a sense pays for itself because of the increased contribution the dependents will make to the community. This is in addition to the savings resulting from reducing the number of dependents of deceased veterans who might otherwise have to seek public or private charitable assistance.

DIVISION OF SERVICE AND CO-ORDINATION

The Division of Service and Co-ordination co-operates with and provides information to all public and civic agencies and organizations engaged in assisting veterans and veterans' dependents to receive the benefits, rights and privileges to which they are entitled by law.

It does not ordinarily deal directly with the individual veteran. Instead, through a small field staff and the publication of a monthly news bulletin, informational memoranda, etc., it channels information to all recognized groups and individuals who do handle individual cases, with the goal of helping them to increase the effective use of their own facilities, resources, and knowledge.

The division determines the eligibility of California veterans for the benefits administered by the Divisions of Farm and Home Purchases and Educational Assistance. Certificates of eligibility have been issued to 56,000 World War I veterans, 349,000 World War II, and 67,000 Korea veterans—a total of 472,000 since 1922.

The division also certifies veterans for state civil service preference. Veterans and veterans' widows are entitled to 10 points of preferential credit on open state civil service examinations which they have passed, and three points on promotional examinations. Veterans with a service-connected disability currently rated as compensable by the Veterans Administration may receive 15 points. Eligibility for preference is established through application to the Division of Service and Co-ordination, which maintains a master file against which are checked all examination lists prepared by the State Personnel Board. Due to the permanent method of filing, a nondisabled veteran need apply only once in his lifetime, and still receive preferential credit on any state examination he subsequently passes. Those seeking 15 points must still file a separate application for preference on each examination, unless certified permanently disabled.

The division works closely with the county service officers appointed by boards of supervisors to assist and counsel veterans at the "home-town" level in 54 of the State's 58 counties. It contracts with the boards of supervisors to pay a portion of the cost (averaging approximately 45 percent) of maintaining these offices. County service officers perform more than a hundred different types of services. A few of these cover: Veterans Administration hospitalization and medical and dental treatment, preparation of claims for death and disability compensation or pension, government life insurance, homestead applications, and vocational training and education under the GI Bill of Rights for Korea veterans. In the 1956-57 Fiscal Year, county service officers performed a total of 540,000 services for veterans and their dependents.

Similar relations are maintained, without financial participation, with 12 community service centers which assist veterans in metropolitan areas.

The division also contracts with major veterans' organizations whose rehabilitation and service staffs represent veterans and veterans' dependents in prosecuting claims before the rating boards of the Veterans Administration. In the 1956-57 Fiscal Year the efforts of these organizations have resulted in benefits totaling \$58,000,000 being returned to veterans and dependents in California, at a cost to the State of slightly less than 1 percent of this amount.

Since 1955, the division has pursued a comprehensive and continuing study of the whole veterans claims and rights program to make certain that state appropriations for the purpose are used most efficiently to bring maximum results for veterans.

Each year, held by custom in the spring, the division sponsors a large-scale intensive training conference for county veterans service officers, veterans center representatives, and other veterans advisers. Through the media of conferences and group workshops the important phases of veterans

benefits—insurance, loans, educational assistance, etc., are discussed and reviewed.

DIVISION OF VETERANS HOMES

Veterans Home of California

The Veterans Home of California was conceived in 1877 by Lincoln Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of San Francisco. Four years later, the Veterans Home Association was incorporated under G. A. R. auspices; and, in 1882, it purchased, for \$17,500, the property on which the home is now situated, consisting of 910 acres in Napa County. A headquarters building was erected in 1883, and on April 1st of the following year, the home was formally opened.

By 1897, the home had grown to such proportions that the Veterans Home Association decided that it could be operated more efficiently by the State, and deeded the entire property as a free gift. In succeeding years, under state administration, the home continued to add new buildings and to provide hospital and domiciliary care for an increasing number of disabled veterans.

The Federal Government contributes a portion of the cost of maintaining the home; in the 1957-58 Fiscal Year federal aid amounted to about one-third of the per capita cost.

The basic requirements for admission to the Veterans Home of California are the same as those governing admission to a home or hospital of the United States Veterans Administration. However, to protect the California veteran, the Legislature has enacted the additional requirement of 10 years' bona fide residence in California immediately preceding the date of application for admission.

The present membership of the Veterans Home is approximately 2,090. Of this number, about 1,570 are veterans of World War I; about 180 Spanish-American War, and about 330 World War II; the rest were eligible by virtue of other military service, in several cases dating back to the Indian Wars.

Since the end of World War II, the Veterans Home has been experiencing a rapid expansion, hand in hand with modernization of its buildings and service facilities. Most of this construction and improvement has been financed out of the Postwar Employment Reserve Fund. The long-range master plan for the home calls for an eventual capacity of some 3,300.

Projects completed in 1948 and 1949, at an aggregate cost of more than two million dollars, included a new mess hall and culinary facilities, a 100-bed additional wing on the hospital, a 200-bed barracks for convalescent cases, and eight residences for staff physicians. The principal additions in 1950 were a new \$683,000 receiving and administration building and treatment center, which replaced the 67-year-old original headquarters building, and a new 200-bed domiciliary barracks costing \$600,000. In 1951, a new post office was built, and in 1952 and 1953, facilities were improved and increased by the construction of a women veterans barracks, women employee quarters, and another 200-bed domiciliary barracks.

Completed by 1957, at a cost of some four million dollars, were a new auditorium and recreation center, still another 200-bed convalescent barracks, a further hospital wing, landscaping, and road work. In addition, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekah Assembly of California have donated a \$244,000 occupational therapy building, and the California Federation of Women's Clubs, a \$60,000 hostess house. Both of these buildings were completed in 1953.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA VETERANS BOARD

Carleton Lichty, (Chairman), San Diego

Alfred P. Chamie, Los Angeles

Irving Klein, Santa Rosa

Byron B. Gentry, West Covina

Stanley E. McCaffrey, Berkeley

Austin M. Healey, Fresno

Arthur A. McCardle, Covina

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

J. Marvin Russell, Director of Veterans Affairs

Ed. W. Bolt, Deputy Director

John Handsaker, Administrative Service
Officer

James W. Cowan, Manager of Service
and Co-ordination

C. L. Meroney, Manager of Farm and
Home Purchases

Col. Stanley F. Dunmire, Manager of
Veterans Home

Martin E. Iorns, Manager of Educational Assistance

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Main Office and Sacramento District Office

1227 O Street, Sacramento (P. O. Box 1559)

District Offices

Los Angeles: 1100 S. Grand Avenue (zone 15)

San Francisco: 515 Van Ness Avenue (zone 2)

Bakersfield: 345 Chester Avenue, Suite 2

Fresno: 638 W. Olive Avenue (zone 5)

Inglewood: 830 N. La Brea Avenue (zone 3)

Long Beach: 812 Heartwell Building, Pine and Ocean Boulevards (zone 2)

Modesto: 11 McHenry Village, 1700 McHenry Avenue

Oakland: 2229 Grove Street (zone 12)

Redding: 1644 Continental Street

San Bernardino: 588 Sixth Street

San Diego: 2137 Fifth Avenue

San Jose: 2172 Forest Street (zone 28)

Santa Ana: 1623 W. 17th Street

Santa Barbara: 31 E. Canon Perdido

Santa Rosa: 1739 Fourth Street

Van Nuys: 14533 Gilmore Street

West Covina: 1707 W. Garvey Boulevard

Veterans Home of California

Veterans Home P. O.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The Department of Water Resources is the newest department of the State, created by the Legislature in 1956 more effectively to deal with one of the State's oldest problems—the adequate development of water, California's most important and valuable natural resource.

Previously the State's water problems were the concern of a division within the Department of Public Works and of several organizations, boards and commissions, each having limited jurisdiction, often overlapping, in water matters. There was general agreement that these water organizations lacked sufficient cohesion and authority to assume the leadership needed for immediate action on water problems, and that a strong, central agency with full departmental status was necessary.

The new Department of Water Resources, was given most of the functions of the former Division of Water Resources, the State Engineer's office, the State Water Resources Board, the Water Project Authority and other organizations, boards, and commissions.



HARVEY O. BANKS
Director

HARVEY O. BANKS was graduated magna cum laude from Syracuse University in 1930, with B.S. in civil engineering. He has done graduate work at Stanford University in hydraulic and sanitary engineering, and holds M.S. degree. Instructor in civil engineering at Stanford for 3 yrs. Served with U. S. Soil Conservation Service in initial phases of erosion control program. With Division of Water Resources, Southern California Office, February, 1938, to July, 1946, except for 3½ yrs. military service. Entered private consulting service as partner in firm of Harold Conkling, Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles, 1946. Returned to Division of Water Resources July 1, 1950, to take charge of newly activated water quality and pollution investigational program. Promoted to Assistant State Engineer June 1, 1953, and given complete charge of administration of water rights in all aspects throughout State, as well as supervision of water quality and pollution activities. He also directed a number of water resources studies in various areas of the State. Appointed Acting State

Engineer November 2, 1955, upon retirement of A. D. Edmonston; and promoted to State Engineer January 1, 1956. While State Engineer, he also served as Chief, Division of Water Resources; Secretary and Engineer, State Water Resources Bd.; Executive Officer, Water Project Authority; member, State Water Pollution Control Board; Districts Securities Commission; California Klamath River Commission; California Colorado River Boundary Commission; and as advisory member, State Soil Conservation Commission. On July 5, 1956, he was appointed Director of the newly created Department of Water Resources by Governor Goodwin J. Knight. Member, American Society of Civil Engineers and other professional organizations. Holds reserve commission of Lt. Colonel in Corps of Engineers. Member, Tau Beta Pi; Pi Mu Epsilon; Phi Kappa Phi; and Theta Tau. Honorary member, Chi Epsilon.

The new department succeeded to all of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the abolished agencies except the administration of water rights and the adjudication of water rights. These two water rights activities became the responsibility of the State Water Rights Board, a separate agency outside the new department.

In addition, the new department acquired all the powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly vested in the Department of Finance with respect to state filings for unappropriated waters in furtherance of general and coordinated plans for water development. This is of special interest to those concerned with water rights.

Organizationally, the Department of Water Resources consists of (1) the Director's Office, (2) a Division of Resources Planning, (3) a Division of Design and Construction, (4) a Division of Administration, and (5) a Southern California District Office. The legislation creating the department also provides for additional divisions, and additional district offices. These will be activated as and when needed.

The director and deputy director are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Staff services are performed for the director's office by an assistant director, a special representative of the director, a co-ordinator of maps and surveys, a chief geologist, a supervisor of safety of dams, the Water Rights and Water-masters Service, a Public Information Office, and a legal staff.

The divisional structure is organized so that the Division of Resources Planning is responsible for all phases of investigations and planning of water resources development leading to the presentation of a report to the Legislature recommending authorization for the construction of a project.

Subsequent to such authorization, the Division of Design and Construction has responsibility for preparing complete plans and specifications, awarding of contracts and supervising construction of such projects.

The Southern California District Office is organized to administer all the activities of the department within that area under a district engineer who, subject to the direction and control of the director, represents the department in all matters under the department's jurisdiction in that region. The organization of the district office is similar to that of the department except on a limited scale.

General housekeeping functions are performed by the Division of Administration.

Some major responsibilities and functions of the new Department of Water Resources can be shown by describing The California Water Plan, the broad outline for progressive development of the State's water resources.

THE CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN

The California Water Plan is the result of 10 years of surveys and studies upon the part of extensive professional engineering and allied staffs with an expenditure of state funds in the amount of more than \$8,000,000. These complex studies were authorized by the Legislature in 1947 and are known as the Statewide Water Resources Investigation.

The California Water Plan is designed to provide for the full conservation, protection, control, and utilization of the State's water resources, both surface and underground, to meet present and future water needs for all beneficial purposes in all areas of the State. It is not a series of construction proposals, but rather an overall guide to possible developments—a flexible pattern into which future water development projects can be integrated as the need occurs. Undoubtedly it will be altered and improved in years to come to coincide with technological advances and changes in conditions that cannot be foreseen today.

The basic need for such a plan becomes apparent when one examines two of nature's conditions which exist in the State.

First, a great unbalance exists between where the water is found and where it is needed. Seventy percent of the water in the State is found north of the latitude at Sacramento, but 77 percent of the need for water is south of that point, mostly in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California areas.

Second, nearly all of the rain and snow falls during the winter and early spring when the demand for water is the least. This results in the heavy stream flow running off into the ocean, leaving inadequate amounts for the peak demand periods of summer and early fall.

The California Water Plan shows that the only way to solve these situations is by building by local, state, and federal agencies, over a period of many decades, a large number of dams and reservoirs to store the winter rains for later use, and by also constructing transport systems to transfer surplus water from the areas where it originates to the areas where it is needed.

Full implementation of the California Water Plan will involve the construction of some 376 new major reservoirs throughout the State, with a total storage capacity of about 77,000,000 acre-feet, to be added to 20,000,000 acre-feet of storage available in existing reservoirs. It provides for the development of the water resources of the North Coastal Area and the Sacramento River Basin to meet all future local needs within those areas, and to furnish about 21,000,000 acre-feet of surplus water per season for export to the other water deficient areas of the State.

The California Water Plan is capable of serving foreseeable needs of a future state population in excess of 40 million; for a three-fold increase in irrigated agriculture; and for nearly a five-fold growth in municipal and industrial uses.

In addition to its responsibility for planning, constructing and operating state water projects authorized by the Legislature, the department cooperates in flood control projects with federal and local governmental units; takes responsibility for averting, alleviating or restoring damage to property during times of emergency resulting from storms and flood, and for declaration of an emergency from such causes; compiles basic data on water resources and water use; compiles data on diversions and stream flows on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries; performs maintenance work on the Sacramento River Flood Control Project; approves designs and

supervises construction of all dams, except those federally owned, as regards their safety; supervises certain flood and storm damage repairs in which the State participates financially; supervises certain public water districts; reviews federal reports on flood control and water supply projects; administers state filings on water rights and provides watermaster services; makes investigations of surface and underground water supplies; makes water quality investigation; licenses artificial weather control experiments and operations; administers interstate compacts relating to water; administers the Flood Control Fund to reimburse local agencies for their costs incurred by co-operation on federal flood control projects; represents the State on matters pertaining to the Central Valley Project; conducts engineering investigations for the California Districts Securities Commission; supervises construction of hydraulic structures for other state agencies; has responsibility for investigating and correcting beach erosion; and in co-operation with other agencies, forecasts snowmelt and other runoff.

In addition, the department has responsibility for various activities under Chapter 2052, Statutes of 1957, under which the State may make grants, loans, or participate financially in local projects under stated conditions. The department is charged with seeing that the proposed project complies with the California Water Plan, and that it is economically justified, financially and engineeringly feasible.

DIVISION OF RESOURCES PLANNING

The Division of Resources Planning is responsible for all phases of water resources investigation and planning within the department, from the initiation of investigations authorized by the Legislature through submission of reports to the Legislature.

Investigative work in these development studies covers a wide scope—geologic test drilling, stream measurement, engineering survey, material testing, determination of water distribution, aqueduct planning, economic and financial feasibility studies, and many other activities.

Nearly all of these studies and investigations are known generally as part of the California Water Development Program, which is the program for implementation of the California Water Plan.

Under the program of water development project investigation, the department investigates specific projects as directed by the Legislature or on request of another public agency.

Other activities relating to water resources in general which are conducted by the Division of Resources Planning include:

Water Quality Studies—Investigations are conducted continually to gather information on the quality of surface and underground water through the State.

Inventory of Water Supplies by Areas—This is an authorized study of water available for exportation from watersheds of origin without depriving those areas of the water necessary for their ultimate uses.

Subsidence—Intensive geologic study is being given to the problem of subsidence, a sinking or settling condition of the land caused sometimes

by withdrawal of underground water, or sometimes by heavy irrigation on light-density surface soils. Damage from subsidence has been most pronounced on the western side of the San Joaquin Valley.

Engineering and Data Services—These services include stream flow and tidal cycle measurements; ground water data recording; weather data collection such as snowfall, rain, and temperature measuring; classification of land use; survey of crop acreage; drafting; and geologic surveys and materials testing. Other services provide valuable information on power planning features of the hydroelectric aspects of the construction programs, and the economic features of proposed projects.

To carry out these functions, the division is staffed with experts in the fields of geology, engineering, meteorology, mapping and surveying, economics, land and water use, and the many related areas necessary to development of water resources studies.

The Department of Water Resources recognizes the importance of nuclear energy and saline conversion problems and their possible impact on all phases of the State's water program. The department is co-operating with various agencies to keep itself abreast of all pertinent developments in nuclear energy and in saline and brackish water conversion processes and to encourage needed research in these fields.

DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Once a project has passed through the preliminary stages of feasibility study, investigation and legislative authorization, it becomes the function of the Division of Design and Construction to delve more intensely into all aspects of the development leading to actual construction.

This activity can best be described in terms of the work done on the Feather River Project, the initial unit of the California Water Plan authorized by the Legislature in 1951 for construction by the State.

Heavy emphasis has been given to study of the Oroville Dam, the largest single portion of the project. Investigations have been launched into different types of dam structures to determine which will be the most feasible for the Oroville site.

A major phase of study concerns the aqueduct features of the Feather River Project. Specialists have devoted considerable time to the design of the project canal from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta south to Buena Vista Lake in Kern County.

Numerous studies and investigations of the mechanical and electrical aspects of the Feather River Project also have been conducted. Work has been done on designs for spillways, canal gates, pumping plant discharge lines, power plants, turbines, generators and a variety of other mechanical and electrical features connected with the project.

In the course of all of these project studies, numerous tests are necessary to provide important data. This is the job of the division's hydraulic engineering laboratory, where a highly trained staff of specialists analyzes concrete materials used in construction, examines soils and materials from project sites, and performs various chemical tests.

An extremely important responsibility of the Division of Design and Construction concerns activities in flood control work through the State. Part of this work involves construction of projects, while other duties relate to engineering surveys and periodic inspection of flood control facilities.

Continual maintenance and repair work is carried out to guard against damage during the flood season. This work includes channel clearing and levee maintenance.

A Flood Operations Center has been organized to act in times of extraordinary stress and disaster resulting from storms and floods. A statewide reporting system collects information and provides liaison with local communities.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

The department's Division of Administration is charged with all departmental cost control, administrative and housekeeping functions, and serves the operating divisions with fiscal, budgetary, personnel, supply, filing, duplicating, stenographic and other clerical office management services.

The personnel branch is responsible for the important functions of staffing this new and rapidly growing organization. This task will be a continuing one for several years and will entail recruiting qualified engineers as well as specialists in the many other fields of endeavor within the department.

Similarly, the division is responsible for housing the expanding activities of the department. Presently, the department occupies several office locations in Sacramento, plus the laboratory which is located in nearby Bryte.

Maintenance of an extensive inservice training program for personnel in all divisions, branches and sections of the department is another major responsibility of this division.

In recognition of the hazardous conditions under which many of the department's employees must work, a continuing and intensive safety program is an important phase of the work of the Division of Administration.

CALIFORNIA WATER COMMISSION

When the Legislature created the Department of Water Resources, the former State Water Resources Board was continued in existence within the department and the name changed to the State Water Board. Subsequently, on September 11, 1957, the name was changed to California Water Commission. Functions of the commission are to confer with, advise and make recommendations to the director regarding departmental activities and policies.

The California Water Commission is primarily concerned at this time with four broad categories of activities related to development of California's water resources: (1) public hearings on official publications of the department; (2) public hearings on requests of various agencies for water from streams on which the State has filed an application for appropriation of water; (3) policy recommendations to the department, Governor, and Legislature; and (4) flood control appropriations for federally authorized flood control projects in California.

RELATED AGENCIES

A number of state agencies have activities which bear a direct relation to the Department of Water Resources. The director is a member of these various boards and commissions dealing with water matters. They include the State Water Pollution Control Board, District Securities Commission, California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission, California-Klamath River Commission, Colorado River Boundary Commission, and Pacific Southwest Interagency Commission. The director is also a member of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Planning Committee.

The State Reclamation Board continues in existence within the Department of Water Resources but with its present duties, responsibilities, and personnel unaffected. For a description of the board's activities, see page 600.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Harvey O. Banks, Director

M. J. Shelton, Deputy Director

William H. Fairbank, Assistant Director

J. Delbert Sarber, Special Representative
to the Director

Russell R. McComb, Chief, Public In-
formation Section

Porter A. Towner, Chief Counsel

William R. Gianelli, Chief, Water Rights
Section

Walter A. Brown, Principal Engineer of
Dams

Tracy L. Atherton, Co-ordinator of Maps
and Surveys

Laurence B. James, Chief Geologist

Isabel C. Nessler, Administrative Assist-
ant to the Director

Paul L. Barnes, Chief, Division of Ad-
ministration

William L. Berry, Chief, Division of
Resources Planning

Walter G. Schulz, Chief, Division of
Design and Construction

Max Bookman, District Engineer, South-
ern California District Office

CALIFORNIA WATER COMMISSION

Public Works Building, 1120 N Street, Sacramento

Clair A. Hill, Chairman, Redding

A. Frew, Vice Chairman, King City

John P. Bunker, Gustine

Everett L. Grubb, Riverside

Richard H. Fuidge, Marysville

William H. Jennings, La Mesa

Kenneth Q. Volk, Los Angeles

William M. Carah, Executive Secretary

George B. Gleason, Chief Engineer

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Main Office

Public Works Building, 1120 N Street, Sacramento

Division of Administration

1725 23d Street, Sacramento

Division of Design and Construction

1730 24th Street, Sacramento

Division of Resources Planning

1108 14th Street, Sacramento

Southern California District Office

1100 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Youth Authority began operating in 1942 under legislation enacted by the State Legislature in 1941. The California law was patterned after the Model Youth Correction Authority Act submitted to the Nation in 1940 by the American Law Institute. During 1942 and the first half of 1943, the Youth Authority engaged in observation and study of delinquency problems in the State in addition to doing a limited amount of diagnostic work with youths committed directly to it by the courts.

The California act was amended in January of 1943. By that time the authority had developed a blueprint for a program of diagnosis, treatment and training, and community organization. In amending the act, the Legislature shifted responsibility for the operation of the State's correctional schools from the Department of Institutions (now Department of Mental Hygiene) to the Youth Authority. The Legislature also transferred responsibility for the State's concern in probation from the Department of Social Welfare to the Youth Authority.

HEMAN G. STARK was born on a ranch near Perry, Kansas, in 1903. His family moved to Montana in 1913, where he attended public school and graduated from the University of Montana, School of Journalism, in 1926. In 1928, Mr. Stark joined the Los Angeles County Probation Department; and in 1931, he helped to organize and directed the first youth forestry camps to be established in California. From 1935 to 1941, he was chief of the Probation Department's delinquency prevention program, where he played an important part in establishing the co-ordinating council program in the Los Angeles area. From 1941 to 1943, he was chief of civilian war services for the Los Angeles County Defense Council. Mr. Stark joined the Youth Authority in 1943 as Chief of the Division of Field Services. In 1949, he was loaned to the Office of Military Government and assigned to the staff of General Lucius Clay to study the German youth program. During 1950-51, he was appointed Assistant Director of Civil Defense and assigned to organize Southern California. He was appointed Director of the Youth Authority in September, 1952; and was reappointed to another four-year term on March 15, 1956. Mr. Stark is married and has two sons. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity; Lions Club; Board of Directors of the California Probation and Parole Association; Board of Trustees and Professional Council of the National Probation and Parole Association; Past President of the National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies; and serves on many other professional youth organizations.



HEMAN G. STARK
Director

OBJECTIVES

Explicit in the Youth Authority Act are two major objectives: first, the protection of society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses; and, second, the prevention of the occurrence of delinquency. The methods made possible by the Legislature to be used in reaching these objectives are as follows:

I. Rehabilitation:

A. Clinical diagnosis to obtain an understanding of the offender as an individual; this means discovery and interpretation of the factors entering into each youthful offender's antisocial action.

B. Classification of youths on the basis of age, mental capacities, emotional stability, aptitudes and interest, and treatment needed.

C. Treatment and retraining under a specialized program of work and re-education formulated to fit the needs and abilities of the youth, as determined by the initial diagnostic observation and classification.

D. Adequate parole supervision; the final step in the preparation of the youths' re-entry into conventional social life. This includes educational work within the community to insure acceptance of the youths when they return and guidance for them as they enter the final phase of their reorientation.

II. Delinquency Prevention:

A. Strengthening existing facilities for youth welfare on the community level.

B. Initiating the establishment of additional youth services such as detention homes, probation departments, and police juvenile bureaus.

C. Organizing community councils and co-ordinating civic groups for services to youth.

D. Stimulating participation by youth itself in recreational centers and constructive group activities.

E. Collecting statistics on all aspects of delinquency.

F. Studying and surveying local conditions and community needs.

G. Conducting research into the causes of delinquency.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

The Youth Authority Board *

The Youth Authority Board is composed of six members appointed by the Governor (with the consent of the Senate) for four-year terms. The law provides that at least one of the members shall be a woman. The board has the sole responsibility for classification, segregation, and parole of youths committed to it. The present board is composed of Heman G. Stark, Chairman, O. H. Close, Ben B. Stein, Evelyn Schilling, Ralph B. Wright, and Douglas Barrett.

* The word "board" is used to differentiate the six-member Youth Authority from the staff of the director.

COMMITMENTS AND BOARD ACTION

The primary function of the Youth Authority program of treatment and retraining in the schools and forestry camps is the rehabilitation of youths whose behavior problems are so severe that they cannot be handled on the community level, either under probation, in detention homes, or in county camps or schools. When, in the opinion of the court, commitment to the Youth Authority is deemed advisable, the Youth Authority Board, after a careful examination of the case history of the individual youth, may accept or reject the case, depending upon determination of either need for treatment in a Youth Authority facility, or of probability of benefit from the Youth Authority retraining program.

A program directed toward reshaping the behavior patterns of juvenile delinquents through individual treatment calls for sound judgment in classification. Case handling furnishes the guide to supervision, education, and specialized training. This basic task of case handling is delegated to the five-member board of the Youth Authority Act. The law specifically states that:

"The powers and duties of the authority in respect to classification, segregation, and parole of persons committed to the authority or to or for placement in correctional schools shall be exercised and performed by the authority (board) as such, and shall not be delegated by it to, nor exercised or performed by, any individual member." (Sec. 1725, Welfare and Institutions Code.)

The act also stipulates that the authority shall keep the individual under continued study and make periodic re-examinations as frequently as desirable, but in no event at intervals exceeding one year. This is for the purpose of determining whether existing orders and dispositions in individual cases should be modified or continued in force. The board's judgments are based upon the findings and recommendations made by the diagnostic clinics and staff personnel of Youth Authority schools and camps, in addition to information furnished by the probation department or court of the county from which the youth was committed.

CLERK OF THE BOARD

The office of clerk of the board provides a general clearing center for contacts between the Youth Authority and the courts, particularly with respect to the submission of cases for acceptance and their routing into the appropriate facilities for preliminary detention. Files are maintained on all cases committed, and on all inquiries regarding possible commitments. A record is kept of the movement of all cases, and of all orders of the authority concerning them.

Minutes of all meetings held by the board are kept by the clerk. He is also responsible for preparing a disposition order (as made by the board) on each case and routing it to its proper destination.

The centralized files maintained in the clerk's office enables it to function as an efficient correspondence center for reply to the many letters concerning wards of the authority. This correspondence includes letters of inquiry concerning disposition and welfare of the youth, matters of restitution, and

termination of Youth Authority jurisdiction. Files are also maintained on legal aspects of matters affecting the authority.

Director and Staff of the Youth Authority

The chairman of the board is also Director of the Youth Authority staff. In addition to his regular duties as a member of the board, the director has responsibility for operation of the Youth Authority schools and camps, the supervision under parole of Youth Authority wards, and the delinquency prevention services.

The staff of the director is composed of the Deputy Director of the Youth Authority and four major divisions, each of which is headed by a chief of the division, with appropriate sections, in addition to the headquarters office administration.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

The Deputy Director of the Youth Authority is responsible to the director and, in the absence of the director, is responsible for the operation of the agency and all of the duties of the director except those as a board member. It is his responsibility to correlate the operations of the four major divisions of the Authority to see that they work harmoniously together and that there is no overlapping or duplication of services. He is charged with the responsibility of the capital outlay program of the Youth Authority.

DIVISION OF TRAINING AND TREATMENT

The basic principle underlying the Youth Authority program of rehabilitation, is individual training and treatment of the youths under its care. To be successful, such treatment must be based upon an understanding of the individual's personality makeup, his mental capacities, his specific abilities, weaknesses, and interests. It should also include the historical factors in his hereditary and environmental background which may have inclined him toward antisocial patterns of behavior. In order to ascertain these facts, the department has two reception center clinics. The Northern Reception Center and Clinic is located at Perkins, just outside of Sacramento. The Southern Reception Center and Clinic is located at Norwalk in Los Angeles County.

Children are committed to the department with a wide variety of behavior problems from simple maladjustment to serious antisocial conduct. They range, in age, from 8 to 21 years and include both boys and girls. The type of offense and a superficial impression of the child's personality is usually a very deceptive gauge to the basic problem. Far more intensive study is needed to determine with exactness the character and needs of the individual to be treated. To evaluate these children accurately requires the services of persons with a wide variety of professional training and experience. Psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, dentists, social workers, counselors, and teachers trained to deal with children's problems are included on the staffs of these reception center clinics. These specialists, working as a team, are responsible for determining the true personality pattern and weighing the assets and liabilities of each child received.

On the basis of the clinical team's findings and recommendations, the Youth Authority Board determines the program of training and treatment to be given in one of the several schools or camps. Occasionally, after intensive study and a period of observation, some children may be returned to their home community under strict supervision. In all cases, determination of the youngsters' future program is based on the studies and recommendations of the professional staff of the Reception Center Clinics.

All wards are kept at the centers for such period of time as is necessary to complete a diagnosis. They engage in activity programs designed to tap their interests and furnish clues to training possibilities. Those children or youths requiring medical or dental care receive treatment. When therapeutic measures are necessary, the ward may be kept at the center for psychiatric treatment. This procedure eliminates most of the referrals from training facilities to mental hospitals. A new psychiatric treatment program for the most disturbed wards in the schools was authorized by the Legislature in 1957. It is in operation at two schools and there are plans to extend it to others.

The Division of Training and Treatment also operates the Youth Authority schools and camps. The objective of the school and camp program is preparation of boys and girls for return to the community and for successful living in the home of their parents or in a foster home. Also, they must be prepared to take their place in public school or in employment situations. The training school should give them an opportunity for development which was denied them before. The need of most is a feeling of security, a sense of belonging.

The Youth Authority believes that its objectives can be attained more nearly in schools and camps of small population. Segregation on the basis of interests and abilities is difficult in a large population facility. Attitudes of the "reform" type are more apt to develop in a mass custodial situation.

The spread of individual differences among Youth Authority wards poses a problem of homogeneous grouping, even in a small facility. Age range is 8 to 25.* All major racial groups are represented. The mental level of Youth Authority wards is slightly lower than that of the general population. Physically, the youths are not on a par with public school population of the same age range. Medical and dental needs are acute. Maladjustment varies from truancy to homicide. Case histories show that most of these children and youths come from substandard and inadequate homes. Diagnoses reveal frustration, rejection, humiliation, and hostility. There are some youths with psychopathic tendencies; many with high emotional instability. Racial and cultural conflict factors are basic to maladjustment in a large number of cases.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

Initial assignment to the schools for girls is made on the basis of age, delinquency record, and social maturity. The tentative age group is 8 to 15 at Los Guilucos; 16 to 21 at Ventura. However, girls of younger chronological age who are socially mature and have a rather extensive delinquency

* While commitment is limited to less than age 21, misdemeanor and felony convictions may be held until they are 23 and 25 years, respectively.

record are sent to Ventura. Likewise, older girls who are socially immature and whose delinquency records are not severe may be assigned for training at Los Guilucos. Programs of both schools are designed to meet the specific needs of the girls assigned to them.

Los Guilucos School for Girls. Capacity, 213. Average daily population, 230. Ages, 8-15. Located on Sonoma Highway, approximately 12 miles from the City of Santa Rosa.

The Los Guilucos program is informal and approaches the atmosphere of a public school. The educational program requires the use of techniques for teaching the mentally retarded, the educationally retarded, and the slow learner. Increasing emphasis is being placed upon remedial methods in the classroom program. Recreation, art, craft, and hobby programs assist in the social development of these younger girls. All types of visual and audio materials are used to develop interest in, and assist in greater comprehension of, the academic subject matter. Film strips, slides, recordings, and motion pictures are used extensively to supplement written material. For the girls whose mental capacities and aptitudes do not warrant an academic program, activities are carried on in homemaking, in the garden, and in general housekeeping of the school. The girls are taught to take pride in the care of their rooms. They gain status in the dormitory group through recognition for attractive and neat appearance of their living quarters.

Youths who are isolated from a normal social environment within a correctional school certainly are not being assisted toward ability to adjust within the community upon their return there under parole. To preclude such isolation, Los Guilucos has organized the Girls' League, the school Glee Club, the Folk Dance Club Group, and other small groups who take part in the activities of the neighboring community. They attend musicals and festivals. They visit the neighboring schools and, in turn, serve as hostesses to groups of girls from the schools of surrounding communities. Cottages and school-wide parties are used both for entertainment and for development of social competence. Most of the parties are planned by the girls. They develop their own programs, design their costumes, and plan the games and entertainment. Similar intercommunity participation is part of the program of all Youth Authority schools and camps.

Counseling and guidance are carried on both individually and in groups by the psychologist, the teachers, and administrative staff of the school. The religious life of the school is directed by chaplains who also take an active part in the counseling program. The girls may attend religious services of their own choice.

Ventura School for Girls. Capacity, 180. Average daily population, 186. Ages, 15-20. The Ventura School is located on Ventura Boulevard, approximately two miles from the City of Ventura.

The girls at Ventura School, because they are older, will, for the most part, return to society on a self-sustaining basis. The emphasis at the school is placed on training for meeting the responsibility of adult womanhood. Housekeeping, sewing, and other household arts, as well as clerical training, are emphasized.

Because of their age, these girls have more rigid patterns of behavior, and emotional instability is more symptomatic with them than with the girls at Los Guilucos. Extreme care is used in selection of both residence cottage and training program. Many of the girls do not respond to the usual house-keeping and household arts instruction. The staff makes constant effort to develop activities which will secure the girls' interest, and give them the emotional release which tends toward stabilization. Emphasis is placed on arts and crafts, beauty culture, recreation, and on remedial techniques in basic school subjects. Intensive counseling is done by carefully selected personnel.

The physical condition of the girls is far below the standard of a comparative age group of young women in any community. The girls are given extensive medical and dental care.

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BOYS

Preston School of Industry. Capacity, 690. Average daily population, 696. Ages, 16-19. Located near Ione, on Highway 88.

The program at the Preston School of Industry is built to serve youths whose interests lean toward vocational and farming activities. Pre-apprenticeship trade training job practices are given in sheet metal, electricity, mill and cabinet work, auto mechanics, wood shop, and culinary. Instruction in mathematics, mechanical drawing, and English is correlated with the job training to furnish the academic education necessary for skill in those trades.

The farm is operated primarily for training purposes, production being secondary to that objective. A highly trained instructor in farming combines theory with practical experience in dairying, animal husbandry, and crop raising activities.

A number of boys at Preston present behavior problems similar to those of the older age group of girls at Ventura. These are the highly emotional, psychopathic tendency personalities. A segregation unit has been set up within which a more individualized program of counseling and guidance can be carried on. Work projects have been established which give opportunity for expression of individual initiative. Landscaping of grounds, manufacture of concrete irrigation pipe, and mattress renovating and manufacture are some of those activities. While a rather complete recreational program is carried on within this unit, the boys also take part in intramural games, field days, and other school-wide activities.

The primary need of the boys in this unit is the preclusion of necessity for adjustment to the more complex social situation of the regular school. As ability to adjust develops, these boys go into the regular school or go to Parole Cottage preparatory to return under supervision into the community. If the boy's maladjustment proves too severe for the rehabilitative resources of the unit, he is retained for the maximum period allowed by law, or referred back to the committing court for its disposition.

Deuel Vocational Institution. Capacity, 1,200. Average daily population of Youth Authority wards, 780. Ages, 17-25. Located just south of

Highway 50, approximately three miles east of the City of Tracy. Operated by the Department of Corrections.

There is an older group of boys of ages 18 to 21 who are too mature to benefit from the Preston School program. However, their behavior problems are not so severe as to warrant commitment to San Quentin. Through special arrangement with the Director of Corrections, these youths are placed in the Deuel Vocational Institution, a medium security facility located near the Town of Tracy. Extensive trade training of a terminal nature is given. A complete diagnosis is given at this school's clinic upon the boy's entrance.

Also, through special arrangement with the Director of Corrections, the Youth Authority has 600 young men between the ages of 21 and 25 now at the medium security facility at Soledad, California. Extensive trade training is given to each of these young men.

YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL

The Youth Training School, opening capacity, 400; ultimate capacity, 1,200. The Youth Training School, situated at Ontario, California, will be opened late in 1959. This school will be for young men ages 17 to 21. Extensive trade training will be given in addition to courses that will lead to a high school diploma.

Forestry Camps. There are a number of older youths who are not interested in either vocational or academic training, or who would receive little benefit from the program at either Preston or the Deuel Vocational Institution. They do need, however to develop work habits, ability to engage in group activities, and an appreciation of social responsibility. For these young men, the Youth Authority, in co-operation with the Division of Forestry, operates three forestry-work camps. Extensive forestry projects are carried on; these include reforestation, blister rust control, forest fire fighting, telephone line installation and repair and road construction. Each camp has a special activity, such as a lumber mill, shingle mill, or a forestry equipment repair unit. Camps presently operated include:

Mount Bullion Camp. Capacity, 105. Average daily population, 103. Ages, 16-21. Located 12 miles north of the town of Mariposa, on State Highway 49.

Pine Grove Camp. Capacity, 90. Average daily population, 85. Ages, 16-21. Located just off Highway 88, nine miles east of Jackson and three and one-half miles east of Pine Grove.

Ben Lomond Camp. Capacity, 70. Average daily population, 68. Ages, 16-21. Located in Santa Cruz County, approximately 16 miles north from the City of Santa Cruz on the Empire Grade Road.

In addition to the type of boy mentioned above, the camp program is used as an intermediate step between Preston or Deuel Vocational Institution and parole. Three months spent in one of the forestry camps furnishes a tapering off period from the more restricted environment of these two schools and freedom in the community.

Youth Authority School for Boys, Paso Robles. Capacity, 440. Average daily population, 440. Ages, 14-16. Located five miles northeast of the Town of Paso Robles.

The Youth Authority School for Boys at Paso Robles for the 15-16-year age group is the latest addition to the Youth Authority training facilities. The boys sent here are of the age group probably the most difficult for which to plan a training program. The boys are too immature to benefit from the specialized pre-vocational courses at Preston, but are too mature for the younger boys' program at Fricot or Nelles. The clue to success with these boys is to tap their interests. The boys are studied closely to determine aptitudes, and extreme emphasis is placed upon remedial techniques in academic work in order to develop learning skills.

Fricot Ranch School for Boys. Capacity, 170. Average daily population, 170. Ages, 8-15. The school is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, 11 miles from San Andreas.

Fred C. Nelles School for Boys. Capacity, 320. Average daily population, 322. Ages 8-15. Located on Whittier Boulevard, 11 miles from downtown Los Angeles.

Boys in the age group 8 to 15 are assigned to Fricot Ranch School or to Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, partially on a geographic basis. Family visits thus are made easier. This is particularly important for these younger boys as parental visits are a vital necessity in their lives. However, the primary determinant for assignment to Fricot, or Nelles, is the severity of the behavior record. Those boys with more serious behavior difficulties are not considered for the relaxed, informal environment at Fricot.

Boys at both schools come within the compulsory education age and all who are capable of benefiting from a full-day academic program are so placed. For those who are so emotionally unstable that they cannot be held in a full-day school program, a schedule of half-day school and half-day activity is arranged.

The program at Nelles is more formalized than at Fricot due to the higher age range at the former, as well as the larger percentage of boys more seriously maladjusted. Fricot, situated as it is in the foothills of the Sierra, has much of the informal atmosphere of any boys' school camp. The smaller population also is conducive to closer counseling relationships, in which more effective therapy can be given.

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT

Personnel in the schools and camps who have the most extensive contact with Youth Authority wards are those in the supervisory and teaching classifications. Adequate discharge of responsibilities by the personnel of these two groups requires a broad understanding of the factors basic to the maladjustment of the youth under their care. Because of this, the Youth Authority is constantly carrying on an in-service training program and offering its teaching staff opportunities to attend workshops and training institutes for the purpose of enlarging their comprehension of both the problems

involved and the techniques necessary for the retraining and rehabilitation of the youths under their care.

DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICES

This division is headed by a division chief and has two major bureaus: (1) Bureau of Probation and Delinquency Prevention Services, and (2) Bureau of Parole.

PAROLE BUREAU

The chief of the Bureau of Parole is headquartered at Sacramento, with an area supervisor in the Los Angeles Office in charge of the southern region, and an area supervisor in Sacramento in charge of the northern region of the State. Branch offices are maintained in Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Santa Monica, and Long Beach.

The ultimate objective of the Youth Authority school and camp rehabilitation program is the return of the individual boy or girl to community life. When, in the opinion of the administrative staff of the school or camp, the youngster has demonstrated his or her ability to adjust to social life in the community, recommendation is made to the Youth Authority Board for parole. The board reviews the case record of the youth, and if, in the board's opinion, the youth has made adequate progress, the case is referred to the parole section for the preparation of parole plans. Normally the parole officer to whom the youth will be assigned is given 60 days for the preparation of plans for the placement of the youth in the community. Such placement may involve return to public school, a job in business or industry in a type of work for which the youth was trained, and the securing of a foster home in the event the natural home of a youth is not such that he could be returned to it.

After such placement, the parole officer's responsibility involves continuous supervision, counseling, and assistance until such time as the boy or girl is discharged from parole or, as sometimes occurs, is returned to a Youth Authority school for further training. In carrying on such work, the placement officer interviews parents and relatives and other persons interested in the welfare of the youth, he investigates and aids in improving the home and social environment of the youth, and, where necessary, develops foster and work home placement outlets. The parole officer confers with school officials in arranging, if necessary, specialized school programs for the youths under his supervision, and interprets to the schools the training the youths have undergone and the progress they have made in their academic or vocational work in the Youth Authority schools and camps.

At the time parole plans are received by the school or camp in which the youth is located, the board reviews the plans, and either approves or disapproves them. If the plans are not approved, continuance of the youth's stay in the school or camp is recommended pending further work by the parole officer in preparing plans that will meet with the approval of the board. If plans are approved, the parole officer assigned to the individual school or camp interprets the parole plan to the youth, and prepares the

The compilation of such data by the Statistical Section of the Youth Authority will soon furnish informational bases for extensive research into the causes of delinquency. It also will furnish accurate information on the actual amount of delinquency occurrence and the degree of success of the entire delinquency prevention and control program as it is now being carried on in Youth Authority schools and camps, on parole and in community organization.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

The Division of Research is the newest division, created after the Legislature voted money in 1957 for a research program in the department. It is the division's responsibility to develop a system for the collection, tabulation, and analysis of data that will provide a continuing measurement of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programs.

Research staff members seek to determine, by observation and measurement devices, what has happened to a ward or group of wards at different points or intervals during the time the ward is the responsibility of the Youth Authority.

In that way, program strengths and weakness can be found and any necessary course of action can be taken.

The division, activated in January, 1958, plans to carry on research activities on any phase of the departmental process as it relates to the classification, treatment, and evaluation of the behavior of wards.

Initially, the division was given 10 full-time positions, with personnel in the reception center at Norwalk and in the parole offices in Oakland and Los Angeles, as well as in the central office in Sacramento.

ADVISORY BODIES

Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth. The California Youth Authority has, advisory to it, a committee of lay members appointed by the Governor. The committee is advisory only. It has no authority and it has no staff. The committee's value comes from its recommendations in connection with problems incident to youth welfare. The membership of the committee is such that wide representation from each section of the State is obtained, and thus knowledge of the problems of the communities and counties throughout the State is reflected through the committee to the staff of the Youth Authority.

Some specific projects initiated by the committee include a survey of recreation needs in California, a study of California detention homes resulting in the report, *Juvenile Detention in California*, establishment of a Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California, and the holding of many conferences on youth welfare throughout the State.

Members of the committee gain satisfaction in knowing that they stimulate, encourage, and assist city, county, and state agencies to take initiative that results in the improvement or installation of some needed service for youth welfare and the protection of society.

Board of Corrections. The Board of Corrections is composed of the Director of Corrections, members of the Adult Authority and the Youth Authority, the members of the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women, and two qualified persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Section 6026 of the Penal Code states: "The Board of Corrections shall be the means whereby the Adult Authority, the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women, and the Youth Authority may correlate their individual programs for the adults and youths under the jurisdiction of each." Through the Board of Corrections the Youth Authority has been able to express its policies as to treatment and training of Youth Authority wards who have been transferred to either the Deuel Vocational Institution or San Quentin Prison.

WHAT IS NEW ABOUT THE YOUTH AUTHORITY PROGRAM?

The Youth Authority program is often spoken of as the new approach to the prevention and control of delinquency. The fact is that almost every function of the Youth Authority has been done elsewhere at some time, and, in some places, for a long time. The real newness of the Youth Authority program is that under the act, as amended in 1943, it is the first time in the history of this field that all of the functions of delinquency control and prevention have been integrated under one agency. These functions are:

- (1) Diagnosis.
- (2) Classification and Segregation.
- (3) Custody and Rehabilitation on an Individual Basis.
- (4) Replacement Under Supervision in the Community.
- (5) Delinquency Prevention, consisting of:
 - (a) Consultive services to the judiciary, law enforcement, detention, and probation agencies.
 - (b) Establishment of minimum standards of health, welfare, and safety under subsidy for county-operated camps and schools.
 - (c) Community organization.
- (6) Compilation of Statistics on the Occurrence and Causation of Delinquency and the Carrying on of Research.

This integrated type of program has already demonstrated positive gains. It has resulted in broader public understanding of the modern concept of rehabilitation of maladjusted youth. From that understanding has stemmed a wider public acceptance and support of the program. Also, there has been a unification of objectives at the state, county, and community level. This, together with the broader understanding as mentioned above, has resulted in a truly co-operative working relationship between the courts, the county probation departments, detention home administrators, and law enforcement agencies. As a result of that working relationship, higher standards of service have been developed. Statewide conferences, workshops, and institutes have enabled an exchange of experiences and the development of new methods and techniques.

This sharing of experiences is working to the common advantage of all persons and agencies engaged in services for youth. Its greatest gain is increased knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of the fundamental needs of youth in their attempts to adjust to a fearsome and complex world.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

MEMBERS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY

Heman G. Stark, Chairman

O. H. Close

Ralph B. Wright

Ben B. Stein

Douglas Barrett

Evelyn Schilling

J. C. Roberts, Clerk of the Authority

Wayne Harbert, Administrative Assistant, Youth Authority Board

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

Heman G. Stark, Director

Wm. L. Tregoning, Deputy Director

Roy C. Votaw, Chief

C. H. McFarlan, Chief

Division of Field Services

Division of Diagnosis and Treatment

George R. Roberts, Chief

Keith S. Griffiths, Chief, Division of Research

Division of Administrative Services

Don Ertel, Administrative Analyst

William Clemensen, Departmental Training Officer

Irvin W. Ramseier, Statistician

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Clarence Terhune

Helen Lysell

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R. H. Mabbutt, Jr., Accounting Officer

Stanley L. Smyth, Maintenance

Iris Walden, Personnel Officer

and Construction Supervisor

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Howard Ohmart, Chief

Robert G. Telfer, Regional Supervisor
Southern

Bureau of Paroles

R. G. Harvey, Regional Supervisor

George Saleebey, Chief

Northern

Bureau of Probation and Delinquency
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DIVISION OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Mark L. Gerstle, M.D., Chief Psychiatrist

Victor Kirk, Assistant Division Chief

Harry R. Wilson, Education Program
Supervisor

Burton M. Castner, Ph.D., Supervisor of
Classification and Clinical Psychology

Jack Roberts, Supervising Transportation
Officer

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Keith S. Griffiths, Chief

INSTITUTIONS

Northern Reception Center and Clinic
James M. Eva, Superintendent
Southern Reception Center and Clinic
Orrin A. Bell, Superintendent
Preston School of Industry
Paul J. McKusick, Superintendent
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys
F. H. Butterfield, Superintendent
Fricot Ranch School for Boys
Allen F. Breed, Superintendent

Youth Authority School for Boys at Paso Robles
Gerald G. Spencer, Superintendent
Ventura School for Girls
Mary B. Perry, Superintendent
Los Guilucos School for Girls
Beatrice D. Dolan, Superintendent
Youth Training School, Ontario
Lyle Egan, Superintendent

FORESTRY CAMPS

Ben Lomond Forestry Youth Camp
Bert Morrill, Superintendent
Mount Bullion Forestry Youth Camp
Jack B. Clarke, Superintendent

Pine Grove Forestry Youth Camp
William S. Evans, Superintendent

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Dr. Donald S. Howard, Chairman, Los Angeles
Mrs. P. D. Bevil, Vice Chairman, Sacramento

Reverend William A. Anderson, San Francisco	Dr. Charlotte D. Elmott, Los Angeles	Keif D. Melberg, Visalia
Miss Charlotte Beaty, Van Nuys	Don Fazackerley, San Francisco	Father James M. Murray, San Francisco
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Lorenzo S. Buckley, Oakland	John F. Henning, San Francisco	Hartzell H. Ray, M.D., San Mateo
Mrs. Wendell Calkins, San Diego	George Hjelte, Los Angeles	Gene Robles, Alameda
Hon. Melvyn I. Cronin, San Francisco	Karl Holton, Los Angeles	Mrs. Russell Scott, Salinas
Laurence E. Dayton, Oakland	Hon. Ben Koenig, Los Angeles	James E. Stratten, San Francisco
Mrs. John W. Eagle, Los Angeles	Irving D. Litwack, M.D., Long Beach	Captain Robert Summers, Los Angeles
		Mrs. Hubert Wyckoff, Jr., Watsonville

OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

Main Office

401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14

Branch Offices

Room 215, 507 Polk Street, San Francisco 2
208 Mason Building, 1044 Fulton Street, Fresno 1
200 Misbin Building, Ninth and Broadway, Los Angeles
3972 Main Street, Riverside
4379 30th Street, Room 2, San Diego 4
577 14th Street, Oakland
1320 2nd Street, Room 35, Santa Monica
236 East Third Street, Long Beach

CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

At the end of World War II, in which the airplane played a major role, the civic and business leaders of California were convinced that it would also reach a prominent position as a civilian unit of transportation. In recognition of the future of air transportation and its anticipated growth, the Legislature created a state commission to advise and guide the intelligent growth of airports, airstrips, and related facilities within the State. The commission was intended to perform the comparable function for airports and aviation facilities as is provided to the public by the State Highway Commission when related to the development of our freeway network.

This agency of State Government was created by the California Legislature with the enactment of the State Aeronautics Commission Act of 1947. The law was modeled after the Uniform State Aeronautics Commission Act which was recommended to the 48 states by the National Association of State Aviation Officials. This act was codified into the Public Utilities Code as Division 9.

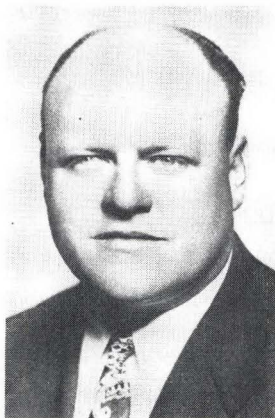
The commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor, subject to approval of the Senate, for a four-year period, with terms expiring on staggered dates. Each member receives \$25 per day salary while performing official business, plus travel expenses when attending official meetings. The chairman, vice chairman, and secretary of the commission are selected on a rotating basis each year by the commission members.

The commission holds its regular monthly meetings in various locations in Sacramento and special meetings are held in cities throughout the State that have aviation problems, or ceremonies to commemorate the growth of aviation.

A Director of Aeronautics is appointed by the commission, and serves at its pleasure. The present Director is Clyde P. Barnett.

The commission maintains its only office in the Terminal Building, Sacramento Municipal Airport. The office has a relatively small staff, consisting of the director, two field representatives, one assistant field representative, and one senior stenographer.

Under the provisions of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code, the commission is primarily responsible for maintaining a State Airport Permit System. The purpose of the permit system is to insure a uniform network of various classes of airports which will meet or exceed federal airport standards. Another function of the commission is to approve the safety of air traffic patterns and protect airports from encroachment by tall structures.



CLYDE P. BARNETT
Director of Aeronautics

The 1957 Legislature passed the Teale Bill which amended the Public Utilities Code to require all future public airports to include engineered glideslopes in accordance with Technical Standard Order N-18 as published by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. This act requires the commission to provide advisory services to political subdivisions of the State in assisting them to draft ordinances for zoning their airports from future encroachment. Under the provisions of Section 18404 of the Education Code, this office is required to make field inspections of each proposed school site that will be located within two airline miles of the nearest boundary of an airport for hazard and noise factors.

This agency also maintains the premium on a master aviation insurance policy for public secondary school districts which provide flight indoctrination courses in their school curriculum. The school districts reimburse the Insurance Fund on an individual basis when they enter the indoctrination program, at a reasonable insurance cost. This program requires the commission staff to make irregular inspections of the equipment and procedures provided by the flight contractors.

The commission is authorized to encourage, develop, assist, and co-ordinate all valid aviation endeavors in the State and to co-operate with federal and local agencies for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of civil aviation. Its regulatory powers are confined to fields not already occupied by federal jurisdiction.

In the field of agricultural aviation, the commission sponsored apprentice pilot training courses at the Davis Campus of the University of California in the application of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers by aircraft. The course was originated to provide pilots for this fast growing segment of the industry.

An airmarking program for public airports was initiated by the commission to improve flight safety by assisting minimum-experienced pilots from becoming lost. Airmarking has its counterpart in the freeway signing program. This program is now sponsored by the California State Junior Chamber of Commerce through its local chapters.

To increase the safety of flight in all phases of California aviation, the commission sponsors flight clinics and has a staff member trained by the University of Illinois to give the 180° instrument indoctrination course.

The commission also publishes a safety bulletin at irregular intervals and a quarterly newsletter.

The Director of Aeronautics is a staff member of the California Disaster Office, and responsible for co-ordinating air transportation during natural disasters or a military emergency.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Norman Larson, Chairman
The Norman Larson Company
7240 Hayvenhurst Avenue
Van Nuys, California

MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION—Continued

John Felton Turner, Vice Chairman
Bank of Commerce Building
Oakland, California

LeRoy Lampson, Member
Box 218
Robbins, California

Forest Fiorini, Secretary
Rt. 1, Box 772
Turlock, California

W. W. Shepherd, Member
Shepherd Machinery Company
Box 6789, East Los Angeles, Calif.

STAFF OF THE CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Clyde P. Barnett, Director of Aeronautics
A. R. Kendall, Field Representative

W. A. Drum, Field Representative
William J. Barnard, Assistant Field Representative

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Terminal Building
Sacramento Municipal Airport

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging was established by the California Legislature in 1955 as an independent agency. It is composed of eight citizen members and four Members of the California Legislature. The citizen members are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor. The legislators serving on the committee are appointed by their respective houses; two from the Assembly and two from the Senate and constitute an interim legislative committee on aging.

The committee is charged with the responsibility to study all aspects of the problems of aging and to make recommendations to the Governor for needed action. Through its staff, the committee gives consultation and guidance to the communities of California on the development of programs designed to meet the needs and problems of their senior citizens. More than 70 California communities have been helped to establish their own committees on aging. This is in keeping with the committee members' belief that the most effective way of solving complex, public problems is through encouraging citizens to assume responsibility for working on them and through active participation in united community efforts toward that end.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging acts as a clearing house on experiences, nationally and internationally, in meeting the needs of older persons. For this purpose it is developing a library of books, periodicals and other publications concerned with the field of gerontology. The committee publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Maturity*, for the purpose of keeping Californians informed of developments in the field throughout the State, nationally, and internationally.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGING

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGING

WILLIAM H. D. BROWN, Los Angeles, Chairman

Joseph T. DeSilva, Los Angeles,
Vice Chairman

Hon. Nathan F. Coombs, Napa

Hon. Samuel R. Geddes, Napa

T. R. Hyde, Santa Cruz

Richard L. Johnson, M.D., Sacramento

Hon. Frank Lanterman, La Canada

Hon. Robert I. Montgomery, Hanford

Mrs. Blanche Perren, Beverly Hills

Charles T. Root, San Francisco

Mrs. Edna B. Russell, Atherton

Mrs. Jacqueline M. Smith, San Francisco

Louis Kuplan, Executive Secretary

OFFICES OF THE CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGING

Room 3072, 722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 14

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on Aging is composed of the directors of nine state departments and the Governor's departmental secretary. It was established by the Governor to co-ordinate the work of the several departments as it relates to the needs and problems of older persons. This is accomplished through a clearinghouse function, effective channels of communication between the departments, pooling of information, and the stimulation of new ideas and programs. The other major function of the committee's members is to serve as consultants in their respective fields to the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Aging.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON AGING

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON AGING

Harry W. Stewart, Director of Employment, Chairman	Roy E. Simpson, Director of Education
John F. Fisher, Executive Officer, State Personnel Board	Edward P. Park, Director of Industrial Relations
Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D., Director of Public Health	Howard J. Schmidt, Governor's Departmental Secretary
Marshall E. Porter, M.D., Director of Mental Hygiene	Lee Helsel, Director of Recreation
J. Marvin Russell, Director of Veterans' Affairs	George K. Wyman, Director of Social Welfare

Alternate Members

Some committee members have designated members of their staff as alternate members of the committee. These are:

Lester Breslow, M.D., Public Health	Thomas Pyott, Social Welfare
Col. Stanley F. Dunmire, Veterans' Affairs	Nathan Sloate, Mental Hygiene
M. I. Gershenson, Industrial Relations	Roy W. Stephens, Personnel Board
John Corrie, Employment	Stanley E. Sworder, Education

Louis Kuplan, Executive Secretary

OFFICES OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON AGING
Room 3072, 722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, 14

AGRICULTURAL PRORATE ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Agricultural Prorate Commission was created by the Agricultural Prorate Act, being Chapter 754, Statutes of 1933. This commission was separate and apart from the State Department of Agriculture. By Chapter 894, Statutes of 1939, the initial enabling statute was revised; the Agricultural Prorate Commission was abolished and the Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission was created, and the administration of the act was placed in the Department of Agriculture. By Chapter 990, Statutes of 1945, the title of the Agricultural Prorate Act was changed to "The Agricultural Producers Marketing Act." By Chapter 188, Statutes of 1953, the act is now known as the Agricultural Producers Marketing Law and has become Chapter 11, Division 6 of the Agricultural Code.

The commission consists of nine members, including the Director of Agriculture ex officio. The function of the commission is advisory to the Director of Agriculture in the administration of marketing programs made effective pursuant to the provisions of the law. Marketing programs under this statute are in the nature of industry self-help regulatory programs relating to surplus control, quality control, education and trade stimulation, and research.

The commission is financed by funds collected by means of assessments established for operating marketing programs.

There are two marketing programs in active operation under the provisions of the Agricultural Producers Marketing Law. One is entitled, "Marketing Program for Canning Bartlett Pears." The other is entitled, "Marketing Program for Brussels Sprouts for Freezing."

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRORATE ADVISORY COMMISSION

AGRICULTURAL PRORATE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Joseph E. Green, Sr. (Deciduous Fruit—pears), Courtland	Merritt A. Clevenger (Commercial Handlers), San Francisco
Paul A. Mariani, Sr. (Prunes and Apricots), Cupertino	E. I. Barnes (Citrus Fruit), Porterville
Ernest C. Steadman (Peaches), Gridley	John M. Coudures, Jr. (Potatoes), Perris
Walter G. Rice (Grapes), Reedley	W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, Sacramento, ex officio member
Ben A. Madson (Consumers), Davis	

OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRORATE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board was created by a constitutional amendment effective as confined to the review of decisions of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The powers of this Board are defined by Section 22 of Article XX of the Constitution of the State of California, and by Section 23084 of the Business and Professions Code. Headquarters of the Board is in Sacramento, but the board sits to hear oral argument in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in Sacramento.

Judicial review of the board's orders affirming or reversing the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is had through an extraordinary writ issued out of the superior court. The three members of the board were appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the Senate and sit at the pleasure of the Governor.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

Coleman E. Stewart, Chairman

Donald H. Bonar

Jules E. Gerhardt

Edsel W. Haws, Chief Counsel

Charles P. Just, Associate Counsel

OFFICES OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD

1215 O Street, Sacramento

AMERICAN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

The American River, one of the major streams of California, flows into the Sacramento River at Sacramento. The American River watershed lies along the west slope of the Sierra through the major portion of Placer and El Dorado Counties and the easterly portion of Sacramento County. The watershed comprises more than 1,900 square miles, and the average annual snowfall in the higher elevations is 408 inches.

Snow extends down the watershed of three forks of this river for about 30 miles from the crest of the Sierra. Below the normal snowline at about elevation 4,000, the steep and sparsely wooded lower reaches of the watershed are subject to intense and sometimes prolonged rainfalls, and consequently to heavy flood discharges. These flood discharges are now controlled by Folsom Reservoir to such effect that crest flows in American River are greatly reduced and are predictable both as to quantity and time of arrival in the lower reaches of the stream.

For many years the lands along American River outside the levee system of City of Sacramento were subject to a flood menace which retarded development and depreciated property values. To remedy these conditions American River Flood Control District was created and its boundaries were defined by act of the Legislature in 1927. The purposes of the district are to afford protection from inundation to lands located along and adjacent to the American River, and to dispose of storm and drainage waters originating within the protected areas. The district includes the Cities of Sacramento and North Sacramento and 15,580 acres of contiguous territory extending five and one-half miles northerly from the American River and some 11 miles easterly along that stream from its confluence with the Sacramento River. The total area of the district is 24,925 acres.

The district's works include a levee along the south bank of American River from the Sacramento River to the easterly boundary of the district; a levee along the north bank extending 1.4 miles upstream from H Street Bridge; levees along both banks of Arcade Creek and levees protecting the westerly Del Paso Heights area from back water of the Sacramento and American Rivers. The total length of these levees is 24 miles. The degree of protection afforded by these levees is substantially increased by the operation of Folsom Reservoir for flood control purposes.

Storm and surface waters are removed from the protected areas by nine drainage pumping plants with a total of 5,580 horsepower.

The district's levees are a part of the flood control project for the Sacramento River and tributary streams, and as such were financed jointly by the United States, the State of California, and the district. In the original district project the Federal Government participation amounted to \$135,000, the State to \$175,000, and the district to \$565,000, the latter being raised by a bond issue overwhelmingly approved by the voters of the district in 1931. The works were completed in 1935 within the above

amounts. Since completion of the original project works, additions to the levee system have been made at the expense of the Federal Government in the Del Paso Heights area and along the north bank of American River in the vicinity of H Street Bridge. As required by the expanding development of the area, the district has from time to time increased the capacity of its drainage facilities. The total investment of district funds in the project is now about \$650,000.

In accordance with the act, the district trustees caused the entire district to be divided into 10 zones of equal benefit, such division being necessary because of varying benefits afforded to different localities. Each of these zones bears a fixed percentage of the total cost of bond service and operation and maintenance costs of the district's works.

The district is governed by five trustees who are elected for four-year terms. Any vacancies in the board of trustees are filled by appointment of the Governor. The district act provides the trustees with every reasonable power pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the district project.

Levees for confining the floodwaters of any river are only as good as their maintenance. The district's levees are examined and maintained through the year and patrolled day and night during times of flood. Pumping plants are regularly inspected and maintained at all times. The project has functioned according to plan and no floodwaters have entered upon any of the protected lands within the district.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

George F. McCormack, President

Sacramento

Dale Hunter, Sacramento

G. T. Lundlee, Sacramento

Fred A. Boothman, North Sacramento

Dudley K. Colclough, North Sacramento

Joseph E. Spink, District Engineer and Secretary

Enoch E. Stewart, Assistant Engineer and Assistant Secretary

Stephen W. Downey, Attorney

OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

907 Fifth Street, Sacramento

STATE BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

The State Building Standards Commission was established by the State Legislature in 1953. The statutes provide that the commission shall adopt a single code of all administrative regulations of state agencies defining building standards.

Every state officer and employee authorized by law to adopt any rule or regulation establishing building standards shall do so only through and with the approval of the commission.

It is the purpose of the act to provide the means of eliminating duplication and overlapping in state building regulations. The commission shall promulgate and publish a state building standards code which shall supersede all the existing regulations issued by individual state departments. The responsibility for enforcing or supervising state building regulations shall remain in the departments as vested by law.

There are 23 administrative agencies in the State and 17 of these write and enforce building regulations and standards; there are 10 state statutory codes and 19 general laws which contain building regulations and standards. It can readily be seen that the commission faces an enormous task to sift all these rules and regulations into a complete code.

Until 1957, the commission had no staff. In May, 1957, Harry A. Cobden was appointed to work with the commission to complete an index of the present existing rules and regulations having to do with building standards. That index is now complete and only refinement remains. The title of the new code will be California Administrative Code, Title 24.

The commission has regular meetings some five or six per year, and its subcommittees meet more often.

Presently conflicts and overlaps exist among state agencies, among city agencies, between counties and cities, between cities, between counties, and sometimes among all the above and some federal agencies. However, the commission is only concerned with the overlaps and conflicts between state agencies.

The commission acts as a co-ordinating group to eliminate overlapping or conflicting regulations of state agencies, but in no case does the commission attempt to enforce or administer building standards or to make any substantive change in any regulations.

The Building Standards Commission, properly staffed, can save the various state departments writing building regulations and construction standards hundreds of thousands of dollars. The construction industry including the professional services, such as architects and engineers, can be saved needless frustration and in the long run the construction industry will show a great economical gain. In the very near future it is hoped that all state agencies writing, administering, or enforcing construction standards will be able to bring their problems to the Building Standards Commission

and the result will be a standard that is modern and up to date and can be accepted by all.

The commission has a good workable program that will eventually justify the law and the intent of the Legislature in setting up the commission. Much of the proposed work of the commission is untried, but it is generally believed by the industry and the state agencies affected that this program will be effective and will result in a modern and up-to-date state building code.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

Ernest C. Hillman, Chairman	W. C. Jacobsen
Structural Engineer	Director, Department of Agriculture
A. W. Russell, Vice Chairman	Edward P. Park
Building Official of San Mateo County	Director, Department of Industrial
Joe R. Yockers, Secretary	Relations
State Fire Marshal	Frank F. Burrows
Anson Boyd	General Contractor
State Architect	Andrew T. Hass
Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D.	Architect
Director, Department of Public Health	George Uhl, M.D.
Marshall E. Porter, M.D.	Los Angeles City Health Officer
Director, Department of Mental	Walter Zuetell
Hygiene	Retired Building Official, City of
George K. Wyman	Pasadena
Director, Department of Social	
Welfare	

Harry A. Cobden, Senior Building Code Analyst

OFFICES OF THE STATE BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

1025 P Street, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission was created by Chapter 1810 of the Statutes of 1955 (Gov. Code Secs. 8130-8139). Its function is "to co-operate with a similar commission representing the State of Nevada in formulating and submitting to the Legislatures of both states for their approval an interstate compact relative to the distribution and use of the waters of Lake Tahoe, and the Truckee, Carson and Walker Rivers" (Gov. Code Sec. 8136).

Such a compact will not be binding or obligatory upon either State unless and until it has been ratified by the legislature of each state and consented to by the Congress of the United States.

The commission is composed of seven members, the Director of the Department of Water Resources and six members appointed by the Governor from persons residing in or representing areas directly concerned by the compact (Gov. Code Sec. 8132). The members are: A. M. Barton, Chairman, Chief Engineer and General Manager, State Reclamation Board, representing the Lake Tahoe area; Hubert B. Bruns, Vice Chairman, Alpine County; Harvey O. Banks, Secretary, Director of the Department of Water Resources; Ray Charlebois, Mono County; William Bechdolt, Placer County; Cecil Edmunds, Nevada County; and Frank Rahbeck, El Dorado County.

The commission's clerical, accounting, engineering, and administrative services are performed by staff personnel assigned by the Department of Water Resources pursuant to a service agreement. Legal services are being provided by the Attorney General's Office.

Meetings are held by the California commission approximately once a month. For the purpose of conducting joint deliberations and studies, a Joint Commission has been formed, composed of the members of both state commissions and the federal representative to the compact negotiations appointed by the President, Mr. Robert J. Newell, who also acts as chairman of the Joint Commission.

To further assist the state commissions in understanding the federal viewpoint, representatives of nine federal agencies serve as advisors, together with an attorney assigned to assist the federal representative in legal matters.

The resolution of differences between states over the distribution of interstate waters in which they share an interest may be accomplished either by compact or by one state bringing suit against the other in the United States Supreme Court. The requirements of the States of California and Nevada for the interstate waters of Lake Tahoe and the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers have not yet reached the point where a serious conflict between these states has arisen. However, due to the rapid development of the areas served by these waters and the increasing demands being placed upon them, it is apparent that in the near future an equitable distribution thereof between California and Nevada will be necessary for orderly development of the

tributary watersheds in each state. The California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission was created in the belief that such distribution should be effected by the compact approach before conflicting uses of these interstate waters develop to the extent that a suit between the states in the United States Supreme Court may be precipitated.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA
INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION

A. M. Barton, Chairman

Chief Engineer and General Manager

State Reclamation Board, Representing Lake Tahoe Area

Hubert B. Bruns, Vice Chairman

Alpine County

Harvey O. Banks, Secretary

Director, Department of Water Re-
sources

Ray Charlebois

Mono County

William Bechdolt

Placer County

Cecil Edmunds

Nevada County

Frank Rahbeck

El Dorado County

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION
Public Works Building, Sacramento

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

The Colorado River Board was created by act of the Legislature in 1937 (Stats. 1937, Ch. 838). The board is charged with the duty and responsibility of protecting and preserving the rights and interests of California in and to the waters of the Colorado River. The board comprises six members appointed by the Governor to represent the six public agencies having established rights to the use of water and power from the Colorado River.

Original members were appointed and vacancies have been filled in the following manner. The legislative body of the City of San Diego and the governing bodies of the Palo Verde Irrigation District, the Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley County Water District, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power each submit to the Governor a list of not less than two persons. The Governor appoints one person from each list. Members serve without compensation other than expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. The board elects one of its members as chairman annually and the chairman is *ex officio* the Colorado River Commissioner. The board is authorized to maintain an office in the City of Los Angeles and to appoint such employees as deemed necessary.

The Colorado River Board, as created in 1937, was limited to four years, and was to act only in an advisory capacity to a Colorado River commissioner who was charged with making investigations, preserving information, and submitting reports and recommendations to the Governor. In 1940, the act was amended to subject the functions of the commissioner to the direction of the board and to authorize the board to confer with representatives of other states and of the United States concerning problems and measures relating to the river, to negotiate respecting the same, and to formulate and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature measures, agreements, and legislation deemed for the benefit of the State. The four-year limitation of the board was repealed in 1941 (Stats. 1941, Ch. 139). The Act of 1937, as amended, is codified as Sections 12500 to 12553, inclusive, of the California Water Code.

In the matter of interstate relations, the Colorado River Board represents California with respect to its rights and interests under the provisions of the Colorado River Compact and of the Boulder Canyon Project Act. It represents California in relations with the Federal Government concerning the control and development of the Colorado River, and in such matters as the Mexican Water Treaty which was ratified in 1945. The board is concerned with any litigation which may arise involving or affecting the rights of California and its agencies and citizens to Colorado River water, in collaboration with the Attorney General and his staff as legal counsel.

It is the responsibility of the board to conduct investigations concerning past, present, and potential uses of and claims to the waters of the Colorado River, to collect and preserve information and data pertaining thereto, and

to perform all other functions that may be deemed necessary to protect and preserve the interests of California in the Colorado River.

OFFICES AND OFFICERS OF THE COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

Fred W. Simpson, Chairman
San Diego

Walter Bollenbacher
Los Angeles

M. J. Dowd
El Centro

Samuel B. Morris
Los Angeles

Raymond R. Rummonds
Indio

Joseph Jensen
Los Angeles

OFFICES OF THE COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

909 South Broadway, Los Angeles

COLORADO RIVER LITIGATION

The State of Arizona began the litigation *Arizona v. California* in the United States Supreme Court in 1952 by claims against the State of California and other state agencies, users of Colorado River water in California; namely, the Palo Verde Irrigation District, Imperial Irrigation District, Coachella Valley County Water District, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the City of Los Angeles, and the City and County of San Diego. Each of the water-using agencies named above employs attorneys to defend its own interests, but it is the obligation of the State to coordinate the defense for the State and these several interests. The Colorado River Board of California is the agency created by the Legislature to protect the interests of the State in Colorado River water. The Attorney General is the attorney for the Colorado River Board and is, therefore, responsible for the legal defense in this litigation. Mr. Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General, appointed a Special Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Northcutt Ely of Washington, D. C., and placed him in full charge of the defense of the litigation. Mr. Ely has special qualifications. He has been continuously engaged in Colorado River matters for over 25 years, working with several of the state agencies named above and acting as special attorney for the Colorado River Board of California. In *Arizona v. California*, Mr. Ely has taken active charge and worked co-operatively with a staff of attorneys made available by the Attorney General and by the several water agencies, defendants in the litigation, together with the engineering and special services provided by the Colorado River Board of California.

The offices of the Colorado River Board are located at 909 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The two offices of the Attorney General, Colorado River Litigation, under the general direction of Mr. Ely, are located at 909 S. Broadway in Los Angeles and 1095 Grant Building, San Francisco.

The lawsuit was initiated by Arizona against California and its agencies alone, claiming in excess of 3,800,000 acre-feet of water annually. If sustained, those claims would require a reduction in California's use of about 1,500,000 acre-feet or about 30 percent. The United States, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah have since entered the litigation, asserting their several rights to the water of the Colorado River system. The Supreme Court appointed as Special Master George I. Haight of Chicago who served from June, 1954, until his death in October, 1955. The Honorable Simon H. Rifkind of New York City was thereafter appointed as Special Master by order of the Supreme Court on October 10, 1955. After preliminary pre-trial conferences and a pretrial order covering procedural matters, trial began in June, 1956, in San Francisco.

The schedule of the Special Master and the complicated nature of the litigation has required that there be a trial recess for a period after each spring and summer session to permit attorneys to prepare material for the ensuing sessions. The statistical record now shows over a hundred trial days,

more than 15,000 pages of testimony and approximately 3,000 exhibits either identified for the record or introduced. There are 15 bound volumes of printed exhibits for California alone.

The principal evidence for the State of Arizona and California has now been presented. During a session in January of 1958, the United States presented all but a small portion of its principal evidence. Nevada goes forward with evidence at the next session of the trial scheduled for April, 1958. It is the plan that such evidence, together with the material to be offered by New Mexico and Utah, should be completed by the summer of 1958. There will be additional time required for rebuttal before the presentation of the evidence is finally concluded.

After all evidence is presented, the Special Master will prepare a Special Master's Report for the Supreme Court, in draft form, possibly preceded by briefs and argument. After preparation of the draft report, an opportunity will be given to the parties to file objections and possibly to brief and argue them a second time. Thereafter the report will be filed in final form with the Supreme Court. Any party dissatisfied may file exceptions. After objections are filed, supporting briefs by the parties will be received. The Supreme Court will thereafter place the case on its calendar for briefing and argument. The Supreme Court decision follows the oral argument, but it is not reasonable at this time to attempt to give a date when the case will be ready for decision.

The attorneys of record for California appearing in the litigation at present are as follows:

For the State of California

Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General of the State of
California
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California

Northcutt Ely
Robert L. McCarty
Special Assistant Attorneys General
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5, D. C.

Prentiss Moore
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13, California

Gilbert F. Nelson
Assistant Attorney General

Charles E. Corker
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John R. Alexander
Jerome C. Muys
Harry B. Sondheim
Deputy Attorneys General
909 South Broadway, Los Angeles
15, California

Ely, McCarty and Duncan
Charles F. Wheatley, Jr.
Of Counsel
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For Palo Verde Irrigation District

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Stanley C. Lagerlof
458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, California

For Imperial Irrigation District

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For the County of San Diego

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OFFICES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLORADO RIVER LITIGATION

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THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

The State Board of Control consists of the Director of Finance as chairman, and the State Controller, both acting *ex officio*, and a third member, appointed by the Governor to serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The development of the board dates back to 1858, when many of the duties now being performed by the board were carried on by a Board of Examiners. In 1911, the State Legislature abolished the Board of Examiners and created a State Board of Control to supervise state departments, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, boards, commissions, and bureaus. This board continued with these duties for a period of 16 years until 1927. In 1921, the Legislature created the Department of Finance, continuing the State Board of Control as its governing body, and divided the Department of Finance into appropriate divisions. This broad control of departmental divisions continued until the Legislature created a new State Board of Control in 1927.

The act creating the new board in 1927 and subsequent amendments made by the Legislature have provided the board with the responsibility of adopting general rules and regulations controlling travel expenses and allowances paid to officers and employees of the State; governing the use of state-owned motor vehicles; payment of awards to state employees; hearing protests relating to purchase of supplies or equipment for state agencies; auditing claims against the State for which settlement is provided for by law where no appropriation or fund is available; considering claims against the State (1) the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law; (2) for refund of escheated property; (3) on express contract; (4) for negligence; or (5) for the taking or damaging of private property for public use within the meaning of Section 14 of Article I of the Constitution.

The board is also empowered to approve revolving funds in excess of 10 percent of the total appropriation; unpaid encumbrances against reverted appropriations from any current appropriation available for the same purpose; applications for discharge from accountability; refunds and cancellations of taxes such as arise in franchise, gasoline, and sales tax divisions; disposal of escheated property; purchase and sale of bonds for state funds; forgery insurance and to determine general administrative costs.

Each year the board considers approximately 800 claims arising because no fund or appropriation is available or because the settlement of the claims was not otherwise provided for by law. All claims which are approved by the board are, with the sanction of the Governor, referred to the next session of the Legislature with a recommendation that an appropriation be made in payment thereof. Appropriations for payment of the claims which are approved by the Legislature are incorporated in the annual Budget Act. The Governor considers each claim for which payment has been provided, and all claims approved by him are subsequently paid by the board.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

T. H. Mugford, Chairman

Joseph P. Kehoe

Robert C. Kirkwood

Beatrice V. Dittus, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

State Capitol, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA DISASTER OFFICE AND CALIFORNIA STATE DISASTER COUNCIL

In recent years, a new concept has developed regarding the responsibility of all levels of government in this Country towards the protection and welfare of its citizens and their property. Technological developments in military weapons and the uneasy atmosphere of world politics have combined to make our concentrated urban populations and industrial centers highly vulnerable to devastating enemy attack. Natural disasters too severe to be handled on a local basis have struck many parts of the Nation, causing a reappraisal of the role of government in the protection of the people.

Recognizing California's great potential as a target area and her vulnerability to certain types of natural disaster, the State Legislature, in 1950, created the Office of Civil Defense as part of the Governor's Office, and provided for a director to administer the agency. Subsequent legislation changed the name to the California Disaster Office, as descriptive of the agency's broadened scope.

The mission of the CDO is to effect the planning and co-ordination and take any other measures needed to provide maximum possible protection for California's citizens in case of war or of floods, fires, earthquakes, or other natural catastrophes. Toward this end, the CDO has been instrumental in weaving all of California's 58 counties and virtually every city into a cohesive framework of mutual aid, within which each community undertakes the provision of assistance to the others when required by major disaster. This framework was built on the foundation provided by enabling statutes enacted by the Legislature in 1945 when the California State Disaster Council was created.

The CDO assists, co-ordinates and keeps up to date the planning and organization of local civil defense and disaster organizations throughout the State. Co-ordination with the Federal Civil Defense Administration is

STANLEY PIERSON was born at Presque Isle, Maine, on September 9, 1895, and was educated in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts. He served as an Army aviator in World War I, and came to California in 1926. On November 30, 1929, he was married to Dorothy Recknagel and they have a daughter, Dorothy (Mrs. Norman Lien), and a son, Peter Stanley Pierson, who is currently a 1st Lieutenant in the Air Force, stationed in Korea. Mr. Pierson has been an employee of the State of California for 25 years. He was with the State Board of Equalization for 17 years prior to his appointment as Assistant Director of Civil Defense on November 1, 1950. He served under the then Director, Major General Walter M. Robertson, until the General's death on November 22, 1954; was appointed as Acting Director by Governor Knight on December 1, 1954, and as Director on April 20, 1955.



STANLEY PIERSON
Director

maintained, and mutual aid compacts have been executed with neighboring states for the maximum utilization of all available resources in cases of emergency.

Functioning along policy lines laid down by the State Disaster Council and 10 specialized committees which advise the Governor, the CDO has established statewide attack warning communications networks, purchased and assigned fire equipment throughout the State, distributed first aid supplies to 681 first aid stations, established fixed and mobile radiological laboratories, and assisted and promoted recruitment of volunteer workers to man the various specialized services of civil defense and disaster.

State planning has been predicated largely on making the most effective use of facilities, personnel, and resources already in existence, thus minimizing the purchase of additional equipment and supplies or the setting up of entirely new organizations. Thus all fire, law enforcement, medical, communications, and other specialized fields are integrated into one over-all standardized plan of action for emergency.

While the California Disaster Office is supported by state funds, much of its fiscal program involves joint participation with the Federal Government. Under a matching fund system, both state and local jurisdictions may obtain federal funds to cover half the cost of supplies, equipment, and certain services. Administration of this program in California is the responsibility of the CDO.

The CDO comprises a headquarters staff, operating from a combined office and control center on the outskirts of Sacramento, and three regional offices, each headed by a regional co-ordinator appointed by the Governor. Each of these co-ordinators is responsible for assisting in the development of civil defense and disaster plans, and for aiding in the formation of organizations capable of carrying out these plans, in all political jurisdictions within his region.

The California Disaster Act grants the Governor authority to proclaim a "state of disaster" or a "state of extreme emergency," defines circumstances, conditions, and limitations under which they may be declared, and provides a basis for operations under such proclamation. He is given the further responsibility of developing a State Civil Defense and Disaster Plan and integrating into such plan the state agencies and departments whose resources are needed in coping with emergencies.

The Director of the California Disaster Office is responsible for the co-ordination of the various defense and disaster activities and plans, and for a general state of operational readiness. If the Governor is "inaccessible" and has not acted under his authority, the director may act for him and proclaim a state of disaster or a state of extreme emergency "whenever conditions exist within any region or regions of the State" which warrant such a proclamation.

The Governor is authorized to create advisory committees to assist in specific fields of civil defense and disaster preparedness. They serve at his pleasure, meet only when called, and receive no compensation.

There are 10 advisory committees which have been appointed by the Governor to assist in specific fields of the State Civil Defense and Disaster

Plan: The Advisory Committees on Emergency Medical Service; Emergency Power for Hospitals; Fire Services; Food and Nutrition; Law Enforcement; Petroleum Industry-Civil Defense; Public Information; Radiological Safety; Transportation; and Utilities.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DISASTER COUNCIL
AND OF THE CALIFORNIA DISASTER OFFICE

CALIFORNIA STATE DISASTER COUNCIL

Goodwin J. Knight Governor of California Ex Officio Chairman	Eugene W. Biscailuz (Representing Law Enforcement)
Harold J. Powers Lieutenant Governor	Gayle V. Coger (Representing Fire Services)
Edmund G. Brown Attorney General	Clarence S. Beesmyer (Representing American Red Cross)
Lester A. Price (Representing County Governments)	Hugh M. Burns President pro Tempore of the Senate
Theodore Meriam (Representing City Governments)	L. H. Lincoln Speaker of the Assembly

Address

P. O. Box 110, Sacramento 1

Emergency Medical Advisory Committee
Justin J. Stein, M.D., Chairman
University of California, Medical
Center, Los Angeles 24
And 12 members

*Advisory Committee on Emergency
Power for Hospitals*
H. G. Butler, Chairman
111 Sutter Street, San Francisco
And six members

Fire Services Advisory Committee
Charles N. Carrell, Chairman
Chief, Santa Monica Fire Department,
Santa Monica
And 17 members

Food and Nutrition Advisory Committee
Roy M. Hagen, Chairman
President, California Consumers Corporation,
329 South Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills
And 10 members

Law Enforcement Advisory Committee
William H. Parker, Chairman
Chief, Los Angeles Police Department,
Los Angeles 12
And 13 members

*Petroleum Industry-Civil Defense
Adisory Committee*
Stanley Pierson, Chairman
Director, California Disaster Office,
P. O. Box 110, Sacramento 1
And nine members

Public Information Advisory Committee
Vacancy, Chairman
And 29 members

Radiological Safety Advisory Committee
Stafford Warren, M.D., Chairman
Dean, School of Medicine, University of California,
Los Angeles 24
And 18 members

Transportation Advisory Committee
W. D. Lamprecht, Chairman
General Manager, Southern Pacific Company,
65 Market Street, San Francisco 5
And 11 members

Utilities Advisory Committee
James E. McCaffrey, Chairman
General Manager and Chief Engineer,
Sacramento Municipal Utility District,
2101 K Street, Sacramento
And 10 members

CALIFORNIA DISASTER OFFICE

Stanley Pierson, Director
Harry Van Wyk, Assistant Director
Ralph W. Hilton, Chief, Administration

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA DISASTER OFFICE

P. O. Box 110, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

The California Districts Securities Commission is composed of the Director of Water Resources, Superintendent of Banks, Attorney General, and two district officials appointed by the Governor.

The commission was created by the Legislature (Chapter 1073, Statutes of 1931) as the result of a special legislative investigation conducted in 1929 and 1930, during that period of financial stress.

The commission is charged with the direction and supervision of the fiscal and physical affairs of irrigation districts and certain other agencies organized under laws of the State. The chief statutory functions are listed as follows:

(1) To investigate and report upon the sufficiency of water supply, fertility of soil, feasibility of proposed works and economic soundness of a project for which district or other agency bonds are to be issued, and to recommend modification of project if deemed proper;

(2) To investigate, and if approved, report bonds issued by such districts or agencies to the State Controller for certification as being legal investments, for funds of banks, insurance companies and trust companies, trust funds, and any funds for which the bonds of states, counties, and other political subdivisions are legal investments;

(3) To investigate and pass upon all expenditures from the proceeds of the sale of such district or agency certified bonds;

(4) To investigate and pass upon all contracts entered into by irrigation districts involving annual expenditures exceeding minimum amounts;

(5) To investigate and pass upon all contracts for lease or sale of surplus water by irrigation districts;

(6) To examine books and affairs of irrigation and certain other districts and agencies and maintain records of the physical and financial conditions of such districts;

(7) To act for irrigation districts in negotiating with holders of bonds or warrants for the purpose of compromise of indebtedness when adjustment of same is deemed necessary;

(8) To investigate and report upon proposed refunding of bonded indebtedness of irrigation districts and pass upon the issuance of refunding bonds;

(9) To investigate the formation of bondholders' committees, and, if approved, grant permits for issuance of certificates of deposit for bonds authorized by the commission for certification by the State Controller;

(10) To investigate proposals to waive the statute of limitations with reference to the payment of matured bonds and warrants, bond and warrant interest, and pass upon agreements extending the time of payment of such obligations;

(11) To pass upon the allocation of irrigation district revenues for amortization of specific issues of irrigation district bonds or the creation of reserve funds;

(12) To approve the purposes of proposed district projects and the issuance of warrants payable at future dates to defray the cost thereof;

(13) To examine and report upon all contracts between the United States and irrigation and certain other districts involving the cost of the acquisition of any property and/or the repayment of construction costs; and

(14) To approve and certify as legal investment for funds of banks, insurance companies, etc., pursuant to the provisions of Sections 54433-54434 of the "Sanitation, Sewer and Water Revenue Bond Law of 1941," upon request of districts.

Certain functions of the commission apply to irrigation districts, water storage districts, water conservation districts, county water districts, county water works districts, public utility districts, reclamation districts, and drainage districts, and, if the bonds of such districts are certified pursuant to the provisions of the Districts Securities Commission Act, then such districts remain subject to commission control as provided by law.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

M. J. Dowd, Chairman

Edmund G. Brown
Harvey O. Banks

William A. Burkett
Henry T. Ohm

T. P. Stivers, Executive Secretary

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA DISTRICTS SECURITIES COMMISSION

79 Post Street, Seventh Floor, San Francisco 4, California

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The State Employees' Retirement System was created by Chapter 700 of the Statutes of 1931 which became operational on January 1, 1932. The purpose of the Retirement System as stated in Section 20001 of the Government Code was "to effect economy and efficiency in the public service by providing a means whereby employees who become superannuated, or otherwise incapacitated may, without hardship or prejudice, be replaced by more capable employees, and to that end provide a retirement system consisting of retirement compensation and death benefits."

As originally established in 1932, the system provided for membership of solely state employees. Nineteen thirty-seven legislation included the non-academic employees of the University, and 1939 legislation provided for the inclusion of public agency employees by contract.

System membership on December 1, 1957, approximated 187,000; state and university members totaling 93,000; and contracting public agency members, 94,000. As of this same date there were 14,692 retired members receiving monthly allowances. It is estimated that some 40 percent of California public employees come under the provisions of the State Employees' Retirement Law.

Membership in the system is established at the completion of six months of service. Rates of contribution are based on the age and sex of the member at the time of entry into the system. Present rates of contribution for "Miscellaneous" members are designed to produce one-half of the cost of a monthly allowance equal to 1/60 of the average of the three highest consecutive years of salary multiplied by the number of years of service. Rates of contribution for "Safety" members, which are, on the average, higher than those for "Miscellaneous" members, are designed to produce one-half of the cost of a monthly allowance equal to 50 percent of the average of the three highest consecutive years of salary at age 55 with 20 years of service.

Credit is given in the system to state members for all service prior to January 1, 1932, at no cost to the member. Public agencies may either grant credit for service prior to the dates of their contracts, or they may grant a percentage of such credit.

Most members of the system are covered by the 1/60th benefit formula and are in the "Miscellaneous" member category. About 6 percent of the membership are covered by "Safety" member benefits, applicable to patrol officers, policemen, firemen, county peace officers, forestry employees, and fish and game wardens. "Safety" members, primarily, have different retirement ages, different retirement formulas, and have industrial disability and industrial death coverage.

The principal benefit provisions for "Miscellaneous" members of the system follow:

- (1) Employees serving half time or more automatically become members after six months of employment;
- (2) Retirement allowances are financed jointly by monthly contributions from the employees and from the employer;
- (3) At age 60, the retiring employee will receive an allowance equal to 1.667 percent of his salary multiplied by his number of years of service;
- (4) Members terminating employment are refunded their contributions with interest, unless they are eligible to retire and accept a retirement allowance, or unless they have had 20 years of membership or in excess of \$500 on deposit, and elect a deferred retirement allowance;
- (5) The beneficiary of a member who dies before retirement, is paid his accumulated contributions plus interest and a month's salary for each year of the employee's service under the system up to six. If the member was eligible for retirement (age 55 or over and 20 or more years of service), his widow or minor child will receive one-half of his retirement allowance had he retired on the date of his death; this to be paid in lieu of the above death benefit;
- (6) The minimum permissible service retirement age is 55, with a normal retirement age of 60, and a compulsory retirement age of 70;
- (7) A disability retirement allowance is provided to permanently disabled employees who have served 10 years or more or who have in excess of \$500 on deposit;
- (8) Several optional retirement allowance plans are provided so a retiring employee can accept a reduced allowance and thereby make some provision for an allowance to his widow or other beneficiary who might survive him;
- (9) The system's funding is designed to provide adequate reserves to meet future obligations.

The Retirement System is administered under the direction of a Board of Administration composed of three representatives elected from the membership, one member designated by the State Personnel Board, one appointed by the Regents of the University of California, two appointed by the Governor (an official of a life insurance company and an officer of a bank) and the State Director of Finance who is a member ex officio. A major function of the Board of Administration is the investing of the system's funds under present California laws governing investments of savings banks. Special provisions of these laws permit investment of up to 20 percent of the system's assets in bonds not otherwise qualifying in which, in the board's informed opinion, it is prudent to invest, and in bonds automatically qualifying under the New York and Massachusetts Laws for Savings Banks as they were prior to January 1, 1949.

As late as June 30, 1947, the system's portfolio consisted of only two types of securities—U. S. Government bonds and municipal bonds. The board made a major change in the investment policy by adoption, on October 24, 1947, of an approved list of public utility bonds (telephone,

electric and gas utilities), for investment. Further changes in policy and law were made between 1948 and the present date. Today, approved investments include railroad equipment trust certificates, industrial bonds, a diversified group of municipal and general obligation and revenue bonds, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal bonds, and gas pipeline bonds. The largest single type of investment at present is in public utility bonds and the second largest in United States Government bonds. As of December 1, 1957, the ledger assets of the system approximated \$797,000,000.

The Retirement System also administers a separate state retirement system, the Legislators' Retirement System, in which state legislators and elected constitutional officers of the State have membership.

Responsibility for administration of the Old-age Survivors and Disability Insurance (Social Security) Program for California Public Agencies was assigned to the Board of Administration by the 1955 Legislature. As of December 1, 1957, agreements for OASDI coverage with local agencies totaled 824, covering employees of cities, counties, special districts, authorities and agricultural advisory boards.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

Walter C. Kennedy, President	Harold H. Robinson
Stanley B. Fowler, Vice President	Thomas A. Stead
T. H. Mugford	William E. Payne, Executive Officer
Robert D. Gray	Edward K. Coombs, Ass't. Exec. Officer
Paul E. Owen	Lauren C. Haight, Actuary
Roy C. Ploss	

OFFICES OF THE STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

1227 O Street, Sacramento 14

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

Four years after California was admitted to the Union, 10 pioneers of vision met in San Francisco to discuss agricultural possibilities of the State. Two years earlier, the Golden State's first newspaper, *Alta California*, had urged editorially that an exposition be held. After the San Francisco meeting and formation of the State Agricultural Society, a bill to incorporate the society was passed by the Legislature, on May 13, 1854. The act also named the officers for the first year, and appropriated \$5,000 per year for five years, which was to be used only for premiums for a State Fair.

Officers selected were F. W. Macondray, San Francisco, ship broker and commission merchant, president; E. L. Beard, Alameda County, vice president; J. K. Rose, San Francisco; D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma; H. C. Malone, Santa Clara County; W. H. Thompson, San Francisco; and C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento, directors. J. L. L. F. Warren of San Francisco was named corresponding secretary and C. V. Gillespie of the Bay City recording secretary, while David Chambers was chosen as treasurer.

The first California State Fair was held in a "Musical Hall" at the corner of Bush and Montgomery Streets in San Francisco, and at the Mission Dolores. The opening of the fair, according to the *Alta California*, was informal, and some exhibits were late in arriving, but vegetables, fruits, and flowers in profusion gave the hall a festive air. There were pictures, waxworks, shells, minerals, and agricultural implements. Livestock was exhibited at the historic mission.

The second fair was held in Sacramento, and exhibits were open to the public in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, while the stock show was held at the old Louisiana race course south of town. The *Record-Union* announced that famed Generals Vallejo, Sutter, and Wool would attend, and that there would be a special riding event for ladies.

In 1856, the fair was held in San Jose; in Stockton in 1857, and in Marysville in 1858. The next year Sacramento again was selected, but it was not until the January meeting of the society in 1861 that the state capital was selected as the permanent home of the State Fair, after a long debate on whether to keep the fair itinerant or hold it in the same city each year.

In earlier years, when difficulties of travel restricted the number who could send entries to the fair and the number who could attend, the California Fair developed a method of judging which probably has no parallel in history. The board of directors created visiting committees which traveled from one end of the State to the other, judging gardens, flowers, wine, cattle ranches, mines, and industrial developments. At the conclusion of their trip of thousands of miles, chiefly on horseback, the visiting committees published a detailed report on progress in agriculture and industry in different localities. They also commented on growth of cities and whatever else impressed committee members. Whole farms were judged, as well as

various parts of the produce, and awards were made. These were in addition to those for exhibits at the fair itself.

Some amazing agricultural produce was exhibited at the early fairs. There were carrots 39 inches in length and weighing 10 pounds, a beet which weighed 73 pounds, and cornstalks 24 feet high. There were scoffers in the East and abroad who refused to believe reports of such exhibits, but when four directors of the fair were sent to Paris in 1867 with displays of farm produce from the Golden State, the doubters were silenced, and world-wide fame was achieved. The directors returned with numerous awards, including three silver medals. By 1871, the State Agricultural Society was responsible for showing California fruits and vegetables in 12 states.

With final decision to hold the State Fair each year in Sacramento, a new pavilion was built at the northeast corner of Sixth and M Streets. The structure was of three stories, with large rooms on each floor. A group of Sacramentans donated to the society six blocks of land between E and H and 20th and 22d Streets, totaling 20 acres. The Legislature appropriated \$15,000 to improve the property, and the society expended \$25,000 in all, work being completed in time for the fair of 1861. A grandstand was built, and 401 stalls were provided. A good half-mile track was included, and later, another donation of land made it possible to construct a one-mile track.

In 1871, the pavilion was enlarged, and the fair was marked by the inclusion of exhibits from two foreign nations—China and Japan. Eastern states, too, were represented with exhibits of fruit.

The fair continued to grow, and soon had become too large for the pavilion. In 1883, the Legislature authorized construction of a new pavilion on the State Capitol grounds, and appropriated \$40,000, which was matched by \$30,000 from the city and county and \$10,000 from the Agricultural Society. The structure was completed in 1884. Again the fair outgrew its facilities, and, by 1904, it became evident that another move would have to be made, in spite of continual enlargement of exhibit buildings. One hundred acres were purchased at the present site on Stockton Boulevard, then far outside the city, and in 1909 the fair was held at the new site. For the first time all attractions at the State Fair were in one location, for previously visitors had been forced to pay admissions at the pavilion, the race track, and at the park. Since that time, the fair has grown continually, as all California has grown. Additional buildings have been built, and each year there have been scores of new exhibits and thousands more visitors. Now the fair once more has outgrown its facilities. Again land has been purchased, and the fair may be moved to a larger area where it can more nearly perform its functions of mirroring the agriculture and industry of a mighty commonwealth.

Various legislation has been enacted affecting the State Agricultural Society. The Agricultural Code includes the provisions that the State Agricultural Society "is a state institution within the Department of Finance and that the society be governed by a board of directors of 14 members, to serve without salary, 12 of the members of this board to be

appointed by the Governor for a term of four years; two of the members of the board to be members of an agricultural district or county fair board, and to be appointed annually by the Governor on the first of February of each year; but these two members shall not be members of the same agricultural district or county fair board. The President of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society shall be designated annually by the Governor on February 1st from among the members of the board."

The Agricultural Code also provides that the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, subject to the approval of the Department of Finance, shall, "Provide for and manage an annual fair or exposition at Sacramento of the industry and industrial products of this State and of the commercial products exported and imported through the ports of this State."

Since resumption of the fair in 1947, following a shutdown during World War II, it has continued to expand, and in 1956 an all-time attendance record was set when 812,204 visitors jammed the grounds for 11 days and evenings.

The 1953 Legislature passed a bill amending the Agricultural Code to change the name of the "California State Agricultural Society" to the "California State Fair and Exposition."

From its modest beginning in San Francisco, the California State Fair and Exposition now includes, in addition to hundreds of commercial exhibits, a livestock show of more than 5,000 purebred animals annually, a beautiful art show, a magnificent Hall of Flowers, and now an Apparel and Textiles Exposition featuring a pageant of California-manufactured fashions. Races on the one-mile track draw capacity crowds which in 1957 wagered \$4,935,072.

Fascinating county exhibits show the agriculture of the State, and nine foreign nations send exhibits. There is a processed food display of one of California's great industries. One of the oldest competitive displays is that of wine. Since 1855, the State Fair has judged choice wines and now, with California producing 90 percent of all wines grown in the United States, the completion has been made worldwide in scope.

Each year the California State Fair and Exposition has grown in size and national importance. In fact, surveys, hearings and various committee studies made since the fair resumption in 1947, have proved the fair, at its present 207-acre site, can no longer expand, nor could it be adequately modernized, to handle the growing crowds, parking, and other participations on the grounds.

In 1949, a new site of 1,065 acres along the historic American River in Sacramento County was purchased for \$850,000 from funds provided for the purchase by the 1948 Legislature. Construction plans were just started when the Korean War and other economic conditions caused them to be temporarily halted.

The 1957 Legislature saw the immediacy of the need for construction of the new California State Fair and Exposition and authorized a total of \$20,000,000 for its construction.

Plans are well under way, and the board of directors and officials are now looking forward to the construction of a new and greater fair which will appropriately show the greatness of California and its products. The new fair is scheduled to open in 1961.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

DIRECTORS

Bert J. Abraham, Bellflower	Earl Lee Kelly, Sacramento
Llewellyn Bixby, Jr., Long Beach	H. C. Maginn, San Francisco
Alvin F. Carveth, Auburn	James A. Nealis, Eureka
J. E. Courtney, Sacramento	J. L. Stuart, Piedmont
Mrs. Florence Doe, Visalia	Ward G. Walkup, San Francisco
Claud Galmarino, Fresno	Adrian G. Wood, Santa Barbara
Jack Goldberger, San Francisco	W. C. Wright, Sacramento

OFFICERS

Earl Lee Kelly, President
 Llewellyn Bixby, Jr., Vice President
 Dudley T. Fortin, Manager

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION

Administration Building, Fairgrounds
 P. O. Box 2036, Sacramento 9, California

THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The Office of the State Fire Marshal was created by an act of the State Legislature in 1923. The purpose of the act was to foster and encourage fire prevention activities in the State of California in order that the tremendous loss of life and property by fire might be reduced to a minimum. The fire service, in years gone by, had attempted to control fire losses by building up an organization of men and equipment to combat fires after they occurred, but experience proved that controlling fire was like controlling disease; "methods had to be devised to eliminate their cause and to control their spread," in much the same manner that the medical service controls and prevents disease.

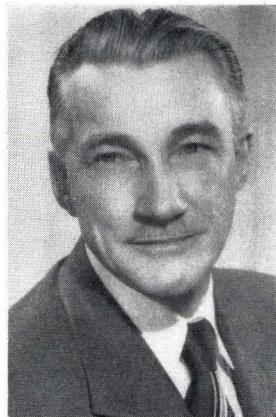
In 1927, the Legislature created the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Industrial Relations, of which the State Fire Marshal was chief, and an organization was established to carry on fire prevention work in co-operation with local fire officials. This division was abolished by the Legislature in 1945, and the duties and responsibilities of the division were delegated to the State Fire Marshal.

The 1945 Act of the Legislature (Chap. 1173, of 1945) made several major changes which provided as follows:

(a) It creates an 11-man Fire Advisory Board, whose members are appointed for an indefinite period by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act provides that board members shall be active members of regularly organized fire departments; that they shall serve without salary but shall receive usual and necessary traveling expenses.

(b) It is the duty of the board to advise with the State Fire Marshal in the preparation and adoption of uniform fire and panic safety regulations and in the co-ordination of activities of the State Fire Marshal with similar

JOE R. YOCKERS was born in Salina, Kansas, July 4, 1902. He received his education in the Eads Public School, Eads, Colorado. Established residence in California in September of 1923. Married Maude Lee Myers July 13, 1927. No children. Resides in Sacramento. Served as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy February 1, 1942, to May 25, 1943. Member, Masonic Lodge No. 608, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Chapter 100 and Alhambra Commandry, Alhambra; Al Malaikah Shrine, Los Angeles; National Association of Fire Chiefs; National Fire Protection Association; California State Fire Chiefs' Association; and California State Firemen's Association. Assistant Chief, Alhambra Fire Department, January, 1924, to April, 1932. Deputy State Fire Marshal, Los Angeles Office, from April, 1932, to February, 1942. Appointed State Fire Marshal May 25, 1943.



JOE R. YOCKERS
State Fire Marshal

activities of local fire protection agencies. The board is not delegated any directive or administrative responsibility.

(c) It provides that the office of the State Fire Marshal shall be an independent office in State Government.

(d) It defines definite boundary lines of authority between the State Fire Marshal and local fire officials, thereby eliminating the duplication of effort and the overlapping of authority.

The State Fire Marshal Act (Chap. 1, Part 2 of Division 12 of the Health and Safety Code), places the following duties and responsibilities upon the State Fire Marshal:

(a) The elimination of fire hazards on state-owned and tax-deeded property.

(b) Establishing and enforcing fire and panic safety regulations in all state institutions.

(c) The investigation of fires resulting from crime, or where crime has been committed.

(d) The development of uniform fire and panic safety regulations and the enforcement of such regulations in areas outside of corporate cities and fire protection districts.

(e) The conduct of a continuous educational fire prevention program.

(f) That the State Fire Marshal shall aid and assist local fire officials in the enforcement of fire safety laws, ordinances, and regulations.

By the act of 1945 State Legislature (Chap. 727, Statutes of 1945), the State Fire Marshal was directed to prepare minimum fire and panic safety regulations governing the use of tents in connection with circuses, side shows, and all other places of assemblage wherein more than 10 persons assemble for any lawful purpose, and further provided that all such tents should be treated with a flame-retardant solution approved by him. These rules and regulations, together with lists of approved flame-retardant chemicals, are available at the Offices of the State Fire Marshal.

By an act of the 1945 State Legislature (Chap. 728, Statutes of 1945), the State Fire Marshal was delegated the responsibility of conducting tests and research and the development of fire safety standards in the manufacture and sale of flammable textiles used or intended for use in garments, wearing apparel and similar articles. California is the first state in the Union to initiate regulations governing this hazard, which has resulted in the death or serious injury of many persons in the United States during recent years.

Legislation was enacted at the 1947 General Session of the Legislature requiring the flame-retardant treatment of all flammable drapes, curtains, and similar decorative materials used in schools and public assemblage occupancies. The same legislation provided for regulation of the flame-retardant application industry by the State Fire Marshal and provided for the registration and licensing of flame-retardant chemicals and materials as well as applicator concerns. The act directed that the State Fire Marshal prepare and adopt rules and regulations governing flame-retardant chemicals, fabrics, and application concerns. These rules and regulations are contained in Subchapter 8, Chapter 1, Title 19, of the California Administrative Code.

The 1949 Legislature passed an amendment to the Fire Marshal Act which amended Section 13143 to more clearly define the scope of authority in establishing fire and panic safety standards. This amendment clarifies the type of occupancies in which the State Fire Marshal has responsibility, and thereby eliminates such other occupancies as are not therein mentioned.

The State Legislature gave to the State Fire Marshal the authority to regulate fire safety in the dry cleaning industry, by passing the Clothes Cleaning Establishments Act in 1927 and the Spotting, Sponging, and Pressing Establishments Act in 1931. The installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment used in this industry thus becomes a part of the general duty of this office. Rules and regulations adopted under these acts are contained in Subchapters 4 and 5, Chapter 1, Title 19, California Administrative Code.

By and act of the California State Legislature (Chap. 982, Statutes of 1945), the sale and discharge of fireworks was placed under state regulation. The act directed that the State Fire Marshal draft safety regulations for the public display of fireworks. These regulations are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

The 1955 State Legislature amended the fireworks laws of the State by making a complete redraft of its provisions. The new law provides for the licensing of importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and public display operators. It also provides for the classification of fireworks by the State Fire Marshal, and requires that such fireworks be labeled if they are offered for sale as "safe and sane" fireworks.

The 1931 State Legislature enacted laws which provided for the standardization of threaded fittings on all fire department hose, hydrants, and miscellaneous equipment. This act provided for the rendering of assistance by the State Fire Marshal, and the work has been completed on the 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch and 4½-inch hoses. At the present time, the 4-inch fire hydrant connections and miscellaneous fittings are being standardized, and equipment for converting the 1½-inch threads to the national standard is being made available.

The 1957 State Legislature enacted two new laws (Assembly Bills Nos. 1562 and 3705) which provide for state regulation of the transportation, sale, and distribution of explosives. The administration of these laws is vested with the State Fire Marshal, local fire authorities, Public Utilities Commission, and the California Highway Patrol. These new laws provide for the establishment of approved highway routes over which explosives may be transported, and prohibit the transportation of such explosives over highways not so approved by the State Fire Marshal.

During the 1956-57 Fiscal Year, a co-ordinated program between the State Fire Marshal and the State Division of Architecture, School Plan Checking Section, to handle the checking of plans for the construction of new school buildings and the reconstruction of existing buildings was started.

Six deputy fire marshals have been assigned to the School Plan Checking Section of the Division of Architecture for checking of plans for fire

and panic safety. Earthquake and structural safety provisions are checked by the State Division of Architecture structural engineers.

The laws of the State of California relating to the fire marshal, as well as the policy and operating procedure of the office, are all predicated on a co-ordinated program of fire prevention with city and county fire protection agencies. The State Fire Marshal may deputize any municipal or county fire chief or fire marshal as a Deputy State Fire Marshal, and, when so deputized, he is vested with the same police power as a salaried deputy of the State. This policy and procedure is adopted in order to guard against overlapping of authority and duplication of effort.

At the present time three offices are maintained; the headquarters office is in Sacramento and district offices are in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Branch offices are maintained in Fresno, Redding, Santa Rosa, Seaside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino.

The personnel of the office consists of the State Fire Marshal, one senior fire prevention engineer, three fire prevention engineers, four senior deputies (one in San Francisco, two in Los Angeles, one in Sacramento), one fire training officer, one special enforcement officer, 35 deputy state fire marshal, one bookkeeper, one supervising clerk, one senior stenographer, 15 intermediate stenographers, one intermediate typist, and one file clerk.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Joe R. Yockers, State Fire Marshal

FIRE ADVISORY BOARD

Chief William L. Miller
Los Angeles City Fire Department

217 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles

Chief Lloyd B. Canfield
Beverly Hills Fire Department
450 N. Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills

Chief William F. Murray
Fire Department Headquarters
City Hall, San Francisco

Chief Charles N. Carrell
Fire Department Headquarters
Santa Monica

Chief Hugh Morris
Fire Department Headquarters
San Mateo

Chief James J. Sweeney, Jr.
Fire Department Headquarters
4029 Webster Street, Oakland

Chief Gene Desimone
Citrus Heights Fire Department
Route 2, Box 594, Fair Oaks

Chief Dwight E. Littleton
San Bernardino Fire Department
465 Mt. View, San Bernardino

Chief George E. Courser
San Diego Fire Department
San Diego

Chief George Arens
Arbuckle Volunteer Fire Department
Arbuckle

Vacancy (1)

OFFICES OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Headquarters Office
1025 P Street, Sacramento 14

District Offices
1100 S. Grand, Los Angeles 15
507 Polk Street, San Francisco 2

Branch Offices
Fresno, Redding, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, San Bernardino, and Seaside

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

This board was created by the 1949 Legislature through the enactment of Chapter 1188, Statutes of 1949 (now Sections 15700-15703 of the Government Code). The same law abolished the office of Franchise Tax Commissioner.

Under the new statute, which became effective on January 1, 1950, the Franchise Tax Board succeeded to and is vested with all the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the former commissioner. The board consists of the State Controller, the Director of Finance, and the Chairman of the State Board of Equalization. The statute specifically provides that the board, with the consent and approval of two-thirds of the Senate, may appoint a civil executive officer confidential to it to perform such duties as are delegated to him by the board.

The present members of the Franchise Tax Board are Robert C. Kirkwood, State Controller, chairman of the board; T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance; and George R. Reilly, Chairman, Board of Equalization, members. The executive officer of the board is John J. Campbell.

The board, pursuant to statute, by general administrative regulation has retained the power or duty to adopt rules and regulations; to prescribe the extent, if any, to which any ruling or regulation shall be applied without retroactive effect; to determine the rate of tax on banks and financial corporations; to appoint and remove an executive officer; and to delegate such other powers or duties to the executive officer as the board may elect from time to time.

The board is vested with the administration of the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law. The latter is a codification of the previous Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Act and Corporation Income Tax Act. It contains provisions concerning the bank and corporation franchise tax and the corporation income tax.

The Franchise Tax Board completed an important staff reorganization during 1957. The staff—formerly organized with a complete division for each tax law administered—is now organized on a functional basis. The organization is patterned somewhat after the organization of the Internal Revenue Service. The principal divisions consist of the administrative, operations, and special investigations under the general direction of the Executive Officer.

The Administrative Division consists of the Accounting, Appeals and Review, Legal, Personnel, and Statistical Units. The Appeals and Review, Legal, and Statistical Units discharge primarily duties as indicated by their titles. The Accounting and Personnel Units are primarily service units. The Operations Division consists of the direct administration of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, the Corporation Income Tax Law, and the Personal Income Tax Law. The division represents the consolidation of the former

Franchise Tax, Personal Income Tax, and Collection Divisions. All branch and regional offices are a part of the Operations Division.

Total taxes collected by the office in the year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to \$310,721,181 and the average cost of administration was 1.703 percent. The total personnel amounts to 1,107 employees. Of these, 251 are in the Administrative Division and 856 in the Operations Division.

Personal Income Tax

The primary functions in the enforcement of this law are the auditing of returns filed by individuals, estates and trusts and partnerships; the followup of information-at-source returns filed by employers and others making payments of income to individuals, estates and trusts and partnerships; and the comparison of returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service with those filed with the State.

A very important function of the Operations Division is the rendering of assistance to taxpayers during the period in which returns must be filed. This assistance extends not only to those filing returns at the headquarters office, the two area offices and the branch offices but also in assisting taxpayers at various points throughout the State where temporary offices are established for one or two days or more during the filing period.

The personal income tax first became effective June 13, 1935. The collections for the first full fiscal year amounted to \$16,859,895 and 423,420 tax returns were filed that year. The collections for the year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to \$143,289,926 and 3,616,782 tax returns were filed. The increase reflects the vast growth in the population and economy of the State.

Bank and Corporation Tax

The principal function in the administration of this law is the auditing of the franchise tax and corporation income tax returns filed by banks and corporations. Two of the most difficult problems are the enforcement of the provisions of the law dealing with allocation of income of corporations derived or attributable to sources both within and without the State, and the provisions for apportionment of taxes between consolidated corporations. Some differences of opinions have arisen in these matters resulting in important litigation. The results of this litigation have had far-reaching effects in the administration of this type of tax throughout the country. The important cases are:

Butler Bros. vs. McColgan, 315 U. S. 501;

Edison California Stores, Inc. vs. McColgan, 30 Cal. 2d 472;

Pacific Fruit Express Co. vs. McColgan, 67 C. A. 2d 93;

El Dorado Oil Works vs. McColgan, 34 Cal. 2d 731; appeal dismissed, 304 U. S. 802;

John Deere Plow Co. vs. Franchise Tax Board, 38 Cal. 2d 214; appeal dismissed, 353 U. S. 939.

Again reflecting the growth of the tax structure the revenue from the first full year of operation of the Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Law

(1930) was \$6,905,922 received from approximately 30,000 banks and corporations. Comparable revenue for the year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to \$166,202,349 and 77,924 corporations were required to file.

The corporation income tax provisions of the codified Bank and Corporation Tax Law had their inception in the Corporation Income Tax Act, which was enacted in 1937 to supplement the Bank and Corporation Franchise Tax Act. To this end, the law provides for the taxation of all income of corporations derived from sources within this State which is not included in the measure of the bank and corporation franchise tax. The constitutionality of the corporation income tax was questioned in the celebrated case of *West Publishing Co. vs. McColgan*, 27 Cal. 2d 705, affirmed 328 U. S. 823, in which the Supreme Courts of this State and the United States sustained the position of the board in its holding that the portion of a foreign corporation's net income derived from activities in this State is subject to tax even though the corporation is exclusively engaged in interstate commerce.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

Robert C. Kirkwood, Chairman	Bruce W. Walker, Assistant Executive
T. H. Mugford, Member	Officer, Operations
George R. Reilly, Member	William M. Walsh, Assistant Executive
John J. Campbell, Executive Officer	Officer, Administrative

OFFICES OF THE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

Headquarters Office

1025 P Street, Sacramento

Area Offices

206 State Building, Los Angeles

540 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Branch Offices

Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, San Diego, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, San Jose, Oakland, and Santa Rosa

BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY

The State Board of Harbor Commissioners for Humboldt Bay was appointed by Governor Earl Warren on January 31, 1946, and consisted of the following members, residing in Eureka, California: Commissioner George G. Cloney, Chairman; Commissioner Theodore Weissich, and Commissioner J. H. Quill, Secretary-Surveyor.

The board as above constituted, was reappointed January 31, 1950, to serve for the continuing four years, term ending January 31, 1954.

A new board was appointed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on January 31, 1954, and consisted of the following members, residing in Eureka, California: Commissioner Theodore Weissich, Chairman; Commissioner Robert W. Matthews, and Commissioner Leslie M. Westfall, Secretary-Surveyor.

Commissioner Theodore Weissich resigned in May, 1955, and Commissioner William E. Lawson was appointed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on June 3, 1955.

Robert W. Matthews, Chairman, is the President of the Brizard-Matthews Machinery Company; William E. Lawson is Manager of Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company; and Leslie M. Westfall is Manager of Humboldt Stevedore Company, Ltd., all firms operating in Eureka, California.

The board is vested with control of the Port of Eureka, the tidewaters of Humboldt Bay, tributary streams and overflow tidal lands adjacent thereto; the issuance of permits for the construction of wharves, log storage booms, or dikes extending into bay waters or upon bordering areas; and the keeping of records of shipping and cargoes to and from the port.

Information regarding depths and conditions in harbor channels is furnished to local and governmental agencies, to supplement other data compiled to be used in supporting requests to the Federal Government for appropriations to improve harbor and entrance channels.

Local docks and shipping wharves are privately owned, but arrangements are provided for public use of the larger docks to permit storage and water shipments of lumber products, etc., to firms lacking these facilities.

Continuing and increasing supervision will be required of the commission, owing to additional sawmills, plywood plants, and wharves under construction or planned in the harbor area to prevent encroachment upon established channels and to assure proper disposal of floating waste materials.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY

BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY

Commissioner Robert W. Matthews, Chairman
Brizard-Matthews Machinery Co.
Eureka

Commissioner William E. Lawson
3426 Alliance Road, Arcata

Commissioner Leslie M. Westfall,
Secretary-Surveyor
Foot of Washington St., Eureka

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY
P. O. Box 372, Foot of Washington St., Eureka, California

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

As late as 1878, there was no law school in California, or, for that matter, in any of the Western States. Hon. Serranus Clinton Hastings, a prominent San Franciscan, who had been the first Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, believed that a law department should be created for the University of California, and made funds available for that purpose. He envisioned a bright future for legal education in this State, if adequate facilities could be established. In June, 1878, the Regents of the University enthusiastically accepted his offer of \$10,000 to found a college of law, which should bear his name.

Established as the first three-year law school west of the Mississippi River, Hastings College of the Law required prospective students to complete two years of college work before undertaking the study of law. The most important feature of the new school, however, was the determination of the founder to place the advantage of law training within the reach of everyone who possessed a good moral character and reasonable educational qualifications.

Professor John Norton Pomeroy was selected as the first professor of municipal law. For several years he carried the burden of teaching and, at the same time, wrote his famous book on *Equity Jurisprudence*. In 1885, on the death of Professor Pomeroy, Charles W. Slack, a member of the Class of 1882, was appointed to succeed him. While a member of the faculty, Professor Slack became a Judge of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco and, subsequently, a Regent of the University; for many years he was vice president of the board of directors of the college.

In 1899, Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor, later "reform" Mayor of San Francisco, was elected professor of law and dean of the faculty. During his tenure, great progress was made, prestige grew, and the college was regarded as one of the foremost law schools in the Country.

Hastings successively has been located in the old Hall of Pioneers, the City Hall; the Grant, Whittell, and Underwood Buildings; the new City Hall, the State Building, the Call Building, the State Building again, the California Building, and, finally, in its first permanent home, the new Hastings College Building at 198 McAllister Street, San Francisco, where it has been housed since March 2, 1953.

The act which established it provided for a board of directors. As president of the board, ex officio, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California was designated. The board is self-perpetuating; its members serve without compensation.

For more than 75 years, adequate instruction at Hastings has been assured by the presence on its faculty of outstanding men. The present dean is David E. Snodgrass, a Harvard Law School graduate. Since 1946, it has been his policy to fill vacancies from the emeritus ranks of other law

schools. The "65-Club" now consists of Everett Fraser (a professor for 47 years, who was Dean at the University of Minnesota from 1920 until 1948), George G. Bogert (at Cornell and Chicago from 1911 until 1949), Lawrence Vold (of the North Dakota, Nebraska, and Boston University faculties), A. Brooks Cox (formerly of the law faculties of Tulane University and Stanford University), William E. Britton (Professor of Law Emeritus of the University of Illinois), Judson A. Crane (Dean Emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law), Harold G. Pickering (a retired New York lawyer), George W. Goble (Professor of Law Emeritus of the University of Illinois), Merton L. Ferson (Dean Emeritus of the University of Cincinnati Law School), John U. Calkins, Jr. (retired General Counsel of the Regents of the University of California), Rollin M. Perkins (Emeritus Professor of U. C. L. A. Law School), and Edwin D. Dickinson (former Dean of the University of California, Berkeley, and Professor of Law Emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania).

Of all the campuses of the University of California, Hastings College of the Law has been the one most consistently dedicated to students with limited means. It has demonstrated, as probably no other California institution has been able to do, that the student who works for what he gets, becomes as competent a judge or lawyer or district attorney as the student whose legal education is paid for by someone else.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson, President

William B. Bosley, Vice President

Sidney M. Ehrman

Daniel R. Shoemaker

Edgar T. Zook

A. F. Bray

John T. Pigott

Eugene M. Prince

E. Clinton La Montagne

OFFICES OF HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW

198 McAllister Street, San Francisco 2

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Ever since the constitutional amendment legalizing parimutuel wagering on horse racing was adopted, the California Horse Racing Board has been vested with the jurisdiction and supervision over race meetings in this State where horse racing on the result of which there is wagering is conducted and over all persons or things having to do with the operation of such meetings. Thoroughbred, harness, quarter horse and combination harness and quarter horse race meetings are provided for under the existing law.

The California Horse Racing Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor. This board serves without compensation, and the term of office is four years and until a successor is appointed and qualified.

There are presently six major thoroughbred racing associations in the State, as well as one harness association, one quarter horse association, and one combination harness and quarter horse association. In addition thereto, there are nine fairs which conduct racing for the thoroughbred, the standardbred, and the quarter horse.

The declared purpose of the Racing Act is "the encouragement of agriculture and the breeding of horses." The rapid strides of this great industry in California have vindicated the proponents of the act.

The revenue derived by the State will average approximately 27 million dollars per annum. The largest percentage of this revenue is allocated to the Fair and Exposition Fund, which fund is used to support agricultural districts and citrus fairs, and to state agricultural schools and colleges. Millions of dollars have been distributed to men, women, and children as prizes at the various fairs held each year.

The Racing Board makes the conduct of charity days a condition for a major racing association to obtain a license and under the existing law is permitted to allocate not more than five days known as charity days to each racing association. Therefore, millions of dollars from racing income have gone to the support of various charitable organizations throughout the State. In addition, the Wildlife Restoration Fund has benefited to the extent of over 10 million dollars from racing income.

The Racing Board is proud to state that the conduct of the sport of racing in California has been upon the highest plane possible. Fortunately, the racing associations in our State furnish the public excellent accommodations for their enjoyment of the sport.

OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Dwight Murphy, Chairman
George I. Holmes

B. W. Bailey
Claire Douglass, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

145 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 12

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION

The first tangible evidence of formal official interstate co-operation appeared through a Senate concurrent resolution in the 1938 Extra Session of the Fifty-second Legislature. The purport of this resolution was enacted into the Political Code (Sections 332 and 332.6) by the Fifty-third Legislature in 1939, since codified as Chapter 1, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code (Sections 8000 to 8013).

The commission, as presently constituted, consists of 15 members—five Senators appointed by the Rules Committee of the Senate, five Assemblymen appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and five heads of administrative departments of State Government, appointed by the Governor. The Governor is an ex officio and honorary nonvoting member of the commission. The 1949 Legislature added another ex officio nonvoting member, namely, one of the Uniform State Laws Commissioners when appointed by the Governor to serve in such capacity.

The function of the commission is to:

“(a) Carry forward the participation of this State as a member of the Council of State Governments both regionally and nationally.

(b) Confer with officers of other states and of the Federal Government.

(c) Formulate proposals for co-operation between this State and the other states, and with the Federal Government.

(d) Organize and maintain governmental machinery for such purposes.” (Section 8005, Government Code.)

In addition:

“This commission may establish such committees and advisory boards as it deems advisable to conduct conferences and to formulate proposals concerning subjects of intergovernmental co-operation. Subject to the approval of the commission, the members of every committee and advisory board shall be appointed by the chairman of the commission.” (Section 8006, Government Code.)

While there are separate Senate and Assembly Committees on Interstate Co-operation, when the members thereof meet with the commission they are construed as meeting under joint auspices.

Nonmember state officials and private citizens may be selected to serve as members of any committee or advisory board of the commission, provided a member of the commission is also appointed to such committee or board. Members of the commission or committees thereunder serve without compensation.

The commission may employ such persons and incur other expenses as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duties. No one is employed under this provision, the executive secretary also serving without compensation.

Formal reports have been made regularly to the Legislature, and have been printed in or as supplements to the Senate and Assembly Journals.

The active committees of the commission for 1958 are: Agriculture, Interstate Trade Barriers, Conservation, Federal and Intergovernmental Relations, Legislative Processes and Procedures, Transportation, and Legislative.

The first formal organization of the commission took place in February, 1940, the primary objectives at that time being for the prevention, modification, and elimination of interstate trade barriers, many of which ceased to exist either because of wartime necessity or because of the general development of commissions on interstate co-operation in other states which have co-operated to correct barrier problems.

Since that time, there has been an intensification of interest in problems affecting the 11 Western States, leading to the formation of Western Interstate Committees on Agriculture, Education, Institutional Care, Legislative Processes and Procedures, and Highway Policy Problems.

In the overall problems affecting the states, and more particularly on the regional features, close co-operation has been maintained with the Council of State Governments, through its Western Regional Office in San Francisco, which also serves to co-ordinate the activities of the commissions in the 11 Western States.

Important activities have resulted in or have been effective toward: modification or prevention of interstate barriers in several important areas; legislation to permit incarceration of women prisoners from outside states within the California Institution for Women; establishment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission with California's participation; developments leading to the ratification of the Klamath River Compact; support for the rights of the states in their tidelands; further correlation of policies between state, local, and federal governments involving the fields of taxation and fiscal relationships; the development of foreign trade zones at San Francisco (No. 3) and at Los Angeles Harbor (No. 4); western and national interest in (1) and eradication program against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, and (2) an intensive integrated federal, state, territorial research program directed to the prevention of introduction to the continental United States of, and basic control techniques for use against fruit flies established in Hawaii and Mexico; seeking modification of federal excise taxes computed against invoices for services by public utilities to remove the discrimination of higher taxes against western areas because of larger long haul freight and passenger charges and more cost for long distance communications; a uniform policy program for highway safety, use, and reciprocal procedures; co-operating with the California Commission on Uniform State Laws and with the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments (Drafting Committee); recommending rectification of inequities in state-federal relationships under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; establishment of reciprocal arrangements with adjoining states on fishing and hunting licenses, including better correlation of seasons and bag limits; gaining the development and utilization of suppression techniques (including biological control) against

Halogeton, a weed poisonous to livestock in the western range areas; recommending state licensing of persons engaged in artificial rainmaking; sponsoring legislation to bring California within the purview of co-operative endeavors with the other western states in the field of higher education, particularly as it affects medicine, dentistry, public health, and veterinary medicine; co-ordination of laws to make uniform the application of pesticides, particularly with reference to dissemination by aircraft; sponsoring co-ordinated discussions on ways and means for better legislative processes and procedures; assistance to the tuna fishing industry in obtaining relief from economic pressures brought about by the importation of disproportionate tonnages of free list tuna from foreign sources; undertaking with representative agencies of Nevada the integration of several interstate problems; and many other less significant features.

More particularly with reference to co-ordination with the State of Nevada, the more particular problems on which appreciable headway has been gained are in the field of reciprocal fishing licenses on Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake; water supply pollution; joint exercise of powers across the state boundary; reciprocity in workmen's compensation laws; creation of a California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission to formulate an interstate compact relative to the distribution and use of the waters of Lake Tahoe, and the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers; reciprocity for hired trucks and independent haulers; and integration of highway systems. Discussions with the State of Nevada have been materially enhanced as a result of the formation of a state legislative counsel bureau in that state, which has undertaken problems normally resident in a commission on interstate co-operation.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION

Governor Goodwin J. Knight, Ex Officio Honorary Member
Martin J. Dinkelspiel, Ex Officio Member,
representing Commission on Uniform State Laws

Administrative Department Members

W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, Chairman
Harold J. Powers, Lieutenant Governor
Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State
Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General
C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public Works

Senate Members

James J. McBride, Chairman, Interim
Committee on Interstate Co-operation, Ventura
Randolph Collier, Yreka

Charles Brown, Shoshone
Louis Sutton, Maxwell
Hugh M. Burns, Fresno

Assembly Members

Clayton A. Dills, Chairman, Interim
Committee on Interstate Co-operation, Gardena
Vincent Thomas, Vice Chairman of
Commission, San Pedro
Chas. J. Conrad, Sherman Oaks
Lloyd Lowrey, Rumsey
Richard H. McCollister, San Anselmo

Chas. V. Dick, Executive Secretary

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION

The commission may be reached through the Executive Secretary, c/o State Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento 14, California.

KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

The California Legislature in 1953 created the California Klamath River Commission to consist of five members, the State Engineer and four members appointed by the Governor, to negotiate with a similar commission representing the State of Oregon in the formulation of an interstate compact relative to the use and distribution of the waters of the Klamath River.

After negotiations by the commissioners acting pursuant to authorizations of their respective legislatures and Act of Congress, the States of California and Oregon agreed on compact articles which were approved by the commissions on November 17, 1956, and ratified by the Legislatures of Oregon and California on April 17, 1957. This compact was consented to by Act of Congress on August 30, 1957, and became effective on September 11, 1957.

The compact created the Klamath River Compact Commission to administer the compact provisions. The members of the commission are Lewis A. Stanley, State Engineer of Oregon, Kenneth N. Phillips, Federal Representative, and Harvey O. Banks, Director of Water Resources, State of California.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

Lewis A. Stanley (Oregon)
Harvey O. Banks (California)

Kenneth N. Phillips (Federal Representative)

OFFICES OF THE KLAMATH RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION
Room 216, First National Bank Building
Klamath Falls, Oregon

CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

The California Law Revision Commission consists of one Member of the Senate, one Member of the Assembly, and seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for four-year terms. The Legislative Counsel is an *ex officio* nonvoting member.

The function of the commission is to examine the common law, statutes, and judicial decisions of this State for the purpose of discovering defects and anachronisms in the law, and recommending needed reforms. It is authorized to consider recommendations of the American Law Institute, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and any bar association or other learned body. It also receives and considers suggestions from judges, justices, public officials, lawyers, and the public generally as to defects and anachronisms in the law.

Another of the commission's functions is to recommend the express repeal of all statutes repealed by implication, or held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of California or the Supreme Court of the United States.

The commission is required to make reports and recommendations as to law revision and distribute them to the Governor, the Members of the Legislature, and the heads of all state departments. Each of the commission's recommendations is based on a research study of the subject matter involved. Most of these studies are made by specialists in the fields of law involved who are retained as research consultants to the commission. The consultant prepares a detailed research study which is given careful consideration by the commission in determining what report and recommendation it will make to the Legislature. When a study has been completed a printed pamphlet is published which contains the official report and recommendation of the commission, a draft of any legislation necessary to effectuate the recommendation, and the research study upon which the recommendation is based. This pamphlet is widely distributed in order to give interested persons an opportunity to study and comment upon the commission's work before it is submitted to the Legislature.

The commission has established its headquarters at the Stanford University School of Law. Professor John R. McDonough, Jr., of the Stanford Law School faculty, is the Executive Secretary of the commission, devoting one-half of his time to the commission's work. This arrangement makes available to the commission the Law School's library and other research facilities and the opportunity to consult with members of the university faculty.

While the Stanford Law School is the commission's research center, the size and character of its assignment requires close collaboration with state officials, the faculties of other law schools, and members of the legal profession throughout the State.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Thomas E. Stanton, Jr., Chairman San Francisco	Charles H. Matthews Los Angeles
John D. Babbage, Vice Chairman Riverside	Stanford C. Shaw Ontario
Hon. James A. Cobey, Senate Member Merced	Samuel D. Thurman Stanford
Hon. Clark L. Bradley, Assembly Member San Jose	Ralph N. Kleps, Legislative Counsel, Ex Officio Member Sacramento
Hon. Roy A. Gustafson Ventura	Prof. John R. McDonough, Jr., Executive Secretary
Bert W. Levit San Francisco	School of Law, Stanford, California

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION
Stanford University School of Law, Palo Alto

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMITTEE

The State Livestock Sanitary Committee was created by the Legislature in 1947 (Ch. 889, Stats. 1947).

The committee is comprised of three members appointed by the Governor.

The committee is one which, very fortunately, has had little to do. When foot-and-mouth disease was diagnosed in Mexico the last few days of 1946, it became apparent to the livestock industry that a threat was knocking at the door. Meetings were held by representatives of the four states bordering on Mexico. It was agreed that each state would appoint a committee which would function in the event foot-and-mouth disease invaded any of the four states—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, or California. The California Livestock Sanitary Committee has been ready to function, but, very fortunately, inasmuch as foot-and-mouth disease has not made an incursion into the United States, the necessity for work on the part of the committee has been obviated.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMITTEE

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMITTEE

Frank L. Pellissier (Dairyman)
Pico

John H. Guthrie (Beef Cattleman)
Porterville

Dr. Arthur G. Boyd, Assistant Director of Agriculture

OFFICES OF THE STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMITTEE
Agriculture Building, 1220 N Street, Sacramento 14

THE STATE MERIT AWARD BOARD

The 1949 Legislature authorized the State Board of Control to make awards to state employees who submitted suggestions which, after adoption, resulted in eliminating or reducing state expenditures or improving operations. The State Merit Award Board was created by the State Board of Control in 1950 to administer this program. The board is composed of a representative of the Department of Finance Administration, designated by the Director of Finance to serve ex officio and as chairman, and four other members, appointed by the State Board of Control to terms of two years, consisting of three state employees and a representative of an organization of state employees.

At the 1957 Session of the Legislature the scope of the program was expanded to provide awards for state employees who perform special acts or special services in the public interest, or by their superior accomplishments make exceptional contributions to the efficiency, economy, or other improvements in the operations of the State Government.

The State Merit Award Board receives and evaluates suggestions, investigates recommendations for special acts or special services, and superior accomplishments, submitted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Control and the State Personnel Board. The State Merit Award Board then recommends to the Board of Control those suggestions, special acts, or special services, or superior accomplishments, which justify an award.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE MERIT AWARD BOARD

THE STATE MERIT AWARD BOARD

Marvin L. Blanchard, Chairman
Samuel G. Hanson, Vice Chairman
John F. Fisher

Mary H. Baker
William E. Payne
Newton E. Wise, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE STATE MERIT AWARD BOARD
State Capitol, Sacramento

THE CALIFORNIA OLYMPIC COMMISSION

The California Olympic Commission is an independent state agency created under Chapter 124 of the Statutes of 1955 for the following purposes: to provide funds for use in connection with the holding and signing of the Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, California, in 1960, to provide the physical facilities, to encourage and assist the participation of persons from all parts of the world, and to co-operate to the fullest extent therein with the Government of the United States and with other appropriate persons, corporations and agencies, and to engage in such activities as may be necessary or desirable to make the holding of the Winter Olympic Games in California a success. An amount of \$7,990,000 has been appropriated to carry out the purposes of that act, as amended by Chapter 1069 of the Statutes of 1957.

The commission consists of five members, appointed by the Governor, who serve without compensation.

The 1955 statute creating the commission provided that the act was to become operative at such time as the Winter Olympic Games of 1960 were awarded to a place in California by the International Olympic Committee. Squaw Valley, California, was selected in June, 1955, by the International Olympic Committee as the site of the VIIIth Winter Olympic Games to be staged in 1960.

Chapter 1069 of the Statutes of 1957 provided that many of the facilities to be constructed in Squaw Valley are to be of a permanent nature with the intention that after the Games the site will become a part of the State Park System. The park is intended by the Legislature to constitute a winter sports area unequalled in the United States, capable of serving as a training ground for future U. S. winter sports teams, and provide a year-round recreational center for the people of California. The Games, therefore, not only will focus the world's attention upon California's winter recreational wonderland and promote international good will, but, through the establishing of the site as a permanent state park, provide inestimable and lasting benefits to the people of this State.

The commission has acquired a 30-year term permit from the United States Forest Service for approximately 1,000 acres of land in Squaw Valley, on which the bulk of the Olympic facilities are being constructed. Some adjacent private land is also being acquired by the commission.

Contracts have already been let for a large part of the Olympic construction, including the Olympic Ice Arena, two practice ice rinks, a 400-meter speed skating rink, three ski jumps, two ski lifts, the seven buildings making up the Olympic Village for the athletes, the Press Building, the Administration Building, the water supply and sanitation systems, two spectator restaurants, and roads, bridges, and parking facilities. Many of these will be completed by the fall of 1958 for use during trial competitions during the

1958-59 winter season. The balance will be finished during the summer of 1959.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA OLYMPIC COMMISSION

Charles R. Blyth, Chairman
President, Blyth & Co., Inc.
Russ Building, San Francisco

A. Andrew Hauk, Vice Chairman
Union Oil Center, Los Angeles

Walter M. Barrett
Publisher, *The Sierra Sun*
Truckee

Allen D. Christensen
President, Utah Construction Co.
100 Bush Street, San Francisco

S. W. Royce
Manager, Huntington-Sheraton Hotel,
Pasadena

H. D. Thoreau, Executive Secretary
333 Market Street, San Francisco

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

Created by the vote of the people in the general election of 1922, the board is now in its thirty-fifth year of service to the people of California.

The board was organized in January, 1923, and thereupon took over jurisdiction over all physicians holding certificates to practice in California who were graduates of osteopathic schools or colleges. This function had, for 15 years preceding, been exercised by the Board of Medical Examiners.

The osteopathic profession received its first recognition in California in 1901, when the Legislature created a Board of Osteopathic Examiners which operated as a licensing agency for graduates of osteopathic schools until 1907, when a consolidation of all the medical licensing boards was effected under the designation of the Board of Medical Examiners.

The Osteopathic Initiative Act of 1922, which created the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, provided that the board of five members should be appointed by the Governor and proclaimed their duties and functions, chief of which was the administration of the provisions of the Medical Practice Act then in force for the graduates of osteopathic schools.

By virtue of this provision, California is in a unique position of having one act governing medical practice which is administered by two separate boards for different groups of licentiates. The Medical Board administers the law for certain groups, and the Osteopathic Board has jurisdiction over the graduates of osteopathic colleges only, but in each instance the same general provisions of the Medical Practice Act prevail.

This arrangement has worked out in satisfactory fashion, and thorough co-operation has existed between the two agencies in matters of enforcement and protection of the public against violations or abuse of the provisions of the statutes.

During the period of operation of the board, the osteopathic profession in California has shown a very steady and healthy development, the present number of licentiates approximating 2,420.

The board has made a constant endeavor to promote public health and welfare by fostering higher standards in the education of the osteopathic physician and surgeon and by encouraging the osteopathic colleges that seek our approval to provide an increasingly higher type of instruction.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

Vincent P. Carrol, D.O., President
Laguna Beach

Eugene C. Darnall, D.O., Vice President
Berkeley

Charles E. Atkins, D.O.
Fresno

Russell M. Husted, D.O.
Long Beach

Glen D. Cayler, D.O., Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS
1013 Forum Building, Ninth and K Streets, Sacramento

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission was created in 1947, when Congress approved a compact between the States of Washington, Oregon, and California for the purpose of co-ordinating the research and management of the marine fisheries of mutual concern to the three states. The Council of State Governments, through the State Commissions on Interstate Co-operation, played an active part in the development of the compact.

The terms of the compact stipulate that representation on the Commission shall be as determined by state statutes. It further provides, however, that one commissioner from each member state shall be the administrative or other officer of the agency charged with the conservation of its marine fisheries resources. Voting powers are limited to one vote for each state, regardless of the number of representatives. The California enabling legislation provides that the Governor appoint California's three official representatives. In addition to the administrative officer designated in the compact, another commissioner shall be a member of the State Legislature who is a member of a Committee on Interstate Co-operation. The third commissioner shall be a citizen of the State who has a wide knowledge and interest in marine fisheries problems. For Oregon, the three members of the State Fish Commission are designated by law as official representatives with the State Fisheries Director as an alternate member. Under Washington statute, the State Director of Fisheries represents that state on the commission.

It is the duty of the commission to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods and practices that may be necessary for the preservation and better utilization of these fisheries, and to recommend to its member states such measures as may be required to assure a continuing yield from the fishery resources. The commission, therefore, is essentially a research and investigating body with authority to submit recommendations to its member states.

While the states retain undiminished their full local authority and responsibility for conserving and managing their respective fishery resources, the commission has provided them with a mechanism for broadening the effective range of conservation measures. Marine species move in and out of the areas of state jurisdiction, or live permanently outside such legal boundaries. The fishery follows the fish. Any local lapse in effective management can impair the resource to the disadvantage of the state or states which practice enlightened conservation. Uniform or co-ordinated action on a coast-wide basis was recognized as the only remedy for this situation, and this need led to the formation of the commission. Since its formation, events have increasingly demonstrated that fishery problems are international, as

well as interstate, and the commission has been utilized as a clearing house for collecting information and recommending national policy to the Federal Government.

The commission holds public meetings at least once a year, the meeting places being rotated between the three states. At these meetings, the findings and recommendations of the research staff are discussed with the commission's official Industry Advisory Committee and the public at large. The advisory committee is composed of representatives of the fishing industry from each state. The facts and information presented at the meetings guide the commission in formulating its recommendations to the states.

The scientific research which serves as the basis for commission decisions is performed by personnel of the research staffs of the member states. The commission employs a research co-ordinator whose function is to promote joint, integrated investigational programs for fisheries which are of coast-wide interest. The commission may perform research work itself, although it has limited its activity in this respect. The commission publishes research reports intermittently, in addition to an annual report.

In the decade of its existence, the commission has stimulated and co-ordinated research programs involving ocean salmon, sablefish, albacore, the bottomfish which support the otter-trawl fishery, and is now focusing attention upon certain interstate aspects of the oyster industry, upon crabs, and upon the recently developed shrimp fishery. Aside from the tropical tunas and pilchards which are predominantly California fisheries, and the halibut which are subject to international regulation, the species named above account for a large proportion of the present volume and value of west coast landings. Some half-dozen recommendations emanating from the commission and adopted by the states have prescribed seasons, size limits and gear regulations. The objective of the recommendations has been to assure a sustained yield from the stocks affected. The commission emphasizes that its research has, in a number of instances, demonstrated that certain proposed regulations are unwise or unnecessary and the fishing industry has been protected from ineffective and inequitable restrictions.

Although the compact is an instrumentality of the three states, excellent informal working relations exist with nonmember agencies whose interests are mutual. These include the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, as well as official agencies of the government of Canada. Continuing contact is maintained with independent research groups operating in the field of fisheries. As one result of this liaison, there was held in 1957 a conference with Canadian officials which is leading to closer co-ordination of Canadian fishery regulations with those of the states. Participation in planning of albacore tuna investigations is contributing to a comprehensive attack on the mystery surrounding this important element of the California fisheries.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE PACIFIC MARINE COMMISSION

NOTE: Under the rules and regulations for the conduct of commission business, the chairmanship is rotated annually among the three states. In practice, offices of vice chairman and secretary are likewise rotated. The 1958 officers are shown below:

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

California

Richard S. Croker, Sacramento,
Chairman
Eugene D. Bennett, San Francisco
Vincent Thomas, San Pedro

Oregon

Charles W. Mahaffy, Coos Bay,
Secretary
Harold T. Johnson, Astoria
Omar C. Palmer, Portland

Washington

Milo E. Moore, Seattle,
Vice Chairman

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

340 State Office Building
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland 1, Oregon

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

The State Personnel Board is charged with the responsibility of administering the civil service or personnel merit system covering the employees of the State of California.

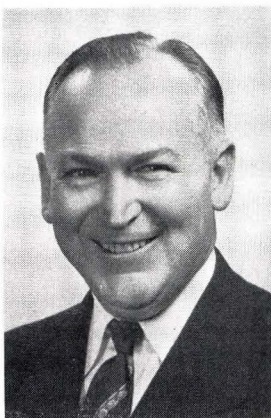
Civil service for the employees of the State of California was established on August 15, 1913, as a part of the progressive program adopted by the State at that time under the liberal leadership of Governor Hiram W. Johnson. California was one of the pioneers in this field. Although the establishment of the system was a part of a reform movement, the first Civil Service Commission stated its policy as embracing not solely the eradication of the spoils system, but also the promotion of employee efficiency. Making it possible for employees to work at their maximum of efficiency is still one of the principal objectives of the Personnel Board.

In 1913, there were about 5,000 state employees. Today there are approximately 75,000 employees of the State. Both the number of civil service employees and the percentage of state employees under civil service have steadily increased since 1935, until by the end of 1957, 91 percent of the State's 75,000 employees were under civil service. The most recent agencies brought under civil service were the Railroad Commission (1943), Attorney General's Office (1944), and the Department of Corrections (1945). In 1953, the Legislature established the State Personnel Board as the salary-fixing authority for the state colleges and the Maritime Academy.

The organization of the agency entrusted with the administration of the State's Civil Service System has changed many times since 1913. Originally, the responsibility for the administration of the system was vested in a Civil



FORD A. CHATTERS
*President, State Personnel
Board*
(Term Terminated
April 10, 1958)



ROBERT D. GRAY
*President, State Personnel
Board*
(Elected April 11, 1958)



JOHN F. FISHER
*Executive Officer, State
Personnel Board*

Service Commission of three members. In a reorganization made in 1921, one of the three members was designated as president and executive member, and the two other members were designated as associate members. In 1925, the two associate members were eliminated, and the entire responsibility was placed in the hand of one commissioner.

The commission was once again returned in a three-member form in 1927, with one member as president and two others as associates. Then, as a part of the general reorganization and integration of the State Government in 1929, the responsibility was divided between a three-member Civil Service Commission and a newly created Division of Personnel and Organization in the Department of Finance. The commission's responsibilities were largely limited to quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial matters.

The present organization—the State Personnel Board—came into being on December 20, 1934. Upon the taking effect of an initiative constitutional amendment (Article XXIV, which was overwhelmingly approved by the popular vote of 1,216,141 to 382,609), the State Personnel Board of five members was established. Originally, three of the members were ex officio—the Director of Finance, the Legislative Counsel, and the State Controller—with terms of two, four, and six years, respectively. The two other members were appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, one with an eight-year term and the other with a 10-year term. As the terms of the several members have expired, the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, has made additional appointments for 10-year terms. Article XXIV also provides that the board shall appoint an executive officer who must be a civil service employee and cannot be a member of the board.

The State Personnel Board with its staff of approximately 408 civil service employees is a service agency. In addition to supplying state agencies with qualified employees for approximately 2,400 different classes of jobs, it is the further responsibility of the agency to regulate the personnel activities of state agencies to the end that fair treatment is given every employee, and that employment conditions are maintained which enable all employees to work at their maximum efficiency. Among the points covered in the program are: the regulation of appointments, promotions, transfers, adjustments in salaries and wages; vacations, leaves of absence, and disciplinary actions; the development of inservice training programs designed to improve the performance of employees on their jobs and to prepare them for positions of higher responsibility; the encouragement of safety practices in the performance of the business of the State; the measuring and recording of the performance of employees; the establishment of proper medical standards in the selection and assignment of employees; and the regulation of the order of layoff of employees where it is found necessary to reduce the number of employees in an agency.

As one reads the pages of this *Blue Book* and sees the variety of activities carried on by California's state agencies, he can glimpse the variety and magnitude of the personnel problems with which the State Personnel Board is concerned. It also should be borne in mind that the State's em-

ployees are scattered throughout California. There are state employees in every county.

In acting as the recruiting office in filling the jobs in state agencies, the State Personnel Board has a great responsibility to the citizens of California. It operates the State's recruiting and examining program on the fundamental principle that all qualified citizens must be permitted to compete for state jobs under equal conditions, with the competition based solely on their relative merits. Qualified persons are urged to compete for state employment, and candidates are tested to determine which are best suited for the various state jobs. In order that examinations may be so constructed as to select those persons best suited to perform the work, each state job is studied and classified according to its duties and responsibilities and the qualifications a person must possess to be able to perform the work of that job. In selecting persons for state employment, a variety of testing methods are used, including written examinations to determine the extent of the candidates' knowledge and abilities; interviews to appraise the candidates' education, experience, and personality traits as they pertain to the jobs; medical and physical examinations to determine their physical condition; and practical performance tests to determine their manual skills and their skill in the operation of equipment. Employment lists of qualified persons resulting from these examinations are maintained by the Personnel Board for the various state jobs, and an orderly procedure for filling these jobs as they become vacant is provided to the operating agencies.

During the Fiscal Year from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, there were 1,618 examinations in which 90,962 persons competed for state civil service employment or for promotion. From civil service employment lists 19,249 persons were appointed to permanent civil service positions and 5,462 were employed for temporary work.

In addition to providing service to the state agencies whose employees are subject to civil service, technical personnel facilities are made available to other agencies by the Personnel Board through its Co-operative Personnel Services. These services are rendered at cost to local jurisdictions and to state agencies whose employees are not subject to civil service or who have independent responsibilities relating to the selection of personnel. At the end of 1957, the Co-operative Personnel Services staff of the board was performing examining services for 72 cities, 15 counties, 17 local school systems, seven special districts, and four state agencies. In addition, special personnel studies were made during 1956 and 1957 for 24 cities, 10 counties, 20 school districts, and four special districts. This arrangement makes it possible for many local jurisdictions to administer better personnel systems than they would otherwise be able to afford.

In 1945, the Legislature established a Salary Adjustment Fund and authorized the State Personnel Board to use it in keeping civil service salaries in reasonable relationship to salaries paid by other public and private employers. In order to determine what salaries are being paid in private employment, the State Personnel Board co-operates with a number of federal and local governmental agencies in conducting wage and salary surveys in

the San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and nonmetropolitan areas. As a result of these surveys, state salaries are kept in line with rates for comparable work elsewhere, and the extremes of employee unrest suffered by some other employers have not been felt in the state service.

Since 1947, the State Personnel Board has been encouraging programs of inservice training for state employees. Departments are assisted in establishing training programs, training materials are provided, and instructors are made available for certain subjects. The objective of this program is to improve the quality of state service by increasing the effectiveness of state employees.

Since 1952 the State Personnel Board has provided departments and employees with medical advice to reduce medical disabilities and sick leave. Medical standards are established for various types of employment, and recommendations are made on the development of a healthy working environment and the elimination of health hazards.

In addition to the medical program, departments can obtain advice and assistance in planning and conducting safety programs for their employees.

Legislation in 1949 and 1953 granted state agencies and the Personnel Board greater authority in taking disciplinary action. As a result, appeal procedures have been simplified, and other steps taken to encourage the effective discipline of unsatisfactory employees, without jeopardizing the protection afforded to efficient employees.

During the five years from July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1957, there were 310 employees dismissed from permanent civil service positions; of these, 12 were restored to their positions by the State Personnel Board. There were 776 suspensions without pay; of these, 10 were revoked or modified by the State Personnel Board. There were 492 probationers rejected during the probationary period; of these, two were restored to their positions by the State Personnel Board.

The program of the State Personnel Board in developing and encouraging good personnel practices in the state service has received wide recognition. Governmental officials from all parts of the world have come to California to observe how a personnel program can achieve its goal of promoting efficiency and economy in government.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

Robert D. Gray, President

Emery E. Olson, Vice President
Ford A. Chatters

Glenn R. Baker
Harry Finks

John F. Fisher, Executive Officer

OFFICES OF THE STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

Main Office
801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento

Branch Offices
515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
State Building, Los Angeles

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY AND BAR

The Board of Pilot Commissioners for Humboldt Bay and Bar was reactivated and the commissioners appointed by the Governor of California in March of 1955. Prior to that time, the board had been inactive for many years and this was due to the fact that Humboldt Bay was not a port of call for many of the deep-draft vessels calling at Pacific Coast ports. Again, the reason for Humboldt Harbor being inactive was because of the depth of the entrance to the bay and the depth of the channels inside the harbor. Upon completion of the dredging of this entrance to a depth of 40 feet and the channels to 30 feet by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the steamship companies and vessel operators again took another look at Humboldt Bay. With the tremendous amount of lumber and lumber products produced from the vast stands of redwood, Douglas fir and other species adjacent to this harbor, it was only natural that vessels should again make Humboldt Bay a port of call to carry these products to all the markets of the world. A marked increase in shipping activity was immediately noted, and it became apparent that the commission would have to be reactivated. Therefore, in March of 1955, the Governor of California appointed three men from this area to serve for a period of four years as Pilot Commissioners. They are as follows: Fred H. Lundblade, Chairman, 2910 H Street; Allan A. McVicar, 804 O Street; H. Robert Halvorsen, Secretary, P. O. Box 485, all of Eureka. While this is relatively a new commission, these men have served for the past two years and during this period have appointed four pilots to handle the duties of pilot for Humboldt Bay and Bar. The pilots appointed are Capt. C. B. Pettersen, Capt. K. S. Castle, Jr., Capt. J. J. Lochridge, and Capt. C. F. Bonham (retired in January, 1957).

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR HUMBOLDT BAY AND BAR

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Fred H. Lundblade, Chairman
2910 H Street, Eureka

Allan A. McVicar
804 O Street, Eureka

H. Robert Halvorsen, Secretary
P. O. Box 485, Eureka

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO

The Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Diego, appointed by the Governor, consists of three members: Rear Admiral Benton W. Decker, U.S.N., Retired, President; Mr. Murray D. Goodrich, Secretary; and Mayor Charles C. Dail of San Diego, ex officio.

The pilots appoint one of their number port agent. The port agent makes a report of activities to the commission at each monthly or special meeting.

The commission examines applicants for pilots' licenses; issues, renews, and revokes licenses; examines bonds; and investigates any accidents which may occur to a vessel, pier, etc., or to personnel, while the vessel is in charge of a pilot.

The commission establishes pilotage rates and considers all complaints, suggestions, etc., made by the pilots, or by other persons.

Members of the commission are paid \$25 for attendance at each meeting of the commission, for not to exceed two meetings of the commission per month.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO

Rear Admiral Benton W. Decker, U.S.N., Retired, President

Murray D. Goodrich, Secretary

Charles C. Dail, Mayor of San Diego, ex officio

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO

Office of Port Pilots, Port Administration Building

Harbor Drive at Ash Street, San Diego 1

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PABLO AND SUISUN

Although there is very little of record to indicate when the commission as it functions today first came into existence, it is generally recognized as one of the oldest branches of State Government.

As early as 1789, a federal law which recognized a system of pilotage in the several ports of the United States was enacted which left the administration of those ports to the states concerned.

The earliest known record of official jurisdiction over the Port of San Francisco is dated 1837, when the then Spanish Governor of California appointed Captain W. A. Richard as captain of the port. It was about this time that the practice of masters to engage pilots to maneuver their ships in and out of San Francisco Bay started.

Up to about 1850, there was no governmental regulation of commercial piloting or any recognized basis for computing the tariff for this service. Piloting was on an individual basis by various groups of master mariners who had associated for this purpose. Two or more of these pilots would go out beyond the heads and offer their services to an incoming vessel. They would also, at that time, make arrangements with the master to take the vessel back out to sea.

Business was profitable and as more and more ships called at the port these pilot groups increased and competition between them was keen. In the absence of any government control, their charges varied, there was much discrimination, and the competence of some of the pilots was questionable. To correct these unfavorable conditions, it became necessary for the State to assume jurisdiction over the pilots and to enact laws aimed at correcting former abuses. These laws set forth the qualifications for pilot licensing, the duties of a pilot—as well as the penalty for failure to perform them—and prescribed the rate of pilotage fees and the manner in which they were to be computed.

In 1850, the first state statutes were enacted in California and amended in 1860, 1869, and 1870. In consulting the first directory of San Francisco, 1850, one will find such names as Captain James Urie and Captain Van Ness listed as bar pilots.

The State Board of Pilot Commissioners of today is composed of three members who are appointed by the Governor for a four-year term of office. To qualify for this appointment, a person must be a competent shipmaster, or nautical man, and reside in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Solano County.

The Pilot Commissioners have sole jurisdiction over the appointment and licensing of pilots. The board administers and enforces the statutes governing pilots and adopts rules, regulations and bylaws for the government of the pilots appointed by it. The board is currently bringing its

rules and regulations up to date by amending those rules which are now obsolete and adopting others to meet present requirements. A compulsory retirement age regulation, formerly nonexistent, is an example.

Because of a pilot's ideal working conditions, which allow him to live at home while following his chosen career, a state pilot's license is highly coveted among seamen. The Bar Pilots' Roster has a complement of 25 pilots and no further appointments may be made until the demise or retirement of a pilot causes their rank to fall below that number. During a year the board accumulates voluminous files of candidates' applications and letters from the public on their behalf which must receive individual scrutiny by the commissioners prior to making an appointment to fill a vacancy.

Besides the licensing of pilots and the assessment and collection of revenue from pilotage fees, the official duties of the commissioners also encompass the directing of investigations into accidents involving a pilot; conducting disciplinary proceedings and, where necessary, suspending or revoking licenses; surveying the pilot boats each time one of the three enters drydock for any reason; inspecting the pilots' annual physical examination reports by a board medical examiner prior to issuing renewals of licenses; and each commissioner must be constantly available in case of any pilot emergency.

Of significance in its plans to play a more active role in marine affairs is the board's recent move to relocate its headquarters in the World Trade Center in San Francisco which is the locale of the maritime industry. It has also become a member of the Bay Area Council in order to co-operate with that group's commercial and industrial projects for the future improvement and development of the port. At present, the board is actively supporting a vital program for the deepening of the San Francisco Bar channel to 55 feet, and the deepening to 40 feet and widening of the San Pablo and Suisun Bay Channels to Antioch.

All the members of the commission and the San Francisco Bar Pilots play a vital role in national and civil defense programs and in periods of emergency.

**OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
BAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PABLO AND SUISUN**

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAYS OF SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PABLO AND SUISUN

Sigval B. Johnson, President
John D. Knox, Commissioner

Henry W. Simonsen, Commissioner
Virginia Danielson, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BAYS OF
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PABLO AND SUISUN

World Trade Center, Room 321, San Francisco 11

CALIFORNIA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

The California Poultry Improvement Commission, established by the California Poultry Improvement Act of 1939, has the responsibility of establishing and maintaining facilities and methods for testing poultry and turkey breeding stock in California.

The original legislative appropriation, together with subsequent grants of funds, has enabled the commission to build and conduct the California Official Poultry Testing Project which is located on a nine-acre tract of ground on U. S. Highway No. 99, three miles north of Modesto, and the California Official Turkey Testing Project, located on a 37-acre tract of land one mile east of Keyes. Together, these are considered to be the most modernly equipped plant of its kind in the world.

The Poultry Improvement Commission, as prescribed by law, consists of 10 members, of which seven are poultry breeders or are members of the commercial poultry industry, and three are ex officio members comprising the Director, State Department of Agriculture; the Chief, Department of Poultry Husbandry, University of California; and the Chief, Department of Veterinary Science, University of California. The seven poultrymen members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms.

All members of the commission serve without pay. Most of the commission meetings are held at the Poultry Testing Project, Modesto.

Emery A. Johnson is the superintendent of the two projects which have 16 full-time employees. The work of the commission is supported by entry fees, income derived from the sale of eggs and meat and an annual appropriation from the Fair and Exposition Fund. While California breeders are favored in allotment of pen space, the tests are open to the world.

Two types of tests are conducted at the Modesto project, the random sample egg-laying test and the random sample poultry meat production test. Each is in its ninth year.

In the egg-laying test two samples each of 75 chicks of the entrant's stock that is offered for sale to the general public are selected at random and sent to the project. These are reduced to 54 chicks per sample at one week of age, and the total of 108 pullet chicks constitutes the entry which is reared and kept for egg production until 18 months of age. Seventy-two pullets remain on the floor and 36 are transferred to individual cages when four months old.

One hundred pullet chicks and 100 cockerel chicks make up an entry in the meat production test. These are entered as hatching eggs which are incubated at the project. At nine weeks of age, the birds are processed and data collected, including information such as income over feed cost, eviscerated yield, consumer acceptability, and feed consumed per pound gain.

The third random sample turkey meat production test with 20 entries of 100 birds each, has been completed at the Keyes project, and the first

turkey fryer test was conducted during early 1958. In both turkey tests the birds are processed at the usual market ages, and complete data are recorded and placings made on an income-over-feed-cost basis.

In all tests, entries are fed, housed, and managed alike, and numerous accurate detailed measurements are made and recorded. Progress reports are issued to the entrants and final reports are made available to the public through the press and a large mailing list. Over the years, a great amount of information of unique value and interest to California's multimillion-dollar poultry industry has been obtained and distributed.

The California random sample poultry and turkey tests have made this information available to poultry breeders as an opportunity for them to compare their various stocks under like conditions of feeding, housing, and management. The records have been of value to commercial farmers as well, indicating sources of good stock and demonstrating the relative importance of factors such as seasonal effects on egg production, quality and size of eggs, mortality and feed costs in the egg tests; and of mortality, meat value, and feed costs in the meat tests.

California was first in the establishment of a random sample test, was first in the history of the world's laying competitions to grade eggs on the basis of market value, was first to make awards strictly on the basis of net income, and is the only state to conduct all three kinds of tests: egg-laying tests, chicken meat production tests, and turkey meat production tests.

From these tests there comes the encouragement to breed better chickens and turkeys, and the demonstration of what has already been accomplished in the breeding of efficient producers of eggs or meat.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

Herbert A. Hogsett, Chairman, Pomona

Arthur G. Howard, Rio Linda

Marshall G. Richardson, Redlands

Warren K. Hooper, El Cajon

Luman P. Goding, Fontana

Enoch S. Christoffersen, Turlock

Dr. George F. Stewart, Department of
Poultry Husbandry, University of California, Davis

Dr. R. A. Bankowski, College of Veterinary Science, University of California, Davis, representing Donald E. Jasper, Dean, College of Veterinary Science, University of California, Davis

Dr. D. E. Stover, Poultry Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, representing W. C. Jacobsen, Director, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

California Official Poultry Testing Project
Route 3, Box 1145, Modesto

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The California Public Library Commission was created by the California Legislature at its 1957 Regular Session "to study and investigate the organizational structure of all public libraries in this State, their operations and needed improvements to make their services available to all members of the public, and methods of financing public libraries, with particular reference to whether there is a need for state participation in such financing in view of their relationship to the educational program."

The law calls for a 13-man commission, four of whose members constitute a Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, with two members each appointed by the California Senate and the California Assembly, and nine members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor.

Members of the commission were announced in November, 1957:

Percy C. Heckendorf, 32 Howard Canfield Bldg., Santa Barbara, Chairman; Dr. Bernard B. Bartlett, Eureka; Mayor Ira J. Chrisman, Visalia; Marion Dozier, Los Angeles; Walter G. Drysdale, Georgetown; Mrs. Evelyn M. Ingalls, North Hollywood; Mrs. Dorothea McCall, Coronado; Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, San Francisco; and Colonel Samuel Rubin, San Francisco.

Appointed from the Assembly were:

Hon. Paul L. Byrne (Butte County), Hon. Fred S. Farr (Monterey County).

Appointed from the Assembly were:

Hon. Ernest R. Geddes (Claremont), and Hon. William Byron Rumford (Berkeley).

The commission met first in the Governor's Office on November 15, 1957, and decided that its first major task was to appoint a Research Director, who would, with commission supervision, conduct the technical investigation of the condition of California public libraries, in order that the commission could make legislative recommendations to the Governor and the 1959 Regular Session of the California Legislature. Accordingly, the commission selected as its Research Director Dr. Ed A. Wight, of the School of Librarianship at the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Wight is one of the outstanding authorities on librarianship in the United States and has had extensive experience in the field of research.

California librarians, through their professional organization, the California Library Association, had long urged the creation of this kind of commission, in order that much needed basic research into the entire political and financial structure of California libraries be effected. The President of the California Library Association has appointed a special liaison committee of librarians and library trustees to serve in a consultative capacity, if the commission wishes to seek professional library opinion on any of the matters before it. The California Library Association actively supported the legislation creating the commission, which was introduced by the Hon.

Ernest R. Geddes in the Assembly. Mr. Geddes, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Library Problems in California, of the Assembly Interim Committee on Education, held three hearings since 1955, reports from which demonstrate the inequalities of library services in the various communities of the State, the need for uniform legislation, and, in all too many communities, library services which do not approach standards of minimum services to which each resident of the State of California is entitled.

At its first meeting, commission members agreed that profitable areas for research included:

1. Study of the laws under which the libraries operate (state and local).
2. Study of library methods of financing.
3. Analysis of costs and effectiveness of their operations as independent units compared with probable costs and effectiveness of their operations if integrated into systems.
4. Study of the relationships of elementary and secondary school libraries to the public libraries in the same area.

The commission will attempt to recommend legislation which could bring library service in all parts of the State to at least a minimum level of adequacy, through formal or co-operative integration of libraries which are too small for efficient operation into systems meeting minimum standards, and possibly also through a system of financing libraries by equalization grants-in-aid.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Percy C. Heckendorf, Santa Barbara, Chairman

Mayor Ira J. Chrisman, Visalia, Vice Chairman

Dr. Bernard B. Bartlett, Eureka

Marion Dozier, Los Angeles

Walter G. Drysdale, Georgetown

Mrs. Evelyn M. Ingalls, North Hollywood

Mrs. Dorothea McCall, Coronado

Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, San Francisco,
Secretary

Colonel Samuel Rubin, San Francisco

Senator Paul L. Byrne, Chico

Senator Fred S. Farr, Carmel

Assemblyman Ernest R. Geddes, Claremont

Assemblyman William Byron Rumford,

Berkeley

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
State Capitol, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Every time a Californian presses an electric light switch, turns on the gas, boards a bus or train or rides an airplane between points in California, uses the telephone, orders his furniture moved, or stores his goods in a public warehouse he deals with a utility or transportation company whose rates and services are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

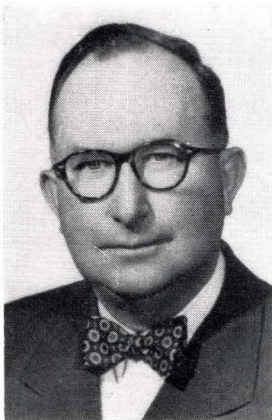
What is the Public Utilities Commission? When was it formed? How does it function today? These are interesting questions.

The commission is a court and an administrative agency comprised of five members appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. Its duty is to regulate certain privately owned utilities and transportation companies and to secure to the public adequate service at rates that are just and reasonable. The law prohibits variation from the rates established or discrimination.

Commissioners are appointed for six years on a staggered term basis so that at all times a majority of the commission will be experienced in carrying out its functions. One of the five members of the commission is elected by his colleagues as president.

The commission has both legislative and judicial powers, with authority to take testimony in the same manner as a court, on an official record. It issues decisions and orders as a court does, may cite for contempt and subpena records of regulated companies.

The California Railroad Commission, now the California Public Utilities Commission, was created by amendment to the State Constitution on October 10, 1911. Enabling legislation, which clarified its duties and powers, was voted in the Public Utilities Act of 1912.



PETER E. MITCHELL
President
(Resigned June 30, 1958)



GENERAL C. LYN FOX
President
(Elected July 1, 1958)

This act gave the commission jurisdiction over gas, electric, telephone, telegraph, heat, and water corporations as well as over common carriers by rail of passengers and freight. Express corporations, wharfingers, and others were included in the 1912 Act. Legislation modified and extended the commission's jurisdiction, from time to time, and this legislation all was codified in the Public Utilities Code, effective in 1951.

As the highway carrier industry grew, it was brought under commission jurisdiction by supplemental statutes. A 1917 law covered busses and common carrier trucks. In 1935, additional truckers were brought under commission regulation by the Highway Carriers' Act and the City Carriers' Act. The Household Goods Carriers' Act was passed in 1951.

Originally the Railroad Commission, the widened scope of its regulatory functions resulted in changing the name to the Public Utilities Commission by constitutional amendment in 1946.

The California Public Utilities Commission regulates the rates and service of more than 1,500 privately owned utilities and transportation companies. These include gas, electric, water, telephone and telegraph companies; railroads, busses, trucks, airlines and vessels transporting passengers or freight in intrastate commerce; warehousemen, wharfingers, pipeline companies, household goods carriers, and others. There are also more than 15,000 highway carriers which have permits to transport property for the public for hire. The commission does *not* regulate "mutual" water companies which serve only stockholders or members at cost, or municipally owned utilities or transportation systems.

Safety of the public, passengers, and employees also is of major concern to the commission. It prescribes safety regulations for electric overhead lines, gas transmission and storage, and requires health and ability tests for bus drivers. It regulates safety devices of certificated highway carriers and the hours which a truck driver may work. The commission also is charged with maintaining safety standards at railroad grade crossings.

Commission authorization is required for any issue of stocks, bonds or other securities by a regulated utility, certain construction or extension of plants or other facilities. Authorization to exercise franchise rights also must be obtained. The commission requires uniform accounting and uniform annual reports, which are on file and open to public inspection.

To protect the public interest the commission appears before federal agencies and courts as an advocate of the interests of Californians in interstate proceedings, whenever it is deemed necessary.

The charges Californians pay for transportation and utility service result from rates authorized or permitted by the Public Utilities Commission.

Acting in behalf of the public, the commission holds utility rates at the lowest level which will enable a utility to earn a "just and reasonable" return upon its original investment, minus depreciation, in property devoted to public use.

Actually, regulated utilities operate at cost, plus the rate of return allowed by the commission.

Present rates, having been so established, are presumed to be fair and reasonable. If any utility files an application for an increase in rates, the burden of proof always is upon the utility to show that additional revenue is necessary to provide a "fair and reasonable return."

Customers also may initiate hearings on either rates or service by filing a formal complaint. Any complaint as to the reasonableness of rates or charges of gas, electric, water or telephone corporations must be signed by the mayor or president or chairman of the board of trustees, or a majority of the council, commission or other legislative body of the city or county, or by not fewer than 25 consumers or prospective consumers or purchasers of service.

The commission also may order an investigation on its own motion at any time that consideration of the rates or service of a regulated utility would appear to be in the public interest.

Formal petition also may be made to the commission in matters such as allocation of costs for grade crossing protection, modification of orders relating to safety regulations, or changes in other regulations. Public hearings usually would be ordered, although the commission may decide certain proceedings without public hearing.

After the public hearings, which are presided over by one commissioner or an examiner sitting for a commissioner, a case is taken under submission for decision by the entire commission. A decision signed by three commissioners becomes the official action of the commission. A commissioner who disagrees with the majority decision may issue a dissent if he desires, which becomes a part of the official record. The majority of decisions are unanimous.

After an application for a rate increase is filed with the commission, a public hearing is scheduled and announced so that everyone interested may attend. Hearings, in a major case, may require several days, extending over a period of weeks, with intervals between to allow all interested parties time to study exhibits and testimony presented and to prepare for cross-examination and their own testimony.

The applicant first states the reasons an upward adjustment of rates is requested. Company officials testify under oath at a public hearing, which anyone may attend, as to the utility's investment, its actual and requested earnings, its revenues and operating costs. These witnesses may be cross-examined by the public or its representatives and by a commission attorney, acting in the public interest. Commission staff experts will challenge any statement or company claim they do not believe justified or accurate.

Then, or at a later hearing, all interested parties will be heard. Public representatives may offer testimony by their own expert witnesses, who may be cross-examined by any of the parties in interest. Anyone with information which has a bearing on the case may testify.

The commission also assigns to its staff experts the important role of making an intensive study of all factors involved in a particular application and presenting factual testimony during the public hearings. These engineers, accountants, research and rate experts present evidence and may be cross-examined by all parties at interest. Commission staff attorneys, in

addition to representing the public interest by cross-examination of company or other witnesses, also assist individuals in presenting testimony if they desire.

When all the evidence has been heard, the case is taken under submission.

All the facts put into evidence are the basis for the decision by the commission. The application may be denied entirely, with no increase in rates authorized; may be partially granted, with some increase, if that seems justified; or the application may be granted.

Petition for rehearing of any case or for further hearing may be made to the commission by any party to the proceeding. If this petition is denied, recourse may be had to the California Supreme Court. No California court, except the Supreme Court, and no other state agency or official has jurisdiction to review any decision or order of the commission.

The commission on January 1, 1958, employed 650 persons, including engineers, financial experts, attorneys, accountants and clerical personnel. The staff is divided into six divisions: Administrative, Legal, Utilities, Transportation, Utilities Finance and Accounts, and Division of Examiners.

The Administrative Division, headed by the secretary to the commission, includes personnel, fiscal, and other administrative units. The Legal Division, headed by the chief counsel, advises the commission on legal matters and represents the commission in all court actions. The Division of Examiners, headed by the chief examiner, provides hearing officers who sit with a commissioner or preside in the absence of a commissioner at public hearings.

The Utilities Division includes engineers, who are trained technicians qualified by education and experience to survey and report on operations of the various regulated utilities. In periods when costs of operation are declining or operating economies have increased the return to a utility, they advise the commission in order that reduction in rates may be ordered. In inflationary periods they act to present facts which will enable the commission to hold rates at the lowest level which will still offer companies an opportunity to earn a just and reasonable return.

The Transportation Division scrutinizes the rates, service, and safety of rail and highway carriers of freight and passengers. The commission has certain responsibility for safety at grade crossings, the establishment of rules for safe operation of passenger busses, trains and highway freight carriers to which certificates have been issued. Another section of the Transportation Division is engaged in enforcement of the Public Utilities Code as it relates to highway carriers.

The Utilities Finance and Accounts Division receives and analyzes the annual reports of regulated utilities, which they must file with the commission. These are open to public inspection at all times. Financial experts in this division advise the commission on applications for permission to issue stocks, bonds, or other securities and aid in obtaining facts on investments of a utility for consideration in rate cases.

Headquarters of the commission are in San Francisco, established there by the Public Utilities Act. The commission has a major branch office in Los Angeles, which is under the administrative direction of a Director for Southern California. Transportation Division representatives engaged in enforcement of highway carrier provisions of the law have offices in various cities throughout the State.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

C. Lyn Fox, President

Peter E. Mitchell
Ray E. Untereiner

Matthew J. Dooley
Theodore H. Jenner

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Headquarters

Fifth Floor, State Building, San Francisco.

Los Angeles Office

Mirror Building, 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

FIELD OFFICES

Bakersfield, 345 Chester Avenue, Room 3.

El Centro, 795 Main Street, Room 4.

Eureka, 211 Fifth Street.

Fresno, 601 Rowell Building, 2100 Tulare Street.

Los Angeles, 145 South Spring Street, Room 914.

Redding, 1261 Oregon Street.

Sacramento, 1021 O Street, Room A-295.

San Bernardino, 671 D Street, Room 7.

San Diego, 520 E Street, Room 901.

San Jose, 491 Almaden Avenue.

San Francisco, 86 Third Street, Room 500.

Santa Ana, 1623 West 17th Street, Room 7.

Santa Barbara, 25 West Anapamu Street.

Santa Rosa, 515 Hahman Drive, Montgomery Village.

Stockton, 415 North Hunter Street.

STATE PURCHASES STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The State Purchases Standards Committee was created by an act of the 1955 Session of the State Legislature. This committee consists of nine members, seven of whom are officers or employees of the State, and two of whom are citizens from private enterprise operating within the State of California; all are appointed by the Governor. This committee acts as an advisory body to the Director of Finance, and recommends from time to time minimum standards as to quality of equipment and supplies to be acquired for state use.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE PURCHASES STANDARDS COMMITTEE

STATE PURCHASES STANDARDS COMMITTEE

H. W. Stewart, Director of Employment, Chairman

Robert W. Bruce, Assistant Vice President, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Vice Chairman

C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public Works

Charles S. Hobbs, President, Hale Bros. Stores

Paul Mason, Director of Motor Vehicles

Richard A. McGee, Director of Corrections

DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources

Dr. M. E. Porter, Director of Mental Hygiene

Dr. Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education

H. F. Freeman, Assistant Director-Comptroller, Department of Employment, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE STATE PURCHASES STANDARDS COMMITTEE

800 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, California

COMMISSION ON QUALIFICATIONS

The Commission on Qualifications was created in 1934, by Section 26 of Article VI of the Constitution, to review the qualifications of persons appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court or a district court of appeal. No such appointment may become effective without the written confirmation of a majority of the members of the commission.

The commission is composed of three members. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General are permanent members of the commission, and ordinarily act as chairman and secretary. If the appointment under consideration is to the Supreme Court, the third member of the commission is the presiding justice who has served the longest period of time upon any of the district courts of appeal; if the appointment is to a district court of appeal, the third member is the senior presiding justice of the district court of appeal in the district to which the appointment is made.

The constitutional amendment creating the Commission on Qualifications provides that gubernatorial appointments to a superior court may also be subjected to the confirmation of the commission, provided the county in which the court lies has adopted the plan of judicial selection. In such event, the third member of the commission, when an appointment to the superior court is being considered, would be the senior presiding justice of the district court of appeal in the district in which such appointment is made. However, no county has as yet adopted the plan.

In addition to reviewing judicial appointments, the commission has, since 1941, passed upon the Governor's retirement of judges for disability, under the provisions of the Judges' Retirement Act. The personnel and operation of the commission for this purpose are the same as when passing upon an appointment to the same judicial office.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION ON QUALIFICATIONS

COMMISSION ON QUALIFICATIONS

Hon. Phil S. Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ex Officio Chairman

Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General, Ex Officio Secretary

[The appropriate presiding justice of the district court of appeal. See discussion above.]

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION ON QUALIFICATIONS

State Building, San Francisco

THE RECIPROCITY COMMISSION

The Reciprocity Commission, created by Chapter 1002, Statutes of 1955, has the power to enter into agreements or arrangements with other states, the District of Columbia, United States territories and possessions, and foreign states, provinces and countries. The area of its responsibilities is concerned with interstate and international commerce as affected by motor vehicle transport.

The commission may negotiate for mutual granting of vehicle registration exemptions, may establish or restrict such grants, and may conduct studies to determine policies affording benefit to the public. It has special powers to negotiate with authorized representatives of the state bordering California to provide mutually beneficial registration requirements or exemptions for commercial vehicles operating across the boundaries.

The commission is composed of five ex officio members, constituted as follows: the Director of Motor Vehicles, the Lieutenant Governor, the Director of Public Works, the State Controller, and the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE RECIPROCITY COMMISSION

RECIPROCITY COMMISSION

Paul Mason, Chairman
Director of Motor Vehicles

Harold J. Powers,
Lieutenant Governor
C. Max Gilliss,
Director of Public Works

Robert C. Kirkwood,
State Controller
Bernard R. Caldwell,
Commissioner, California Highway
Patrol

Genevieve E. Cullenward, Secretary

OFFICES OF THE RECIPROCITY COMMISSION

Department of Motor Vehicles Building
2570 24th Street, Sacramento

THE RECLAMATION BOARD

By COLONEL A. M. BARTON

The Reclamation Board was established in 1911 as an independent state agency, and in 1956 the Legislature continued its existence within the framework of the Department of Water Resources with all of its previous powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities and jurisdiction. The board governs the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, supervises, polices, and controls flood control and reclamation activities in the Central Valley, and co-operates with the Federal Government, through the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in the planning, establishment, and construction of flood control works for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.

The seven members of the Reclamation Board are appointed by the Governor, and serve at his pleasure. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, which was established in 1913, contains 1,726,600 acres of land lying within the borders of 14 counties (Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, and Fresno).

The board, in addition to its many other duties prescribed by law, acquires all of the lands, easements, and rights-of-way, relocates existing structures and facilities and fulfills such other obligations as may be imposed upon the State in connection with the joint federal-state flood control projects for the Central Valley.

The Sacramento River Flood Control Project is the comprehensive plan for accomplishing: first, flood control, making possible the maintenance of river levees and self-scouring river channels; second, the removal of mining debris which has accumulated in the lower river channels thereby restoring and maintaining their navigability. This project is being constructed as a co-operative project by the State and Federal Governments, and protects over one million acres on the floor of the Sacramento Valley from floods of the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The current estimate of the total cost of this project is approximately \$208,000,000 of which approximately \$114,000,000 will be expended by the Federal Government. This estimate covers work on the Sacramento River, nine tributaries thereof and the by-passes thereto, but excludes the construction of Black Butte and Iron Canyon Reservoirs.

A project of flood control was first authorized for the San Joaquin River and its tributaries by the Federal Flood Control Act of 1944 and the State Water Resources Act of 1945. It is estimated that this project will cost a total of \$29,100,000 which excludes the cost of multipurpose dams on the Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers. Of this sum, approximately \$11,900,000 will be expended by the Federal Government. In conjunction with this project the Reclamation Board has developed a levee and channelization project for the reach of the San Joaquin River lying between the mouth of

the Merced River and Friant Dam. This latter work is in lieu of the dedication of approximately 118,000 acres of land to perpetual overflow as required by the project as originally authorized.

In addition to this authorized project for the San Joaquin River there are approximately 800 miles of levees protecting some 280,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin Delta which levees were constructed by local interests, without federal or state aid, at a total cost of about \$21,500,000.

There continues to be an urgent need for the completion of flood control works necessary to protect the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, as evidenced by the floods of the winter of 1955-1956. The elimination of damage from floods in the two valleys will encourage the continued rapid growth of population, industry and agriculture in the Central Valley. Without immediate and sustained action to provide flood protection commensurate with the needs of the area, its economic growth will cease.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE RECLAMATION BOARD

THE RECLAMATION BOARD

A. R. Gallaway, Jr., President, Sacramento

Grover Shannon, Vice President, Yuba City

Geo. H. Holmes, Secretary, Clarksburg

W. P. Harkey, Gridley

Geo. R. Wilson, Walnut Grove

Geo. E. Lodi, Arbuckle

Douglas B. Cohen, Banta

A. M. Barton, Chief Engineer and General Manager

Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General, Legal Adviser

Howard S. Hitchcock, Assistant Chief Engineer

William A. Carver, Assistant Secretary

Robert W. James, Associate Counsel

OFFICES OF THE RECLAMATION BOARD

1215 O Street, Sacramento 14

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN COMMITTEE

The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee was created during the 1957 Legislative Session by the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Act (Chapter 2318, Public Resources Code). Its objectives are:

8758. The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan shall be limited to the following matters:

(a) An intensive review of all factors affecting public outdoor recreation in the foreseeable future.

(b) An inventory of the existing facilities, areas, and opportunities available for outdoor recreation and an inventory and classification of areas, facilities and resources which potentially may provide outdoor recreation.

(c) A determination of the nature and an estimate of the need of the people for outdoor recreation opportunities in the foreseeable future in relation to the matters considered in subdivision (b).

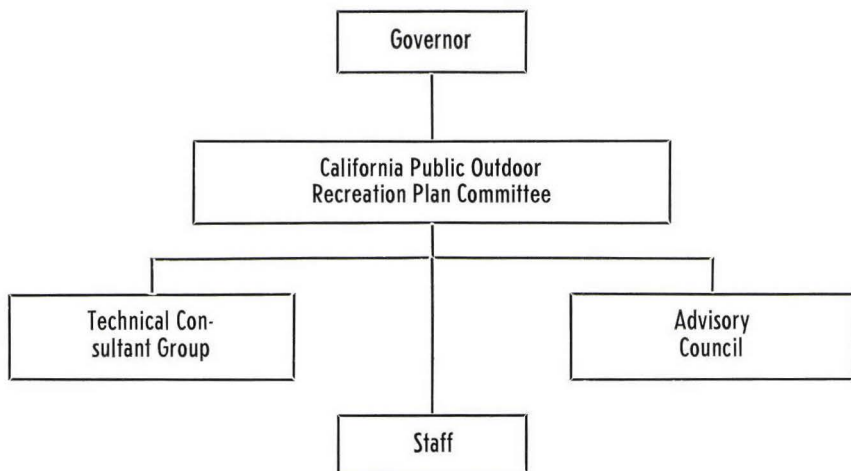
(d) An investigation and analysis of the authority of different segments and levels of government with respect to public outdoor recreational resources and facilities.

(e) The nature, location and size of recreational land and recreational water areas and facilities to be developed, including a preliminary program and procedure for the development, administration, and financing of these areas and facilities.

The legislation for this temporary committee requires that three legislative reports will be submitted (one in March, 1958, one in March, 1959, and in March, 1960, the final plan will be submitted).

The act provides that during the three years of the study a small staff will be in operation, and funds will be available for contractual services for basic research in the field of outdoor recreation. The legislation implies that the committee shall seek a plan which will co-ordinate all recreational activities at all levels of government. To serve as chief advisers to the committee, there was established the Technical Consultant Group and the Advisory Council.

The Technical Consultant Group is comprised largely of federal, state, regional and local agencies which manage outdoor recreational lands and agencies with economic, recreational, or other information that will be valuable to the study. The Advisory Council is comprised of the many interested groups and individuals that represent primarily the user-interest in outdoor recreational lands. Together, all of these agencies and groups, representing over 1,000 organizations, are the chief source of assistance to the staff of the committee in providing a base on which a co-ordinated plan may be developed.



The need for the Outdoor Recreation Plan Act has been evident for the past five years because of the mushrooming population in the State which enjoys increased leisure time and mobility. The combined needs of natural resources for outdoor recreation, agriculture, mining, lumbering, urban development, and other economic uses has resulted in conflicting demands on available lands.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN COMMITTEE

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN COMMITTEE

DeWitt Nelson, Chairman, Director of Natural Resources

Harvey O. Banks, Director of Water
Resources

Newton B. Drury, Chief, Division of
Beaches and Parks

Seth Gordon, Director of Fish and Game

Frank Hortig, Executive Officer, State
Lands Commission

T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance

Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of
Public Instruction

Lee Helsel, Director of Recreation

Elmer Aldrich
Executive Officer

J. Kenneth Decker
Assistant Executive Officer

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN COMMITTEE
State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA RECREATION COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

Recreation is for all people, everywhere. It can be said that wherever man is, recreation is. Man's need for it manifests itself in his endless search, day by day, for a full, happy life—a life in which there is balance between work and play. In our times recreation has become a basic human need, a part of daily living in all communities. Recreation is not merely an activity, but an attitude toward life and an area of daily living.

Good programs call for a variety of recreational activities that meet a wide range of human needs, and for facilities and areas in which to carry on those programs. There are certain kinds of recreation opportunities that are beyond the ability of the individual or the family to provide—and it is here that voluntary agencies and jurisdictions of government must take responsibility.

I. HISTORY

To help marshal the State's resources to meet the expanding leisure of people, the Recreation Commission was established in 1947 by the Legislature and the Governor (Statutes of 1947, Chapter 1239; Public Resources Code, Sections 8600 to 8608). Need for the establishment of this agency was pointed up in a statewide study in 1946 made by the voluntary Committee for the Study of Recreation in California.

II. ORGANIZATION

The commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, one of whom is designated by the Governor to serve as chairman. Members



STERLING S. WINANS
Director of Recreation
(Resigned August 1, 1958)



LEE HELSEL
Director of Recreation
(Appointed August 2, 1958)

serve without compensation, and hold regular meetings in Sacramento and in various communities of the State.

The Director of Recreation, appointed by the Governor, is the administrative officer of the commission and has four recreation specialists providing consultant services to state agencies and to community recreation organizations. The Director of Recreation is represented in the Governor's Council and on state interdepartmental committees on children and youth, aging, and mental health. He is a member of the committee for the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan (Chapter 2318, Statutes of 1957).

III. POWERS AND DUTIES

Specific powers and duties reserved to the Board of Recreation Commissioners include the following:

Study and consideration of the whole problem of recreation of the people of the State of California as it affects and may affect the welfare of the people;

Formulation of a comprehensive recreational policy for the State;

Establishment of procedures to aid and encourage public recreation activities;

Reporting annually to the Governor on needs of the State and local subdivisions thereof for recreational facilities, programs and activities, and

The receipt of donations and the disbursement of subventions in order to carry out purposes of the act creating the agency.

In addition to assisting the Recreation Commission in carrying out its duties, the Director of Recreation is responsible for the provision of services to the State and its communities, including:

1. Aid in attaining greater recreational use of local, state and federal land and water areas.
2. Assistance to local public agencies and community organizations in operating programs.
3. Clearinghouse service for information and procedures.
4. Co-ordination of state, federal, and local recreation programs.
5. Promotion of high standards of recreation and park services.
6. Surveys of community recreation needs and studies of feasibility of special recreation and park districts.
7. Aid in developing recreation services in hospitals, institutions and camps.
8. Aid in training professional and volunteer recreation leaders.
9. Organization of recreation institutes and conferences.

IV. ACTIVITIES

Technical assistance is provided on request to recreation agencies of unincorporated communities, cities, school districts, recreation and park districts, counties, voluntary organizations, universities and colleges, and to departments of State and Federal Government. In addition, services are rendered to many individuals.

The Director of Recreation responds to requests for information on subjects such as the following:

1. State laws and local charters, ordinances and intergovernmental agreements;
2. Agency organization and administration;
3. Content and operation of activity programs;
4. Recruitment, selection, training and evaluation of personnel;
5. Planning, acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of recreation and park areas and facilities;
6. Sources of financial support and expenditures for operation and capital improvements; and
7. Co-ordination of programs of public and private agencies.

Publications of the agency include "Recreation Policy, State of California," "Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California," "Public Recreation and Park Services—Principles and Current Practices," and "Standards for Professional Recreation Personnel." Annually, the commission submits a report to the Governor on facilities and programs which exist or may be needed and publishes a directory of recreation and park officials and comparative data on public recreation and park agencies.

At the request of state agencies and local governmental jurisdictions, the commission surveys, appraises, and plans for the development of recreation facilities and programs. Recently, the Legislature and the Governor authorized the Director of Recreation to conduct feasibility studies of proposed special recreation and park districts (Chapter 2165, Statutes of 1957). The Director of Recreation is also required to report periodically to the Legislature on the laws relating to special recreation and park districts.

An annual statewide conference on recreation is sponsored by the commission. Several hundreds of state and local park officials and recreation leaders from public, private and commercial agencies participate.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA RECREATION COMMISSION

RECREATION COMMISSION

Mrs. Rollin Brown, Chairman, Los Angeles

Albert A. Marty, Vice Chairman,
Sacramento

A. B. Davison, Colusa

Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard, Berkeley

Leo D. Hermle, San Diego

Gareth W. Houk, Visalia

George C. Miliias, Gilroy

Lee Helsel, Director of Recreation

OFFICES OF THE RECREATION COMMISSION

Headquarters Office

722 Capitol Avenue, Room 3076, Sacramento 14

Field Office

714 Ohrbach Building, 312 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles 13

THE CALIFORNIA THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The California Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission was created by an act of the State Legislature in its 1957 Session for the purpose of co-operating with "the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission created by the Congress of the United States in a resolution approved July 28, 1955; to insure participation by the State in programs of that commission and other agencies, persons, or corporations for signalizing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt; to promote or provide such activities as may be necessary or desirable to make celebration of the centennial a success."

The commission has power to make and execute contracts and agreements necessary to carry out the functions of the commission to observe and encourage observance of the centennial birth date of Theodore Roosevelt.

The commission will cease to exist on July 1, 1959. The sum of \$5,000 has been appropriated out of the General Fund in the State Treasury to cover the expenses of the commission in carrying out its duties.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Robert Fenton Craig, Chairman
3518 University Avenue, Los Angeles

Dr. Coke Wood, Secretary
College of the Pacific, Stockton

Senator Randolph Collier
Senator Louis Sutton

Assemblyman Seth J. Johnson
Assemblyman Don A. Allen, Sr.

Arthur Tuttle

SAN FRANCISCO PORT AUTHORITY

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

The former Board of State Harbor Commissioners, administrative agency for the state-owned Port of San Francisco, exchanged its 94-year-old name for a new one in 1957. A legislative act changing the agency's name to San Francisco Port Authority took effect September 11, 1957. Thus passed the original name of one of California's oldest state agencies.

The State Harbor Board was established on April 24, 1863, to assume jurisdiction over San Francisco's booming waterfront and carry out its long-range development. Today, San Francisco's world-famed harbor is in its ninety-fifth year as a state-administered utility for world trade. It is the only state-operated port on the West Coast. It is also San Francisco's biggest public enterprise—a \$200,000,000 stake in the harbor's historic role as a hub of ocean commerce.

The Port of San Francisco is that always-welcome phenomenon of public enterprise—a completely self-supporting agency. In close to a century of state operation, the port's \$200,000,000 in facilities and improvements have been provided with never a cent of public tax cost or subsidy.

Harbor Board officials point with some pride to the fact that the port's 12½ miles of waterfront facilities have been financed entirely from the port's own revenues and through self-liquidating bonds that are paid off from operating income.

Financially as well as physically, the Port of San Francisco today presents a picture that would be the envy of state and city officials who struggled with the harbor's problems a century ago, in the wake of San Francisco's gold-spurred growth.

History identifies the company led by the Spanish captain, Don Gaspar de Portolá, as the first European to view San Francisco's harbor, in 1769. It names Lieutenant Juan Manuel de Ayala, of the Spanish schooner *San Carlos*, as the first white man to sail in San Francisco Bay, when his ship entered the Golden Gate and anchored off Yerba Buena Cove in 1775.

But there was little change in the harbor's unhurried life until 1849. Then gold transformed San Francisco's sleepy waterfront overnight. Gold seekers started pouring through the Golden Gate from over the world. Supplies and merchandise poured through after them. Railroad lines weren't to reach San Francisco for 20 years. Ships were the common carriers then. Vessels jammed the harbor's anchorages and vied for its scanty docking facilities.

In 1851, the State Legislature authorized the City of San Francisco to "construct wharves at the ends of all streets, commencing with the Bay of San Francisco." The city's funded debt commission was authorized by the State to lease wharf areas to private groups for 10-year periods.

Somehow the harbor got along with this patchwork port for more than 10 years of the area's hectic growth. Then, in 1863, in a move to stabilize

the development of the city's overtaxed harbor, the Legislature set up the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and gave it administrative control of San Francisco's harbor, "with the improvements, rights, privileges, franchises, easements, and appurtenances connected therewith."

The new board also was charged with the upkeep and construction of wharves, piers and seawalls; with necessary dredging, and with collecting rents, tolls, wharfage and dockage fees.

One of the Harbor Board's basic accomplishments—one that made possible today's great waterfront and added much valuable land to San Francisco's downtown areas—was the construction of a seawall in the early decades of its administration. Some 12,000 feet of seawall had been completed by 1908. Piers still in full use today—36, 40, 42 and 44 are examples—were built out from the new wall during this period. More than 800 acres of land in what is now the heart of San Francisco's financial district were filled in behind the massive wall as it progressed.

That was the general status of the Port of San Francisco after 60 years of gradual development, from 1850 to 1910. It set the stage for what was, by comparison, a feverish period of port construction.

More than \$19,000,000 in harbor improvement bonds were issued from 1911 to 1915 to underwrite the port's advancing line of piers and wharves. Altogether, some \$32,000,000 in self-liquidating securities have been issued in the past 90 years to finance port projects. Additional millions in operating revenues have been sown back by the Harbor Board into pier and terminal construction, under the fiscal plan laid down by the 1863 legislation.

Charting the course for this major seaport is a board of five commissioners appointed for staggered four-year terms by the Governor.

In recognition of the close economic and physical relationship between city and harbor, the board's non-salaried public members are consistently named from the ranks of San Franciscans prominent in the city's business, labor and industrial life.

Responsible for putting policy into administrative action is a Port Director appointive by the Port Authority. The Port Director oversees a civil service staff and waterfront force of some 500 employees.

In addition, a cargo sales staff represents the port over the Nation and abroad, maintaining offices in seven major United States cities and in 13 foreign shipping centers.

In essence, the San Francisco Port Authority's administration is aimed at maintaining Northern California's maritime economy, which is credited with supporting the income and livelihood of one-third of San Francisco's population.

And the Port Authority's plan for future development is based on its conviction that world trade through the Golden Gate will continue its already spectacular growth—a growth that overshadows even the gold rush era which first gave the Port of San Francisco its place among the world's great harbors.

OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT AUTHORITY

COMMISSIONERS

Cyril Magnin, President
 Harold T. Lopez
 Henry J. Budde

J. Warnock Walsh
 Thomas J. Riordan

PORT DIRECTOR

Carl M. Smith

Ted D. Johnston,
 Administrative Assistant

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS

S. S. Gorman, Chief Harbor Engineer
 William A. Geary, Chief Wharfinger
 J. B. Silva, Supt., State Belt Railroad
 Jeff H. Myers, Traffic Manager
 Don E. DeLone
 Public Relations Director

James Campbell
 Foreign Trade Manager
 Harry Thieman, Rental Manager
 Charles T. Soares, Controller
 James Y. Scriven, Office Manager

OFFICES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT AUTHORITY

Headquarters

Ferry Building, San Francisco 6,
 California

Trade Promotion Offices

San Jose, 202 Spring Bldg.
 Sacramento, 1021 O Street
 Fresno, 518 Mason Building
 Denver, Colo., Boston Building
 Chicago, Ill., 35 E. Wacker Drive
 New York City, 565 Fifth Ave.
 Washington, D. C.
 536 Washington Bldg.
 London, Eng., 3 Gracechurch Street
 Antwerp, Belgium, Union Bldg.
 1 Pont de Meir

Tokyo, Japan, Nissan-Kan Bldg.
 Kobe, Japan, Kokusai Kaikan Bldg.
 Australia, c/o Jas. Patrick & Co., Ltd.
 Offices in Sydney, Melbourne,
 Brisbane
 New Zealand, c/o J. B. O'Loughlen &
 Co., Ltd., Offices in Auckland and
 Wellington
 Singapore, c/o Barretto Shipping Co.,
 51 Robinson Rd.
 Hong Kong, Penang
 Port Swettenham, c/o Barretto
 Shipping & Trading Co., Ltd.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION

The California State Scholarship Commission was created during the 1955 Regular Session of the Legislature (Chapter 1846) to administer a statewide program of competitive undergraduate scholarships. The nine-member commission was appointed by the Governor, effective October 30, 1955, and is composed of three representatives of private institutions of collegiate grade located in California; one representative of the University of California; one representative of the state colleges; one representative of the public junior colleges; and three representatives who are lay citizens, one of whom must be a member of a governing board of a school district. Commission members serve for four-year terms arranged on a staggered basis.

The first state scholarship selection program was conducted in the spring of 1956, on the basis of a competitive scholastic aptitude examination, high school or college academic record, demonstrated financial need and other criteria contained in the law. In September, 1956, more than 600 state scholarship award winners enrolled in college. In each year following 1956, the commission has opened the annual award competition about mid-October, and announced names of award winners and alternates in early May. Each award may be used for payment of tuition and fees only, to a maximum of \$600 for the academic year. The statute provides for annual increases in the number of available awards until a maximum of 2,560 is reached for the school year 1959-60. At that time, an estimated 10,000 applicants will participate in the competition.

In each year's competition, the commission is directed to select a specified number of award winners in each Senate and Assembly district. For instance, in 1959, eight scholarships are to be awarded in each district, while the remainder must be granted on an at-large basis throughout the State. Should a sufficient number of qualified applicants not be available in a district during a given year, a vacant district scholarship may be awarded on an at-large basis. However, in the following year an additional award shall be made available to such district, and the number of at-large awards reduced by one.

Inasmuch as each award winner is eligible for a renewed award not to exceed a total of four annual awards provided he meets standards of continuing eligibility, the commission annually reviews all scholarships which have been in effect during the previous school year to determine which awards may be renewed. In 1959, some 1,600 scholarships will be so reviewed, and the majority renewed for the following year.

The commission has organized advisory groups composed of college and university personnel to study and make recommendations on the technical aspects of the selection program, financial need analysis and academic testing procedures. In addition, the commission members serve on finance, personnel, legislative, and award committees within the structure of the commission itself. The commission regularly meets several times during a year,

with a series of meetings during the October-April competition and selection program.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION

Mr. Maurice Jones, Jr., Chairman, San Marino
Rev. Herman J. Hauck, Vice Chairman, San Francisco
Mrs. Patricia Luhr, Secretary, Walnut Creek
Mr. Elliott Cushman, San Diego
Dr. Drummond J. McCunn, Martinez
Mr. O. Cort Majors, San Francisco
Dr. P. Victor Peterson, Long Beach
Miss Elsa Widenmann, Vallejo
Mr. R. J. Wig, San Marino
Mr. James W. Moore, Executive Secretary, Sacramento
Mrs. Dortha Morrison, Staff Secretary, Sacramento

OFFICES OF THE STATE SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION
Room 505, 1227 O Street, Sacramento

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

The American Bar Association in its organization meeting in 1878 declared that one of its proposals was the "promotion of uniform legislation." Ten years later, the State Bar of Tennessee passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the American and National Bar Associations to appoint a committee in order to consider the establishment of commissions in every state. The following year the American Bar Association appointed such a committee which included delegates from each state. Mr. M. M. Estes of San Francisco was the California representative. He continued in this capacity for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. Those who succeeded him were the following:

Mr. John D. Works of Los Angeles, 1903-1904;
Mr. Charles Monroe of Los Angeles, 1905-1917;
Mr. Gurney E. Newlin, 1917-1919.

From 1919 on there ceased to be any standing committee of the association for the promotion of uniform legislation. Since 1892, however, a special conference of commissioners for uniform laws had been meeting. At the first meeting in Saratoga, only seven states were represented. At the sixth conference held in Saratoga in August, 1896, this number had grown to 29. But it was apparently not until the seventh conference, held in Cleveland in 1899, that California was represented. The delegate from the State at that conference was Mr. David L. Withington of San Diego, who in the following year became vice president of the conference. Mr. Martin J. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco served as president of the conference from 1951 to 1953.

The California commissioners remained an informal body, so far as the State was concerned, until the year 1927. Then, on May 14, 1927, an act was approved by the Governor providing for the appointment of three commissioners to serve for four years without compensation. The Legislative Counsel was a member *ex officio*. (Statutes, 1927, Chapter 298, 1-5, pages 838 to 839, as amended by Statutes 1941, Chapter 608, 1, page 2056 and Statutes 1945, Chapter 111, 2. These provisions are now part of the Government Code, Sections 10400 to 10433.)

In 1957, Section 10401 of the Government Code was amended, providing that the California commission consist of one Member of the Senate appointed by the Committee on Rules of the Senate, one Member of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and four additional members appointed by the Governor. The Legislative Counsel is an *ex officio* nonvoting member. (Chapter 378, Statutes of 1957.)

Up to 1904, the proceedings of the conference were published only in summary form as part of the proceedings of the American Bar Association. After that, they were published fully; and, since 1919, a separate handbook

has given the work of each annual conference to the public, and has published the names of all the commissioners of all the states.

The conference has, since its organization, drafted 109 acts, some of which have since been withdrawn. Fifty-seven uniform acts and 23 model acts have been offered to the states and accepted by some of the states. Of these, the first was the Negotiable Instruments Act approved in 1896; and, since that time, adopted by all the states, the District of Columbia, and the territories, in all 53 jurisdictions.

California has adopted 37 of these acts. The earliest were the Warehouse Receipts Act (1909), the Bills of Lading Act (1915), and the Negotiable Instruments Act (1917). All the important commercial acts, besides those mentioned, such as the Sales Act and Amendments (1931), the Partnership Act (1929), the Limited Partnership Act (1929), and the two Stock Transfer Acts (1929 and 1931) have also been passed by California.

In 1951, after 11 years' joint effort between the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute, the Uniform Commercial Code was promulgated by the conference. It is intended to cover the entire range of commercial and business practice in all phases and is considered the most profound and comprehensive work the conference has ever completed.

For the successive commissioners, since the legal establishment of the commission, reference is made to the annual Handbook of the National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws and Proceedings.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Martin J. Dinkelspiel, Chairman
San Francisco
Paul Mason, Sacramento
George R. Richter, Los Angeles

Fred S. Farr, Member of the Senate
Caspar W. Weinberger, Member of the
Assembly
Ralph N. Kleps, Legislative Counsel
Sacramento, Ex Officio Member

OFFICES OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

c/o Mr. Martin J. Dinkelspiel, Chairman, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS COMMISSION

The United Spanish War Veterans organization is an organization of veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during the Spanish War in Cuba, 1898; the Philippine Insurrection; and the Boxer Uprising in China, 1899 to 1902.

It is a national organization with a membership of 34,000 members in 1956. Of its 52 departments, the California Department is the largest, with a present membership of 4,252 on May 1, 1957.

There is a continuing loss of membership, with the attending loss of membership dues that causes a serious financial situation in the department. The California Department lost 651 members in 1954, 576 members in 1955, and 519 members in 1956. The average age of United Spanish War Veterans is 82 years.

The California Department is composed of 94 camps or units, located from Eureka to San Diego. The department commander should visit each of these camps during his term of office. The expense of these visits, department headquarters rent, office staff, necessary printing, postage, etc., are paid from membership dues. To keep the organization alive, many fund-raising plans were considered and rejected.

It was finally decided to request the department legislative committee to consider the possibilities of securing some kind of state aid similar to that of some other states, Illinois in particular.

After many conferences between the department legislative committee and State Senators and Assemblymen, companion bills were introduced in the 1957 Session of the State Legislature.

Senate Bill No. 210, introduced by Senator A. A. Erhart of Santa Barbara, creating a United Spanish War Veterans Commission, including an appropriation of \$6,000 for the Fiscal Year of 1957-58 was passed unanimously by both the Senate and the Assembly. Assemblyman J. L. (Bud) Collier of Los Angeles acted at the committee hearings in place of the sponsor of the assembly bill, Assemblyman Doyle, who was ill. The measure, which added Chapter 4 to Division 6 of the Military and Veterans Code, was approved by Governor Goodwin J. Knight on May 16, 1957.

The commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor. Three of these appointees must be members of the United Spanish War Veterans who are recommended by their council of administration and nominated by the department commander. The other two members are appointed by the Governor from the citizens at large. The members of the commission serve for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and have qualified.

It is the duty of the commission to promote and provide for the welfare of, and assist in the maintenance of headquarters of the Department of California United Spanish War Veterans as an active unit of the National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, by furnishing for its

use adequate and suitable rooms for its headquarters office, supplying clerical personnel, telephones, electricity, water, and other necessary utility services; and supplying necessary printed matter, postage, and other items necessary to function properly and to obtain and maintain adequate department reports.

On October 2, 1957, a press release by Governor Goodwin J. Knight announced the appointments of Dr. Orris E. Jackson of Inglewood and Van W. Dennis of Sacramento to the United Spanish War Veterans Commission. These appointments were made from the citizens of the State at large.

Three other appointments were made from the membership of the Department of California United Spanish War Veterans, recommended by the council of administration. They were L. L. McClary of Los Angeles, Charles E. Keagy of Piedmont, and Henry H. Bragg of Alhambra.

Dr. Jackson is the National Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. Mr. Dennis is Past State Commandant of the Marine Corps League and a member of the United Spanish War Veterans for 40 years. Mr. McClary is a past department commander, and presently department legislative vice chairman. Mr. Bragg and Mr. Keagy are past department commanders of the organization.

The first meeting of the commission was held in the council chambers of the Governor's Office at Sacramento on October 10, 1957, for election of officers, preparing a budget, and determining methods of operations.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS COMMISSION

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS COMMISSION

L. L. McClary, Chairman
1422 Highgate Ave., Los Angeles 42

Charles E. Keagy, Vice Chairman
60 Wildwood Ave., Piedmont

Van W. Dennis, Executive Secretary
2905 I St., Sacramento

Dr. Orris E. Jackson
8707 Third Ave., Inglewood

Henry H. Bragg
32 El Molino Ave., Alhambra

OFFICES OF THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS COMMISSION

2905 I St., Sacramento

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California is a coeducational, nonsectarian, land-grant, state university, control of which is entrusted under the Constitution of California to a corporation entitled "The Regents of the University of California."

In some 90 years, a relatively short time in the average lifespan of institutions of higher learning, it has grown from a very small college to a statewide university consisting of eight campuses and numerous stations scattered throughout California. Today it is recognized as one of the best universities in the United States.

The functions of the university, as historically developed, recognized in higher education studies for the State Legislature, and reaffirmed by the regents, are academic and professional instruction, basic and practical research, and public service of an agricultural and general educational nature.

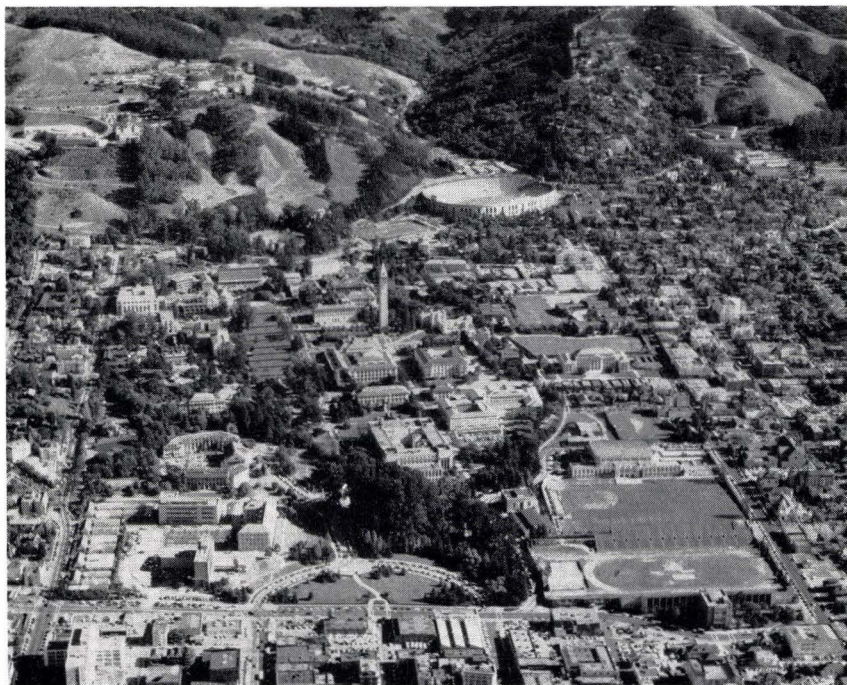
Full powers of organization and government of the university are vested in the corporate body, which consists of 24 regents, eight ex officio and 16 appointed by the Governor for 16-year terms. This board meets every month, usually on the third Friday, on one or another of the campuses.

The university was chartered on March 23, 1868, when Governor H. H. Haight signed the legislative act creating the university. Three separate movements lay behind its founding: The College of California, established 10 years earlier by a group of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, contributed its buildings and lands in Oakland and Berkeley; the Federal Government made a gift of public lands under the Morrill Land-Grant Act; and the State granted a charter and tax support.

The new institution opened its doors in September, 1869, at the College of California site in downtown Oakland, with 40 students and 10 professors. In 1873, instruction was moved to the Berkeley campus. Today, this campus is one of the two which, within their own limits, are of full university stature, offering instruction in the liberal arts, the sciences, and the learned professions at the undergraduate and graduate level.

The other large campus is in Los Angeles, and dates back to 1919, when the Los Angeles Normal School, established 10 years earlier, was transferred to the regents. Its operations include a medical center serving Southern California.

In San Francisco is a medical center which serves the northern part of the State. It had its origin in 1872 in a gift of the Toland Medical College to the regents, and today includes the schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy. On separate sites elsewhere in San Francisco are three institutions affiliated with the university: Hastings College of the Law, California School of Fine Arts, and Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts.



*Aerial view of the Berkeley Campus of the University of California
looking eastward toward the Berkeley Hills*

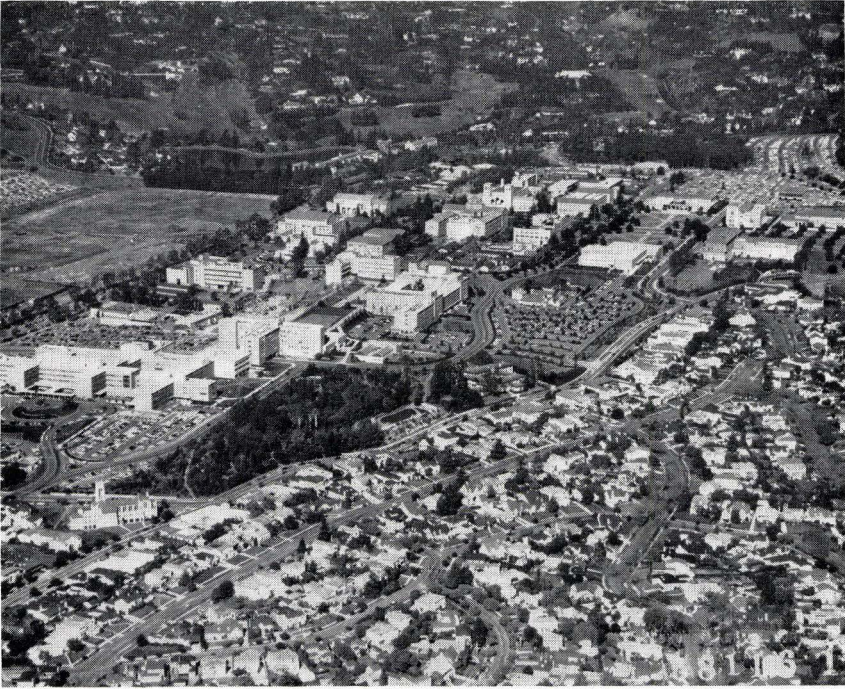
The Davis campus, established in 1906, is the principal site of activity in agriculture and a school of veterinary medicine and a college of letters and science.

At Riverside is the Citrus Experiment Station, founded in 1907, and a college of letters and science started in 1955.

Near the city of the same name is Santa Barbara College, made a part of the university in 1944 when Santa Barbara State College was transferred to the regents. Undergraduate and graduate instruction in the liberal and applied arts and teacher training is offered on this campus.

The two other campuses are at Mount Hamilton and La Jolla. The former is the site of Lick Observatory, a center for astronomical instruction and research which originated in a gift in 1888 from James Lick. The latter is the location of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, which was presented to the regents in 1912 by the Scripps family, and an institute of marine resources.

In addition to some 30 academic colleges and professional schools, approximately 200 departments and division, and more than 50 other components for instruction and research located on the aforementioned campuses, the university maintains agricultural experiment stations in 11 rural counties



Aerial view of the Los Angeles Campus of the University of California looking northwest toward the Santa Monica Mountains

and special laboratories elsewhere. The latter include White Mountain High Altitude Research Station in Mono County, Engineering Field Station and Forest Products Laboratory in Richmond, Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico. The latter two are operated under contract with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The university's extension activities are carried on by the Agricultural Extension Service, which maintains farm and home adviser offices, serving the 55 agriculturally significant counties of the State; and university extension, which operates adult education offices in the several population centers of the State.

With an enrollment of more than 42,000 full-time students, it is one of the largest universities in the world. It is also regarded by educational authorities as one of the five most distinguished universities in America on the basis of the quality of faculty and facilities for instruction and research.

A survey of the American Council on Education rated the university as having distinguished faculty and facilities in 21 fields of learning and research, second only to Harvard; and distinguished or adequate in 31 fields, equaled only by Wisconsin. A more recent survey of the Nation's

universities ranked the university among the top three, with 24 of the 28 departments on the Berkeley campus rated "outstanding."

Analysis of the membership of the National Academy of Sciences, the elite organization of the Nation's top scientists, reveals that the university has more faculty men represented than any other institution except Harvard. And few universities are able to claim, as can the University of California, that seven Nobel laureates are members of its faculty or that eight of its former students have won Nobel prizes.

An American Library Association survey in 1942 judged the University Library to be the third best in the Nation in the quality of collections. A more recent survey of library holdings also revealed the University Library to possess the third largest collection.

The rapid yet sound growth of the university to a position of eminence as a world center of learning could not have occurred without the generous support of the people of California and the provident government of its regents and its presidents, under which there has survived the twofold concept of one statewide university for the entire state and local campus autonomy consistent with unity, and under which there has developed the unique "California Plan" of faculty participation in the administration of the university.

By direction of the regents and subject to their review, an academic senate, composed of all members of the regular faculty, determines admission and graduation requirements, authorizes courses of instruction, and generally supervises the discipline of students in co-operation with deans and other administrative officials.

Financial support for the university's operating budget is chiefly from state appropriations, although it derives substantial income from the Federal Government, from fees, and from private contributions.

In the decade since World War II, there has been a significant change in the makeup of the student body in that there are higher percentages of upper division and graduate students. These trends affect the university budget, as past experience indicates it costs about twice as much to educate a student who has reached junior standing, and as much as seven times to train graduate students, compared with freshmen and sophomores.

In the next decade, the late 1950s and early 1960s, and even beyond, it is expected that the university will be faced with tremendously increased enrollment consequent to the vast population growth of California. In recognition of the need for additional teaching staff and expansion of physical facilities if the university is to accommodate twice and even three times as many students as at present, the regents, in 1957, announced their intention to seek to augment commensurately the university staff, to develop a large campus in the La Jolla-San Diego area, to establish new campuses in the eastern Los Angeles and Santa Clara Valley areas, and to study further the need for additional campuses in the northern part of the State.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Regents Ex Officio

- | | |
|--|--|
| His Excellency, Goodwin J. Knight
Governor of California
State Capitol, Sacramento 14 | A. J. McFadden
President of the State Board of
Agriculture
902 River Lane, Santa Ana |
| Harold J. Powers
Lieutenant Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento 14 | William G. Merchant
President of the Mechanics' Institute
804 Mechanics' Institute Building
San Francisco 4 |
| Luther H. Lincoln
Speaker of the Assembly
4000 Redwood Road
Oakland 19 | O. Cort Majors
President of the Alumni Association
of the University of California
c/o Fibreboard Products, Inc.
1789 Montgomery, San Francisco 11 |
| Roy E. Simpson
State Superintendent of Public
Instruction
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento 14 | Clark Kerr *
President of the University
250 Administration Bldg., Berkeley 4
203 Administration Bldg.,
Los Angeles 24 |

Appointed Regents

- | | |
|---|---|
| Edwin W. Pauley
717 North Highland Avenue
Los Angeles 38 | Edward W. Carter
401 South Broadway
Los Angeles 13 |
| Victor R. Hansen
8517 Woodhaven Boulevard
Bethesda 14, Maryland | Mrs. Dorothy B. Chandler
202 West First Street
Los Angeles 53 |
| Cornelius J. Haggerty
995 Market Street, Room 810
San Francisco 3 | Thomas M. Storke
Santa Barbara News-Press
De La Guerra Plaza
Santa Barbara |
| Jesse H. Steinhart
111 Sutter Street
San Francisco 4 | Mrs. Catherine C. Hearst
701 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills |
| Donald H. McLaughlin
100 Bush Street
San Francisco 4 | Samuel B. Mosher
811 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles 17 |
| Gus Olson
Clarksburg | Philip L. Boyd
3900 Market Street
Riverside |
| Gerald H. Hagar
First Western Bank Bldg.
14th and Broadway
Oakland 12 | Jerd F. Sullivan
Crocker-Anglo National Bank
1 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 4 |
| Howard C. Naffziger, M.D.
University of California Medical
Center
San Francisco 22 | John E. Canaday
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
2555 North Hollywood Way
Burbank |

* Succeeds Robert Gordon Sproul who retired June 30, 1958.

Officers of the Regents

President, His Excellency, Goodwin J.
Knight

Governor of California
State Capitol, Sacramento 14

Chairman, Edwin W. Pauley
717 North Highland Avenue
Los Angeles 38

Secretary and Treasurer
Robert M. Underhill
240 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

Vice President—Business Affairs of the
University

James H. Corley
250 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

General Counsel
Thomas J. Cunningham
128 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

Controller
Raymond W. Kettler
401 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

President
Clark Kerr *
250 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

Chancellor of the Berkeley Campus
Glenn T. Seaborg
3335 Dwinelle Hall
Berkeley 4

Chancellor of the Los Angeles Campus
Raymond B. Allen
202 Administration Bldg.
Los Angeles 24

Vice President of the University and Vice
President—Agricultural Sciences
Harry R. Wellman
101 Giannini Hall
Berkeley 4

Vice President—Business Affairs
James H. Corley
250 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

Vice President—Medical and Health
Sciences
Richard J. Stull
426 Warren Hall
Berkeley 4

Vice President—Executive Assistant
Stanley E. McCaffrey
250 Administration Bldg.
Berkeley 4

Provost of the Davis Campus
Stanley B. Freeborn
202 Library-Administration Bldg.
Davis

Provost of the Riverside Campus
Herman T. Spieth
1340 Social Sciences-Humanities Bldg.
Riverside

Acting Provost of Santa Barbara College
Elmer R. Noble
1233 New Classroom Bldg.
Goleta

Director of University Extension
Paul H. Sheats
Building 5A
Los Angeles 24

Director of Scripps Institution of
Oceanography
Roger R. Revelle
La Jolla

Director of Lick Observatory
Albert E. Whitford
Mount Hamilton

Chairman, Administrative Committee,
San Francisco Medical Center
J. B. deC. M. Saunders, M.D.
119 Medical Sciences Bldg.
San Francisco 22

* Succeeds Robert Gordon Sproul who retired June 30, 1958.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS

In 1949, by approved legislative act, Division 7 was added to the State Water Code, which provided for the establishment of a State Water Pollution Control Board and nine Regional Water Pollution Control Boards.

The state board consists of five specified state officers and nine non-salaried members appointed by the Governor. Each regional board is composed of five nonsalaried members appointed by the Governor. The membership of appointees of all boards is established on staggered terms of office.

The state policy declares it is necessary to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of this State to provide means for co-ordinating the actions of the various state agencies and political subdivisions of the State in the control of water pollution; and further declares it is necessary to provide means for the regional control of water pollution since problems of water pollution in this State are primarily regional and dependent upon factors of precipitation, topography, population, and recreational, agricultural, and industrial development which vary greatly from region to region.

The state board is charged with:

- (1) The formulation of a statewide policy for control of water pollution;
- (2) The administration of any statewide program of financial assistance for water pollution control;
- (3) The administration of any statewide program of research in the technical phases of water pollution control;
- (4) The allocation of appropriated funds to the several regional boards for their administrative expenses.

The law separates the health and economic aspects of pollution by defining "contamination" and "pollution." Contamination is defined as an impairment of water quality by waste disposal causing an actual hazard to the public health. Pollution is defined as adversely and unreasonably impairing the beneficial uses of water even though no actual health hazard is involved. The state and regional water pollution control boards are the agencies responsible for controlling pollution as defined in the statutes. Primary responsibility for correction of a contamination rests with the local health agencies and the State Department of Public Health, who have the power to take immediate action if a health hazard is involved. The State Water Pollution Control Board, however, may legally assume responsibility in the case of an uncorrected contamination. The former permit system has been abolished in California, and in its place is regulation by means of enunciation, case by case, of the requirements pertaining to every waste discharge in the State.

Although the regional boards have initial responsibility for controlling water pollution, the state board can step in whenever a regional board fails

to take proper action to correct pollution. The state board may either direct another state agency to act or may itself act by using the statutory powers granted the regional boards.

One of the key functions of the water pollution control boards is to develop a concept or pattern of the regulation of waste disposal in California—to develop long-range plans and policies as to how to reconcile, on the one hand, the preservation of the beneficial uses of the waters of the State so that they will not be destroyed, and on the other hand, the necessity to use these waters to some degree for waste disposal purposes by municipalities and industries.

The California water pollution control legislation has created, at the regional level, a mechanism or clearinghouse through which existing governmental agencies can operate and be heard. The regional boards are the spokesmen for the public and for the various interests involved in pollution control, and must of necessity depend largely upon other branches of state and local government for information and technical advice. Each regional board has an executive officer and a small technical staff and is directed by statute to prevent and abate water pollution through the mechanism of informal meetings rather than by court action as a normal basis of operation.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS

STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

A. M. Rawn (Chairman), Chief Engineer and General Manager, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, 2020 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles	Don C. McMillan, City Manager, Pasadena
DeWitt Nelson (Vice Chairman), Director of Natural Resources, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento	Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D., Director of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley
Harvey O. Banks, Director of Water Resources, Public Works Building, Sacramento	Walter R. Schmid, 9761 Beverly Lane, Garden Grove
Paul Beermann, Director, San Diego Water Department, San Diego	L. R. Seaman, President, Intex Oil Co., Bakersfield
Seth Gordon, Director of Fish and Game, 722 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento	G. Kelton Steele, 350 E St., Eureka
Wm. U. Hudson, Gerber Products Co., Oakland	Jack H. Thornburg, 628 E. Sixth St., Holtville
W. C. Jacobsen, Director of Agriculture, 1220 N St., Sacramento	Richard S. Whitehead, Director, County Planning Commission, Santa Barbara
	Paul R. Bonderson, Executive Officer, Room 316, 1227 O St., Sacramento 14

REGIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS

North Coastal Region (No. 1)

Frank B. Sarles (Chairman), Consulting Civil Engineer, 425 S. E St., Santa Rosa	L. S. McLean, M.D., Director of Public Health, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, Box 857, Eureka
Lewis M. Foulke (Vice Chairman), 813 French St., Yreka	Donald E. Rones, Mayor, City Hall, Ukiah
Louis J. Foppiano, Foppiano Winery, Box 606, Healdsburg	Wm. G. Shackleton, Executive Officer, 1739 Fourth St., Santa Rosa

San Francisco Bay Region (No. 2)

J. S. Longwell (Chairman), 405 14th St., Oakland
 Grant Burton, 1850 Oak Grove Road, Concord
 Jack O. Fries, Councilman, City Hall, Martinez
 Ralph W. Shafor, Consulting Chemical Engineer, 19750 Glen Una Dr., Los Gatos

Ellis D. Sox, M.D., Director of Public Health, City and County of San Francisco, 101 Grove St., San Francisco
 John B. Harrison, Executive Officer, Rm. 520, 1212 Broadway, Oakland

Central Coastal Region (No. 3)

A. L. Ferrini (Chairman), 1 Highland Ave., San Luis Obispo
 Royal E. Fowle, City Engineer, City Hall, Watsonville
 Myron W. Husband, M.D., Health Officer, Monterey County, 154 W. Alisal St., Salinas

Delbert D. Smith, General Manager and Engineer, Montecito Water District, 111 E. Victoria St., Santa Barbara
 Robert A. McKean, Superintendent, Union Oil Co., Santa Maria
 Raymond Walsh, Executive Officer, 1108 Garden St., San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles Region (No. 4)

Ray L. Derby (Chairman), Principal Sanitary Engineer, Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power, Box 3669 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles
 John B. Wentz (Vice Chairman), Administrative Officer, City Hall, Beverly Hills
 Fred C. Snodgrass, 6367 E. Telegraph Road, Ventura

G. C. Van Camp, Sr., President, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Terminal Island, San Pedro
 Linne C. Larson, Executive Officer, Rm. 504, Spring-Arcade Bldg., 541 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13

Central Valley Region (No. 5)

Clifford E. Plummer (Chairman), Chief Engineer, Modesto Irrigation District, Box 1371, Modesto
 Robert Cowden (Vice Chairman), City Manager, City Hall, Redding
 I. O. Church, M.D., Sacramento City and County Health Officer, 2221 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento

N. Thomas Shelton, Diamond Gardner Co., 1276 Vallombrosa Ave., Chico
 A. T. Spencer, Jr., Box 350, Red Bluff
 Joseph S. Grolinski, Executive Officer, 608 13th St., Sacramento 14

Lahontan Region (No. 6)

C. A. Scholl (Chairman), U. S. Borax & Chemical Co., Boron
 Cecil Edmunds, General Manager, Truckee Public Utility District, Truckee
 Victor M. Hough, M.D., County and City Health Officer, Independence

Thomas W. Ogilvie, County Engineer, Lassen County, Susanville
 George R. Seals, Adelanto Star Route, Victorville
 John T. Leggett, Executive Officer, 407 W. Line St., Bishop

Colorado River Basin Region (No. 7)

Charles R. McCorkle (Chairman), Superintendent of Streets, 83-103 Ruby St., Indio
 George R. Barker, Owner-Manager, Banning Canning Co., 91 Ensign Road, Banning
 G. G. Bennett, Imperial County Planning Commission, Rt. 2, Box 229, El Centro

Virgil K. Corfman, Rt. 2, Box 33, El Centro
 Leonard E. McClintock, City Manager, El Centro
 Terrence H. Donovan, Executive Officer, 82-380 Miles Ave., Indio

Santa Ana Region (No. 8)

Horace P. Hinckley (Chairman), General Manager, Bear Valley Mutual Water Co., Box 387, Redlands

Robert A. Heil, Manager, Farming Properties, Orange County, 2328 Heliotrope Dr., Santa Ana

Harry I. Riegel, Superintendent, Utilities, Fontana Works, Kaiser Steel Corp., 665 H St., Ontario

James B. Stoddard, Councilman, City of Newport Beach, 2928 Ocean Ave., Corona Del Mar

Everett M. Stone, M.D., Riverside County Health Officer, Courthouse, Riverside

Raymond V. Stone, Jr., Executive Officer, 306-A Loring Bldg., 3691 Main St., Riverside

San Diego Region (No. 9)

J. B. Askew, M.D. (Chairman), San Diego City and County Health Officer, 3300 Congress St., San Diego 10

W. Wade Ambrose (Vice Chairman), President, The Ambrose Co., 2405 Pacific Highway, San Diego 1

Lynnndon L. Aufdenkamp, Director, Coastal Municipal Water District, 21092 E. Temple Hills Drive, Laguna Beach

Bernard J. Noden, City Manager, City Hall, El Cajon

Burnett C. Wohlford, Rt. 2, Box 932, Escondido

Dennis A. O'Leary, Executive Officer, 3441 University Ave., San Diego 4

STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD

In 1956, the Office of the State Engineer and the Division of Water Resources in the Department of Public Works were abolished and their functions were divided between the newly created Department of Water Resources and the State Water Rights Board. The reasons for the creation of the board as an independent agency of State Government are best explained in the words of the 1956 report of the Assembly Interim Committee on Government Organization:

There is inherent conflict in the roles of the State Engineer as planner and builder of projects on the one hand and adjudicator of water rights on the other.

The water rights of all interests, both public and private, within the State can best be protected by placing the determination of these rights in a quasi-judicial, independent body separate from the proposed Department of Water Resources.

The board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Each member represents the State at large. One member is required to be an engineer, one an attorney, and one is undesignated.

The State Water Rights Board is charged with sole responsibility for administration of the following laws:

(1) The appropriation of unappropriated water through the permit and license procedure (Water Code, Division 2, Part 2);

(2) Assistance to the courts and parties in the adjudication of water rights (Water Code, Division 2, Part 3); and

(3) Administration of an act enacted by the 1955 Legislature concerning recordation of data relating primarily to the use of ground water (Water Code, Division 2, Part 5). This act is restricted in operation to the counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara.

APPROPRIATION OF WATER

Part 2 of Division 2 of the Water Code is a codification of the Water Commission Act of 1913 as amended and provides the exclusive method for acquisition of rights to appropriate water of surface sources and underground streams flowing in known and definite channels. Applications for permits to appropriate water must be filed with the State Water Rights Board. If the application is protested, a hearing must be held. The applicant has the burden of showing the availability of unappropriated water. The board is authorized to issue permits upon such terms as in its judgment will best develop, conserve, and utilize in the public interest the water sought to be appropriated. The board is directed by law to reject an application when in its judgment the proposed appropriation would not best conserve the public interest.

The board inherited a large backlog of unacted-upon applications, some of which had been pending for many years. One of the board's first acts

was to adopt a policy of more strict enforcement of the requirement of diligence with respect to the application and permit procedure. Applications are required to be completed promptly; more extensive and persuasive showings of diligence and good cause are required for extensions of time; as manpower allows, field inspectors check the use of water under permits and licenses; where appropriate, hearings are held to revoke permits and licenses. Much of the board's time is devoted to hearings of pending applications.

ADJUDICATION OF WATER RIGHTS

The second activity of the board consists in assistance to the courts and the parties in adjudication of water rights. There are available two alternative procedures for the purpose—court references pursuant to Water Code Sections 2000, et seq., and statutory adjudications authorized by Sections 2500, et seq. These procedures are intended to make available to the courts and parties the services of highly trained and unbiased specialists with the accumulated experience of the past 40 years. The objectives of both procedures are the same—to minimize expense and delay of adjudication of water rights.

This activity involves primarily the determination of vested rights, such as riparian rights, overlying rights and rights by appropriation antedating 1914 which had not been acquired pursuant to the application, permit and license system under the board's jurisdiction. The parties are required to reimburse the board for all its expenses incurred in the adjudication procedure.

RECORDATION OF WATER EXTRACTIONS AND DIVERSIONS

The third board activity is the administration of Part 5 of Division 2 of the Water Code which requires persons who extract more than a minimum amount of ground water in five Southern California counties to file with the board certain specified information concerning such extractions. Information filed with the board can be of assistance in establishing and protecting the water rights of the users, and in supplying necessary information in connection with the current status of ground water levels in critical areas.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD

STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD

Henry Holsinger, Chairman

W. P. Rowe, Member

Ralph J. McGill, Member

OFFICERS

L. K. Hill, Executive Officer
Gavin M. Craig, Chief Counsel
Austin W. Bond, Administrative
Assistant

Leslie C. Jopson, Chief Engineer
L. C. Spencer, Supervising Engineer
John M. Page, Supervising Engineer
K. L. Woodward, Supervising Engineer

OFFICES OF THE STATE WATER RIGHTS BOARD

Main Office
1401 21st Street, Sacramento, California
Branch Office
Ohrbach Building, Los Angeles

THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD TRADE CENTER AUTHORITY

Establishment of the San Francisco World Trade Center Authority by the 1947 Legislature gave recognition to the State Government's policy providing for a definite program to foster and develop domestic and international trade for the benefit of the entire State of California. Creation of the first world trade center in California and on the Pacific Coast of the United States was in accordance with the policy set forth in the authority act which called for construction of facilities and operation of trade and travel development services that would contribute to the economic growth of the State's harbor regions. The establishing act required the construction of a world trade center on or adjoining the state-owned and -operated port at San Francisco, which is under jurisdiction of the present San Francisco Port Authority, first established in 1863. The authority statute also grants permission for establishment of a similar world trade center in Southern California.

The San Francisco World Trade Center became a reality May 23, 1956, when the doors were first opened on the \$2,500,000 modern structure that provides a marketplace for exchange of California and world products in international markets. The center now provides California with a practical clearinghouse of information on worldwide commerce including exhibits of foreign and domestic products. It also brings together buyers and sellers in American and foreign trade who can meet and negotiate their two-way transactions in the co-operative atmosphere of facilities and services devoted to global commerce.

The United States Government was officially represented at the dedication by Mr. Samuel Waugh, President, Export-Import Bank, who brought an official message of greeting from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, extending not only his endorsement, but expressions for the success of the World Trade Center.

The World Trade Center Building occupies three floors and 110,000 square feet of space in the remodeled north wing of the 60-year-old Ferry Building, historic landmark located on the Embarcadero—at a key point on San Francisco's waterfront.

Through co-operation of the San Francisco Port Authority, with authorization by the Legislature, \$300,000 was appropriated from Port Authority funds for operation of the center program and subsequently \$2,500,000 was appropriated from Port Authority revenue bonds for construction of the World Trade Center, which actually is on the property of the Port Authority, although under policy direction of the World Trade Center Authority.

All rental revenues accrue to the San Francisco Port Authority to amortize the construction costs and debt interest on the revenue bonds issued by the Port Authority.

The World Trade Center's operation is guided by the Bay Area Council, (a nonprofit regional development organization sponsored by the major public and private organizations), through agreement with the World Trade Center Authority and the San Francisco Port Authority. Frank E. Marsh, who is Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Bay Area Council, is Managing Director of the World Trade Center, and Frank E. Feliz is General Manager of the World Trade Center. The council has a two-year agreement to operate the center with matching funds of \$40,000 each appropriated annually by the council and the San Francisco Port Authority.

Through World Trade Center management, tenants and exhibitors may arrange export-import services; world trade financing, freight forwarding, exhibits of their products, special receptions and conference meetings, translation and interpretation for interviews, correspondence, reports, etc.; telephone answering and mail-handling services, foreign trade personnel and part-time employment services, counseling on foreign trade, American and foreign investments, overseas trade promotion, public relations, and export-import products publicity.

In its first year, the World Trade Center has become a special port of call for trade and industrial officials from many of the world's leading nations, including foreign ambassadors, directors of commerce and industry, and other high officials in the fields of world trade, industrial development, foreign investments and commercial financing, foreign travel and related fields of international affairs.

More than 5,000 organizations and individuals now comprise the World Trade Center's mailing list, including leading United States and foreign newspapers, periodicals, newsletters, radio stations and other communications media.

The World Trade Center has also increased its operations in overseas trade development by establishing an assistance program to export-import firms interested in establishing markets for their products in the United States or in overseas trade centers. Through the center management office, hundreds of inquiries are being handled by direct correspondence or personal calls in which the center staff provides information leading to increased export-import representation of foreign and domestic products at home and abroad.

The World Trade Club has been approved for location in the World Trade Center and is now in the process of organization with membership invitations available and architectural plans under way. The club will occupy approximately 16,000 square feet of space on the third floor of the World Trade Center, (with a magnificent view of San Francisco Bay) catering to world traders, club members and guests in the main dining room.

The World Trade Center Libraries occupy approximately four thousand square feet of space on the third floor also—with rapidly expanding facilities, including worldwide directories of manufacturers, and other port, shipping and trade information.

The World Trade Center Authority is composed of 11 members, three of whom are statutory: Director of Finance, Director of Public Works, and the President of the San Francisco Port Authority. The other eight members are appointed by the Governor. A complete list of members of the San Francisco World Trade Center Authority is given below.

The present status of the authority's short-term objectives may be considered as 90 percent complete with the 100 percent goal to be attained in 1958. The long-range objectives of the authority may then be considered as approximately 50 percent completed, providing that consideration is given to expansion of the World Trade Center project to encompass those facilities and services which will require construction and development to achieve 100 percent operation of one of the world's great trading centers, to serve all of California for generations to come.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD TRADE CENTER AUTHORITY

THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD TRADE CENTER AUTHORITY

Harry J. Boyle, Chairman	Charles Rosenthal
Leland W. Cutler, Honorary Chairman	John J. Sheridan
Charles P. Howard	Cyril Magnin, President, San Francisco
P. J. Kelly	Port Authority
Earl Sun Louie	T. H. Mugford, Director of Finance
Irving L. Neumiller	C. M. Gilliss, Director of Public Works
Frank E. Marsh, Managing Director	
Frank E. Feliz, General Manager	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

World Trade Center, San Francisco 11

THE PRESS

California, now the second state in the Union in population, has become one of the news centers of the Country.

Increased attention has become centered on the activities of the State Government and upon every facet of news about the Legislature and the numerous agencies of government.

Consequently, the fullest coverage of legislative and state governmental news for California newspapers—big and small—along with radio stations, television stations, the magazines, both national and local, and special publications has become of prime importance.

Press associations and services, along with the major daily newspapers of California maintain bureaus and full-time correspondents at Sacramento to report what happens about the Capitol, as well as to relate the activities of the numerous agencies of the State which touch every man, woman, and child's life in the rapidly expanding State.

The Associated Press and the United Press, nationwide news gathering and distributing agencies, have enlarged their Capitol bureaus in recent years to meet the increased demands of their clients. Photo transmission has been added to the services of the news agencies.

The Capitol News Service is the third of the agencies to establish offices in the Capitol.

The press corps is housed on the second floor of the Capitol proper, and was given improved and enlarged quarters when the new Capitol Annex was completed.

News is sent by telegraph, teletype, telephone, and by mail.

At the 1943 Session, the accredited correspondents formed the Capitol Correspondents Association and, by action of the Senate and Assembly, officially assumed the task of authenticating credentials of all press representatives. A standing committee of the association examines and passes upon the applications of all persons seeking press privileges.

The Joint Rules limit full accreditation to those who qualify under the rules, which set forth certain necessary qualifications.

Seats and desks in the Senate and Assembly Chambers are allotted only to "those bona fide correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers requiring a daily file of legislative news, or who represent news associations requiring daily telegraph or radio service on legislative news."

Special press cards for correspondents covering legislative proceedings for a limited period are issued upon proper screening by the standing committee, just as are the press cards for those regularly in attendance at sessions.

The officers of the Capitol Correspondents Association are: Earl C. Behrens, *San Francisco Chronicle*, President; James C. Anderson, United

Press, Vice President; Richard Rodda, *Sacramento Bee*, Secretary-Treasurer; Standing Committee: Morrie Landsberg, Associated Press, Chairman; James C. Anderson, United Press; Richard Rodda, *Sacramento Bee*.

Accurate coverage of the Capitol news requires a thorough understanding of governmental functions and a knowledge of public affairs. Many of the press corps members are veterans in the service, and have a wide acquaintance with many state officials and civil service employees.

News events must be handled speedily and clearly. Press conferences, board and commission meetings, departmental reports, and interviews are a part of the daily routine for those whose beat is the Capitol and the various governmental agencies.

Some twenty-odd buildings contain state offices. The newsmen and women must cover all of them at some time or other.

The main Capitol "beat" includes the Governor's Office, Secretary of State, Department of Finance, State Controller, State Treasurer, Legislative Counsel, Legislative Auditor, and the offices of the legislators.

Then there must be coverage of such key news sources as the Board of Equalization, Public Works, Highways, Motor Vehicles, Employment, National Guard, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Corrections, Social Welfare, Mental Hygiene, Education, Personnel Board, Highway Patrol, Attorney General, Third District Court of Appeal, State Supreme Court, and many other divisions of State Government at various times.

During sessions of the Legislature, both for the general sessions in the odd-numbered years and the annual budget sessions in even-numbered years and the occasional special sessions, the job of covering the news becomes more complex.

The chief activity, of course, centers on the Senate and the Assembly, the Governor's Office, Legislative Counsel, Legislative Auditor, and other agencies allied closely with legislation.

Thousands of words are filed daily. Additional facilities are provided by the telephone and telegraph companies, as well as by the three national press associations and some of the major newspapers, to handle the increased volume of news.

From the day a bill is introduced until it is finally disposed of by either the Legislature or the Governor, the workers for the press associations and services, along with the special correspondents must cover its daily progress because it is of interest to some locality, newspaper, or radio station. Somebody somewhere is affected by every bill or important measure that is introduced in the Legislature. This makes it necessary to watch each step in the progress or defeat of a bill.

Committee meetings must be covered, for any day may come a query from some newspaper as to the status of a measure. Many items of news are of some local interest only. But they must be covered for the particular territory concerned. Thus hearings before committees must be watched for news which may interest some industry or some particular segment of the reading public.

The major legislation is of interest to all state papers, large or small. Detailed stories are carried on the leased wires to newspapers and radio stations. Departmental news, the run-of-the-mill routine, must be handled as usual despite the extra burden of the legislative coverage.

The special writers generally concern themselves with major legislation and matters of special interest to a particular newspaper or locality. The specials have more leeway than do the wire service men, and write interpretive stories along with routine coverage of events. Many keep their publishers informed on matters which affect the newspaper industry as a whole.

The Governor's Office at all times is of prime importance. Press conferences on specified days are held by the Governor. Important developments in the Legislature or in the State may necessitate special press conferences with the Governor.

Then there must be close tab kept on the Governor's Office for news of pardons, extraditions, reprieves for men sentenced to die, appointments of new officials, resignations, meetings between the Governor and important personages, and other major news items.

The Sacramento bureaus in the Capitol also cover nearby news sources such as the Army Air Depot at McClellan Field, Mather Field, Folsom Prison, University of California at Davis, Federal Building, U. S. Army Engineers, U. S. Reclamation Bureau, the Central Valley Project, the courthouse on major cases, and sports events of statewide or especial interest to a client paper. News events in the Sacramento area, and sometimes almost to the Oregon border, are covered by the bureaus.

At election time, the Capitol bureau heads and their staffs find additional work on their hands.

The more alert is the press, the more enlightened and discriminating becomes the public in its attitude toward what's happening in and around the Capitol.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE PRESS, 1957-58

BUREAU MANAGERS

Morrie Landsberg
Associated Press

James C. Anderson
United Press International

Henry C. MacArthur
Capitol News Service

Herbert J. Phillips
McClatchy Newspapers

Jack Welter
San Francisco Examiner
Jackson Doyle
San Francisco Chronicle
E. E. Nichols
Sacramento Union

ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES—1958 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Associated Press—Morrie Landsberg, C. J. Leabo, John Morganthaler, James J. Lamb, Jerry Harrell, Harold V. Streeter, Charles Roberts, Pete McLaughlin, Roger Barr, Al Barton

Capitol News Service—Henry C. MacArthur, Edwin S. Capps

Fresno Bee and Modesto Bee—Charles S. Hurley

Los Angeles Examiner—Carl Greenberg

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Los Angeles Times—Robert M. Blanchard
 Oakland Tribune—Don Thomas
 Sacramento Bee—Herbert L. Phillips, Richard H. Rodda, Tom Arden, Alfred E. Lyons, Clark Biggs, Wilson Lythjoe.
 Sacramento Union—Tom Evans
 San Diego Union-Copley Press—Jack Cooper
 San Francisco Call-Bulletin—Jack S. McDowell
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 San Francisco Examiner—Clint Mosher, Jack Welter
 San Francisco News—Sydney Kossen
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THE GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA

By J. N. BOWMAN, *Historian, Central Record Depository*

The use of the Great Seal, as a seal, is in lineal descent from the thumb marks and signet rings of the ancient days, of the rubrics or flourishes of provincial California, and of the governors' seals of colonial America. Many of the members of the constitutional convention of 1849 came from states using great seals so it was natural for them to provide the new state with such an insignia.

The proposal for a seal was first made in the convention on September 29th by O. M. Wozencraft, but for some time before this date the matter had been under general discussion. Bayard Taylor, who attended the convention from September 19th to its close, recalled that a number of designs were proposed, some "ludicrous enough," but only 8 or 10 were presented and of these only one was officially presented and seriously considered—the one proposed by Caleb Lyon and which had been drawn by Major R. S. Garnett, later a general in the Confederate Army and killed at Garrick's Ford on July 13, 1861.¹

In the afternoon session of the day when the seal was proposed, a committee was appointed to receive designs, and a few hours later the committee reported the Lyon-Garnett design with a description. In the debate the design was accepted as "a most happy one," but was regarded more as a coat of arms than a seal. The report was tabled until October 2d when it was fully debated. Wozencraft, the original proponent of a seal, wished to substitute "bags of gold and bales of merchandise" for the miner and bear; General Vallejo contended that if the bear were to be retained it should "be represented as made fast by a lazo in the hands of a vaquero," and others insisted that their parts of the country should be represented in the seal. The attempted changes in the design failed by a vote of 21 to 16 and the report was then tabled.² The explanation or description of the design was entered in the journal and differs slightly from the wording of that given in Browne's *Debates*; it reads as follows:³

Explanation

"Around the bevel of the ring are represented thirty-one stars being the number of states of which the union will consist upon the admission of California.

"The foreground figure represents the Goddess Minerva having sprung full grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of the State of California without having gone through the probation of a Territory. At her feet crouches a grisley bear feeding upon clusters from a grapevine emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner in engaged with a rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento upon whose waters are seen

¹ Taylor, B., *Eldorado*, N. Y., 1850, I, 148, 154f. Also *California Courier*, July 1, 1850. 3/1. *Pacific News*, December 11, 1849, 2/3.

² *Ibid.* Journal of Constitutional Convention in State Archives, 80, 81, 94, 95, 96. Browne, J. Ross, *Report of the Debates of the Convention of California*. Washington, 1850, 304, 322. E. O. Crosby, Statement (MS, Bancroft Library), 34.

³ Journal, *op. cit.*, 95-96. Browne, *op. cit.*, 304.

shipping typical of commercial greatness and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background while above [is] the Greek motto "Eureka" (I have found it) applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State or the success of the miner at work."

Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale
Monterey, Sept. 26, 1849.

This description written three days before the design was presented to the official committee, is still the one in use except for some changes in punctuation, spelling, and in the substitution of "stands" for "crouches." The word "crouches" was evidently used by Lyon to indicate position rather than posture, for naturalists seem unable to determine the posture of a crouching bear especially when eating. Also the change of words was made later when the bear was standing with its head up rather than down as in the earlier seals. It is to be noted that all the master dies of the Great Seal have the bear standing, the only difference is in the position of the head.

On October 11th the question was raised again; "The Great Seal of the State of California" was voted as an addition to the design, and Lyon was: "hereby authorized to superintend the engraving of the seal for the State and to furnish the same in the shortest possible time to the Secretary of the Convention with the press and all necessary appendages to be by him delivered to the Secretary of State appointed under the Constitution; and that the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to Mr. Lyon in full compensation and payment for the design, seal, press, and all appendages."⁴

It is probable that Garnett drew his design in Monterey in the middle of September when the idea of a seal was discussed informally, and because of his modesty, indifference, or because of military-civilian politics, the design was turned over to Lyon for presentation.

A number of legends have grown up around Garnett's designing of the seal and his relations with Lyon: That he designed the seal in one evening; that he designed it on the beach at the mouth of Lompoc Valley after the shipwreck of the *Edith*, which, however, was first reported to Washington on September 12th; that he showed the design to a storekeeper in San Luis [Obispo] after the wreck of this ship; that for the most expressive seal a prize of \$1,000 had been offered by the convention; that a "Lieut. _____" prepared the design; and that Lyon's action in presenting the design was not wholly ethical. In Sutter's Fort Museum is now the Reed-Lewis walnut table on which the design is reputed to have been made; and several designs made on this table and discarded, were preserved in the Reed family for years but cannot now be located.⁵

The exact design made by Garnett is unknown; undoubtedly its central features were Minerva, the river, one or more ships, the mountains, and Eureka. Browne states that Lyon added the stars, and Taylor and also an

⁴ Journal, *op. cit.*, 158. Browne, *op. cit.*, 466.

⁵ Nothing additional to the often-written biography of Garnett has been found. Browne, *op. cit.*, 467; annual address, 1875, 56f. in *The Pioneer Society Reports* of that year. *Sacramento Union* (hereafter referred to as *Union*), March 17, 1858, 2/5. *Sacramento Bee* (hereafter referred to as *Bee*), February 15, 1946. *California Courier*, July 1, 1850, 3/1. Newspaper clipping in possession of Mrs. Mary L. Greene, Curator of Old Custom House, Monterey. H. Ex. Docs., 31 Cong., 1 Ses., (17), 952. Recent letter from C. E. Reed, 4424 E. 49th St., Los Angeles. Mrs. C. Spencer, of Berkeley, now the possessor of Browne's papers, recalls no reference to them to the seal. *San Francisco Evening Post*, June 26, 1886.

early newspaper story indicate that the bear was added at the instance of Jacob R. Snyder of the Bear Flag Rebellion, that the sheaf and vine were added at the instance of parties from Los Angeles and San Diego, and that the water and ships were to represent the interests of Sacramento and San Francisco Bay.⁶ Whatever the original Garnett design may have been, the design as presented and described by Lyon to the convention was the same as the Great Seal adopted in 1849 except for the addition of "The Great Seal of the State of California." In the Lyon description of the seal the body of water is named the Sacramento River, but early references call it San Francisco Bay. This uncertainty may have induced the later designers of the new master dies of 1891 and 1937 to place a break in the mountains and later still to add the fort on the left side of the break.

Lyon had been authorized by the convention to have the die made at the earliest possible moment. For this task of engraving he engaged the services of Georg Albrecht Ferdinand Küner, or as he was usually known in California, Albert Kuner, an engraver who had arrived in San Francisco on July 22, 1849, and had engraved the dies for the first \$10 and \$5 gold pieces for the private gold coiners, Moffat & Co., and who in October of the same year had opened his own shop in the Bay City. Kuner was born on October 9, 1819, in Lindau on the island in Lake Constance, a part of Bavaria since 1805, and learned the engraver's trade in Nuremberg. In addition to the Great Seal he made the first seal for the State Supreme Court, for the new state counties, for the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Redmen, Druid and other lodges. His name as an engraver appears in the San Francisco directories until 1904; he died on January 23, 1906, leaving three daughters and a son. This son, the late Rudolph A., resided in San Francisco in his ninety-second year, and stated that none of the account books or business papers of his father survived the San Francisco fire of 1906.⁷

The amount paid Kuner by Lyon for the engraving of the die is unknown, but reports have placed it at \$150 and \$600; based on the amount paid for engraving the seal for the Supreme Court in 1850, the former figure would be nearer the probable sum paid.⁸

Nor is it known as yet the time taken by Kuner in the engraving or the date of the delivery of the die to Lyon. The earliest impression of the seal so far found is dated December 5, 1849, and is certified by Lyon. It is quite evidently one of the several made on red wax by Lyon as presents to his friends. This one was given to Jacob P. Leese as a "present" to this early pioneer. During the century the wax has become cracked but fortunately the broken parts still adhere to the paper. It has now been treated for protection and framed for further preservation.⁹ From the date on this impression it is inferred that the master die was made sometime during November, 1849.

⁶ Browne, *Address*, op. cit., 56f. *Union*, March 17, 1858, 2/5.

⁷ Autobiography in *Society of California Pioneers Publications*, 1944, 25f. The original copy, differing somewhat from the printed version, is in the files of the *Society, Pacific News*, December 11, 1849, 2/3 Controller's Warrant Register, No. 95, August 7, 1850, \$80.

⁸ *Union*, March 17, 1858, 2/5. Adams, E. A., *Private Gold Coinage*, N. Y., 1912, 94f. Warrant register, 1849-50, No. 95, August 7. \$80.

⁹ Found in Leese Scrap Book in Society of California Pioneers, through a reference from Col. F. B. Rogers of Berkeley.



certify the above is a correct impression of the Great Seal of the State of California

Edith M. J. J. J. J. J.

*State Secretary of the Convention &
Designer of the Coat of Arms &
Seal of the State of California
San Francisco Dec 5th 1849.*

FIGURE 1. First known impression of Great Seal of California, impressed in red wax on paper in possession of Society of California Pioneers, San Francisco

In the convention directive of October 11th, given above, Lyon was to deliver the "seal, press and all appendages" to the secretary of the convention and by him it was in turn to be delivered to the new Secretary of State appointed in accordance with the Constitution. Whether this was done has not been learned, but, judging by the Lyon impression of December 5th, it very probably was not. Quite evidently it was delivered to Peter H. Burnett at an unknown date and used by him the day after his inauguration in sealing his appointment of William van Voorheis as Secretary of State on December 21st, undoubtedly the first official use of the seal. This appointment of van Voorheis, appropriately framed at an unknown date, was long lost, but during the recent removal of the carpenter shop from the basement of the Capitol Building to the new quarters on R Street, it was found in the lumber storage room; it now hangs in the office of Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State.

The day after its use on the van Voorheis appointment the seal was affixed to the credentials of the newly elected senators and representatives

before their departure for Washington on January 1, 1850, and on the appointments of three Supreme Court Justices. On the fifteenth of the following month the Seal was still in the possession of the Governor.¹⁰

The history of the original press for the Seal of 1849 is still unknown. In the Larkin papers in the Bancroft Library, however, is the original receipt for the first press: "Received of A. C. Nelson one iron press for the use of the State of California, formerly used at the American Consulate Monterey Caleb Lyon of Lyons date First Asst. Sec'y. Monterey Oct. 18, 1849." This press evidently was not sufficiently powerful to make clear impressions as is evident from the impressions still in existence; or the poor impressions made in 1849 and early 1850 may have been due to the improper manipulation of the press, for by the end of 1850 the impression made on December 9th is very clear on the commission of Brig. General E. W. McKinstry.¹¹ The impression on the van Voorheis appointment is very indistinct but under strong light and with a reading glass it is fairly clear. The impressions

¹⁰ Statement of John Bidwell in proposing the bill for the payment of the \$1,000 to Lyon—Senate Journal, original in State Archives, 165.

¹¹ The commission is in the State Library.



FIGURE 2. Enlargement of first known seal impression, showing details

on the credentials of Fremont and Gwin, made December 22, 1849, were originally indistinct yet sufficiently clear for the printers of the documents and credentials presented by the senators, to print "[L. S.]" at the appropriate place on the left of the Governor's signature.¹² The original credentials, part of the Library of Congress exhibit in the State for the California Centennial, show no impressions to the naked eye, but when examined under strong light with a reading glass the full impressions are evident. This present condition is no doubt due to the pressure used in mounting the papers on cloth, making the original indistinct impression still more indistinct.

The legend that the credentials of the first senators and congressmen were without Great Seals is refuted by the fact of their existence, as is also the statement of Browne in his address in 1875, that Lyon "never bought the press."¹³ A kindred legend that it is unknown whether Lyon was ever paid the \$1,000 voted by the convention, is also refuted by the existence of the receipted warrant for that amount.¹⁴ Still another legend that the original master die was perhaps made of wood, probably as an explanation of the poor early impressions made, is not in keeping with the fact that this die was in use for almost 60 years.¹⁵

The Great Seal, or the Great Seal of the State of California as it is officially called, is the impression made on "all commissions, pardons and other public instruments to which the signature of the Governor is required"¹⁶ with the attestation of the Secretary of State; the impression, with or without "wafer," is made by a master die and counter die of an officially adopted design fixed in a seal press capable of exerting great pressure upon the document placed between the two parts of the die; it is also the impression made by the Secretary of State on papers certified over his signature. For the Governor's papers the Great Seal serves the same purpose as a notarial seal on civil documents. This impression is the Great Seal. There have been many redesigns and reproductions of this seal—they are not the Great Seal but only reproductions of it in many forms, sizes and even colors.

The history of the Great Seal may be traced through the impressions, the designs, and the master dies. The impressions may be studied on the Governor's proclamations and on the copies of the Governor's pardons, filed in the Archives of the Secretary of State from 1849 to the present. Some of them are filed copies without impressions and some only have the seal indicated.

¹² The Fremont and Gwin credentials were published in S. Miscel., 1849-50, 31 Cong., 1 ses., I, (68), 34f, and the [L.S.] also appears on the published credentials of the Congressman, Gilbert and Wright, in H. Miscel., 1849-50, 31 Cong., 1 ses., I, (44), 34f. See also *Alta California*, February 19, 1850, 5/1.

¹³ Browne, *Address*, *op. cit.*, 56f.

¹⁴ *California Historical Nugget*, February, 1938, 154f. Senate Journal (original), 1849-50, 165, 178, 214, 215, 217. Assembly Journal (original), 1849-50, 191, 193, 241, 288, 304. Statutes, 1850, 85. The warrant was drawn on March 25, 1850, and receipted by Lyon the following day,—Central Record Depository, 1st F.Y., No. 212.

¹⁵ *California Historical Nugget*, *op. cit.*, 154f. See also Adams, *Private Gold Coinage*, *op. cit.*, 94f, that metal was scarce in San Francisco in 1849 and Kuner had to collect scrap metal in the neighborhood for the making of the master die. That the master die was in use for almost sixty years is evidence that it was made of steel and not of wood or even of brass.

¹⁶ Statutes, 1850, January 24, sec. 4 of duties of the Secretary of State. Political Code, Art. 408, Sec. 3.

A study of the details and their relations, found on these impressions reveals the existence of four different designs and four different master dies, all of them with the same overall diameter.

The first impression found of the seal of 1849 is that of December 5th of that year and this seal is the only one found in use until 1883 when the impression of a second one appears on a Governor's proclamation, and the first seal was then used intermittently on the proclamations until October 4, 1906. The dominant characteristics of the 1849 seal are the bear with lowered head and none of his feet visible, the unbroken range of mountains in the background, all the ships as sailing vessels, the miner's pick shown as below and in front of the bow of the large ship, the rocker as flat with three compartments and no handle, the handle of the shovel extending over edge of the pit, the spear pointing to KA of EUREKA, the stars with six points, the shield rising above the Goddess' thigh, only her left hand resting on the shield, and the fingers of her left hand extending to the right of the right elbow relative to the spear.¹⁷

The second seal was secured from an unknown engraver and at an unknown date in or before 1883. The earliest impression found on a proclamation is dated August 4, 1883, and only appears occasionally until March 22, 1917.¹⁸ The dominant distinctive characteristics of this seal are the side-wheeler steamboat in place of the sailing vessel on the extreme left, Minerva's hand and wrist rest on the shield, the miner's pick is now below the body of the ship, Minerva's right elbow is above the fingers of her left hand, the miner's shovel is not over edge of the pit, a decorative fringe now appears on the inside of the outer band of the seal and of the band of the shield, and there is no point of land between the ships behind Minerva.

The third Great Seal is first found on a proclamation of November 16, 1891. It was made by Albert Kuner about July 7th, and the warrant in payment was drawn 10 days later for \$100.¹⁹ Its dominant differentiating characteristics are the bear with the head raised, the open space in the mountains (Golden Gate?) and with a small hill on the point of land on the left, the tip of the bear's nose is under the rocker arm and most of his feet are visible, only part of the Medusa head is visible, the pick handle is nearer the stern of the ship, the spear points to E of EUREKA, the mountain peaks are less pointed, Minerva's right elbow is above her left hand the fingers of which are in line with the spear, and her right

¹⁷ For the comparative study of the impressions over 50 relationships between details were used for convenience in studying the seals with uneven impressions. In addition to those given in the text were also the relation of the miner to the rocker, his pit with the rocks, the T of the first THE and the details of the seal, the angle of the masts of the small slanting vessel appearing bow-on relative to the spear, the rounded or pointed peaks of the mountains, the island or point of land between the ships behind Minerva, the decorated inner edges of the outer band and of the band of the shield, etc. The picture of the 1849 seal in the *California Courier*, July 1, 1850, 3/1, is a fairly close reproduction, while that in Soule, *Annals of San Francisco*, N.Y., 1855, 805, is very crude.

¹⁸ Proclamation 140. The Controller's claims for this period were long ago destroyed; two searches of the Controller's Register of Warrants from 1849 to the end of 1884, revealed no invoice for this master die. Warrant No. 3233, January 10, 1870, lists a warrant to J. E. Andrews for a "seal press, etc.," \$25.00, listed among "stationery, fuel, lights, etc." And No. 3239, on the same day, is a warrant to A. J. Nichols for "new dies stamps, etc.," also \$25.00. Andrews was a Sacramento engraver listed in the directories from 1863 to 1873; Nichols was a clerk in the Secretary of State's office.

¹⁹ Proclamation No. 192. Warrant No. 545, July 17, 1891. *Union*, July 17, 1891, 5/1-2.



FIGURE 3. Great Seal—1883

Photographs of this and the seals of 1891 and 1937 by courtesy of Sherwood Merrill, Bureau of Criminal Identification

forefinger extends upward along the spear. The master die of this seal is still in use on the hand press in the office of the Secretary of State and its impression was the basis of the design set forth in the law of 1937.

The fourth and last Great Seal first appears on a proclamation of September 22, 1937. It was made in late August of that year by an engraver in the firm of Patrick and Moise-Klinkner Co., for the Norman F. Hall Co., both of San Francisco. The cost was \$240. The engraver of this master die was James Cairns, born in New York State on April 15, 1887, of Scotch parentage; he learned the engravers trade in Bridgeport, Connecticut; he came to California in 1918, and since the year following has been with his present employer. He states that the master die was made by free-hand engraving in about two and a half weeks and that the object on the left point of land at the "gate" he engraved as a fort. The differentiating characteristics of this seal are the tip of the bear's nose under the corner of the rocker,



FIGURE 4. Great Seal—1891

the stars with five points, the fort on the left point of the break in the mountains (Golden Gate?), the miner's pick shown as near stern of the ship, the spear pointing to K of EUREKA, Minerva's left fingers extending beyond the line of the spear. The master die of this seal is still used on the electric press in the main office of the Secretary of State. This seal and seal press were secured in 1937 as a matter of convenience in handling the greatly increased volume of papers requiring the impression of the Great Seal.²⁰

The die of 1849 was in use until 1906; from 1883 or whenever the second master die was engraved, two dies were in use, and from this date until 1905, three dies were intermittently used; from 1906 to 1917 there were two dies, from 1917 to 1937 there was only one in use and from 1937 to the present two dies and two presses have been available for certification of papers. For several years after 1911 several unused dies were in the office of

²⁰ Proclamation No. 1098. Warrant No. 2483, September 28, 1937.



FIGURE 5. Great Seal—1937

the Secretary of State and were often used as paperweights but their fate is unknown.²¹

The original design for the seal made by Garnett was already lost or mislaid before the end of the convention; on October 11th W. H. Halleck, a member, inquired as to the whereabouts of the design as Garnett wished it returned, but he received no reply.²² The original design submitted by Lyon and used by Kuner in engraving the master die has also disappeared. Kuner used the design, for it would have been impossible for him to make the master die from the Lyon description only; moreover, Kuner had been in California only three months and had no personal knowledge of placer mining.

The design for the 1849 seal is, with a few exceptions, fairly realistic. The miner's pit has sometimes been referred to as a grave. The sheaf of

²¹ Statement of the late Robert V. Jordan who entered the office in 1911 with his father Frank C. Jordan. *Bee*, August 28, 1936, 1/50.

²² Browne, *Report*, *op. cit.*, 467.

wheat as presented is that of the eastern states. The bear replaced the lion, unicorn, and eagle of the conventional seals and coats of arms. One object, however, has not yet been fully identified by the mining men consulted: The object by the edge of the pit between the gold pan and the shovel, which appears on all the seals. It is too small for a water bucket, too large for a nugget bag, and perhaps too large for a quicksilver flask; it is probably an olla as suggested by C. A. Logan of the Sacramento office of the State Mines Division. The San Francisco office of this division, however, regards it as probably a quicksilver flask; but no evidence has yet been found that quicksilver was in use in the California placers by September and October, 1849, when the design was drawn and adapted.²³ Were it to represent either a water bucket or quicksilver flask its location on the design would be expected to be near the rocker with which either of them would be used, and this location would be as artistic as the present one.

The designers of the second and third seals are also unknown, nor have the original designs been found. The fourth master die was made from the design established as the official State Great Seal by the Legislature in 1937; but this official design is a reproduction of the seal of 1891 with a few minor changes in detail relations.

Until 1937 no definite and official design existed. In 1872 the Political Code, Section 1027, did, however, make official the seal "in use at the time of the adoption of this code," but without any presentation or any description of the design. At that date the seal then in use was that of 1849 unless the second seal were in existence by that date which is not very probable. The act of 1937²⁴ was prompted by the state employees who were unable to find any official design of the Great Seal, which they wished to print on blotters for use at the State Fair; they interested Senator Nielsen in the problem to the extent that he introduced the bill which became law.²⁵ This law of 1937 established for the first time a definite pictured design with which the master die was "substantially" to conform, and at the same time established the legality of all previous seals which were essentially the same as this one.²⁶ The word "substantially" in this act of 1937 is sufficiently broad to cover all minor differences in the engraving. "Substantially" all four master dies were the same; the differences, as noted above, are minor ones. What prompted the making of the new designs for the master dies of the 1880s and of 1891 has not been learned.

There are in existence three known seal presses purporting to be the original presses of 1849; one in the Custom House in Monterey, another in Sutter's Fort Museum, and the third, the hand press, still in use in the Secretary of State's office. The press in Sutter's Fort, donated in 1948 by H. A. Sleeper of the Sleeper Stamp and Stationery Company, Sacramento, is labeled "Hoe & Co." and is identified by a Hoe & Co. catalog

²³ *The Elephant As They Saw It*, by State Division of Mines, 1948, gives several current descriptions of placer mining in 1849 and the early 1850s, with the early use of quicksilver.

²⁴ Statutes of 1937, 1196, chapter 380, June 9, and of 1943, 902, chapter 134, April 13. A new drawing of the design with some variations from the seal of 1891, was made in 1928 by Marc J. Rowe, but it was not adopted.—*Bee*, June 7, 1938, 16/3.

²⁵ *Bee*, September 18, 1936. Senate Bill 322.

²⁶ Statutes, 1937, 1197, chapter 380, sec. 2.



FIGURE 6. Illustration of seal used in Chapter 380,
Section 2, Statutes of 1937

and picture of 1851 in the Library of Congress as having been made between that date and the unknown year when its manufacture ceased. The presses in the Monterey Custom House and in the Office of the Secretary of State are both "Inca Presses" and are identified from the catalog and picture of 1854 in the records of Hoe & Co., New York. All three presses were made by Hoe & Co. after 1851 and 1854, so none of the purporting presses could have been the original of 1849. Moreover, in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, is the receipt of Caleb Lyon to A. C. Nelson, probably a clerk of T. O. Larkin, the American Consul at Monterey until May 30, 1848, for "one iron press for the use of the State of California formerly used at the American Consulate, Monterey," and signed as "first Asst. Secr. October 18, 1849." The records of the United States Secretary of State in the National Archives reveal that a press was sent to Larkin in July, 1846, and that it had been made by Edward Stabler, Jr., of Harewood, Maryland, and cost \$45. No description of the press is

found in the National Archives or in the records of Stabler in the hands of his heirs. In 1853, the Legislature authorized the purchase of a press not to cost over \$150, but the Warrant Register refers only to a claim for "repairs of State seal, \$59.95."²⁷ In the Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of 1873, reference is made to the purchase of a "new State seal, press and stand, \$323.25;". This probably was the present hand seal press in the Office of the Secretary of State, holding the die made by Kuner in 1891, and still in use. There are no data as to two or more presses used simultaneously by the Secretary of State until 1937, when the present electric press was installed for the use of the new die also of that same year.

In 1858 an adopted Senate bill provided for a new seal design with some changes from the existing seal. Governor Weller in a message to the Senate urged a new seal for use on the bonds about to be issued as "the present one is certainly entirely worthless and ought to be destroyed." The bill was not acted on by the Assembly, so no press was authorized. The impressions on the existing proclamations of 1858, however, are clear and distinct, some very clear, and so do not corroborate the statement in the Governor's message.²⁸

In 1855 the Great Seal was the center of an acrimonious conflict between Governor Bigler and the Secretary of State, J. W. Denver, an appointee of the Governor, who had been elected to Congress by the latter's opposition party; Denver left for Washington on October 5th, leaving his resignation effective on November 5th. The Governor opposed his leaving the State under these conditions and in a letter asked for his immediate resignation; and if this was refused the office would be declared vacant and a new Secretary of State appointed; in the same letter he stated that he wished "the Great Seal of the State of California hereafter to be kept at the Governor's Office" and asked that it be delivered to "Mr. James Langley," the Governor's secretary, who would convey it to the Governor's Office. Denver refused the request the same day and quoted the law of May 15, 1854, which "requires the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of State to all the official acts of the Governor, which it will not be possible for him to do if it is not in his possession. Besides, the Seal of State has always from the commencement of the State Government been kept in this office." This letter was signed for Denver by Wm. H. R. Wood, his deputy.²⁹ On the following day, Saturday, October 6th, the Governor appointed C. H. Hempstead, his private secretary, to the office and with two witnesses went to the office of the Secretary of State and asked for the certification and sealing of the appointment. Wood refused on constitutional grounds that the office was not vacant. Bigler then demanded the Great Seal on the grounds of Article V, Section 14 of the Constitution. This demand was also refused and it was not until November 5th, the effective date of Denver's resignation, that the Hempstead appointment received the seal.

²⁷ Statutes, 1853, 18, January 19, Warrant No. 2172, March 21, 1853. Diary of a clerk in Secretary of State's office, March 15, certified the bill for the repair of the seal press, \$40.

²⁸ Senate Journal (original), 403. Assembly Journal (original), 856. Senate bill 190 in Central Record Depository. The Governor's message of February 18, 1853, in Box 1171-3, Room 1 of Archives. *Union*, March 12, 1858, 2/3; November 14, 1865, 6/1. Diary of a clerk in Secretary of State's office, November 5, 1853.

²⁹ Statutes, 1854, 118, chapter 64, sec. 5. Copy of Denver's letter in Box 1201, State Archives.

This question was widely discussed in the newspapers throughout the State under the charge that the State Government had ceased to function.³⁰ The records, however, show that for only two weekdays after October 6th the seal was not used and that thereafter the sealing began and continued; on October 12th a Governor's military commission was certified and sealed.³¹

Involved in this controversy was the question of the official possession of the Great Seal. The Constitution placed the seal in the possession of the Governor; he used it in the appointment of the first Secretary of State the day after his inauguration. With the sealing of the van Voorheis appointment it is not probable that the Governor personally did the sealing of documents thereafter. Van Voorheis acted as messenger in carrying messages to the Legislature, and since he "countersigned" the congressional certifications it may be taken that he also did the sealing. Undoubtedly he also occupied the Governor's Office until January 1, 1850, when he moved into his own office; about February 1st the Governor acquired a private secretary and before the end of the same month the Secretary of State employed his first clerk. From the Governor's appointment book and the day book of the Secretary of State it is apparent that after the sealing of the seven documents on December 22d and with the exception of certification on January 15th, the seal was not used until March 20th, and that from this date onward the number of certifications increased rapidly. On February 15th, Bidwell stated in the Senate that the seal was still in the Governor's possession. From these facts it may be inferred that the seal and press were transferred as a matter of convenience from the Governor's Office to that of the Secretary of State about the end of March, 1850, and has continued in his custody to the present. Only once was his possession of the seal questioned—by Bigler in 1855 as mentioned above—and in 1945 his possession was made statutory.³²

In conclusion: There has been and is only one Great Seal, there have been many redesigns and reproductions of the seal—but there is only one Great Seal. There have been four designs and four master dies, all basically the same with variations in some minor details and in detail relations. The redesigning raised the head of the bear, raised him on the seal so that his feet became visible, eliminated the point of land between the ships behind Minerva, opened the waterway through the mountains, placed a fort on one of the points, changed the shape and partitions of the rocker, and probably raised Minerva's right index finger along the spear, and shifted her hand to hand and wrist on the shield. The freehand engraving changed slightly the sails on the large ship, the relation of the miner to the rocker and to the ship above him, the slant of the masts of the outer ship and of Minerva's

³⁰ *Democratic State Journal*, October 8, 1855, 2/1; October 25, 1855, 2/1; October 27, 1855, 2/2; November 6, 1855, 2/1. *Alta California*, October 10, 1855, 2/1. *Union*, October 20, 1855, 2/1; November 19, 1855, 2/1; November 14, 1855, 6/1. Ten other newspapers are cited by these references.

³¹ Diary of clerk in Secretary of State's office (vol. 602). Vol. 1287, Notary commissions. Governor's commissions and applications. Vol. 3213, Secretary of State Day Book.

³² *Senate Journal* (original), 165, Bidwell's statement. *Assembly Journal* (original), 72, 99. Statutes, 1850, 151, 461. *Warrant Register* (vol. 1630), 35, 176, 289, 424, 451. *Union*, October 16, 1855, 2/1, stated that the seal "has never been kept out of that office" of the Secretary of State. Statutes, 1945, 449, sec. 12160.

For the statement in the *Union*, November 14, 1885, 6/1, that Bigler had a duplicate seal made for his certifications, no evidence has been found, nor any evidence of its further statement that later one of these seals was used in land frauds.

facial angle to the spear, the letters of EUREKA to which the spear points, the position of the letters in the outer band relative to the details of the seal, the number of points of the stars, the kind of peaks on the mountains, and similar detail relations.

The deadline set for the delivery of this paper has prevented further attempt to find possible answers to a number of questions: By whom, when and why was the second master die made and who drew the design, what was the cost of the first and second master dies, when were the seal presses made and what was their cost, is there any validity at all to the doubtful legend that Governor Bigler had a new master die made in 1855, the exact date when the seal was transferred from Governor's Office to that of the Secretary of State, was the break in the mountains to represent the Golden Gate, and similar problems. Sufficient time and possible available sources may answer some or all of these and similar questions.



Great Seal illustrations in current use

THE NAME OF OUR STATE

By ERWIN G. GUDDE

The etymology, meaning, and application of the beautiful name of our State have never been satisfactorily explained. It was a new name which first appeared at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, but we do not know what its original meaning was, who transplanted it to the new world, and exactly when the name did become a geographical term.

In 1849, in the midst of the gold rush, the American scholar, George Ticknor, found the name California in the Spanish romance, *Las Sergas de Esplandián* by the Spanish writer Garcí Ordóñez de Montalvo, published sometime in the early part of the Sixteenth Century. In 1862, another American man-of-letters, Edward Everett Hale, claimed that the name of our State is no more than a transfer name, lifted bodily from the Spanish romance. In this romance, the name stands for a fabulous country, full of gold and pearls, inhabited by Amazons ruled by a queen, Calafia. Becoming known, as it did, shortly after the discovery of the new world, it may have been one of those utopias for which explorers and navigators eagerly searched. The hope of humanity for a paradise on earth had been in the minds of the people ever since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden, and the discovery of a new continent gave impetus to this wishful thinking. Hence, California might have been in the minds of navigators, just like Quivira, El Dorado, The Seven Cities of Cibola, and other imaginary realms.

In 1541, the name California appears for the first time on a map of Mexico, and in 1562, the southernmost tip of the peninsula of Lower California is definitely designated as *Cabo California*. Possibly as early as 1565, and certainly by 1595, the name was given to the entire peninsula, and was thus definitely established as a geographical term for a territory. With the expansion of Spanish conquest along the shores of the Pacific the name moved north, and at one time (1788) the entire shoreline from Alaska to Cape Lucas was designated as *Costa Septentrional de la California*. After the Spanish settled the region of the southern part of our State, the name Alta California was applied, and the original "California", the peninsula, became Baja California. The present name and its boundaries were not definitely established until California became a state of the Union after the Mexican War.

It is a matter of conjecture which navigator placed the name California on the map and started it on its phenomenal career. The Spanish historian, Herrera, wrote that the great Cortez himself placed the name on the peninsula of Lower or Baja California, and this statement has been accepted by many historians. However, it is certain that Cortez, when he landed somewhere on the east coast of Lower California, called the place Santa Cruz. All we really know is that some navigator before 1541 used the name, apparently because he believed that he had discovered the land of Amazons,

gold, and pearls. Pearls were actually found and, in accordance with the wishful thinking of the conquistadores, the women and the gold could doubtless be found just a little farther inland.

All attempts to trace the etymology of the name "California" have failed. There was no such word or name in any language before 1500, and the names which look similar can not be logically connected with the word. Hence we must assume that Montalvo coined the name—a practice which was quite common in the Sixteenth Century. Since the realm of the Amazons was non-Christian, and since the Arabic world played an important role in the thinking of Western Europe, especially of Spain, at that time, it is not impossible that the author may have thought of *califato*, the supreme ruler of the Mohammedan world, when he coined the name. In the French national epic, *Chanson de Roland*, the territory of the caliph was called *Califerne*.

At any rate, California is the only state in the Union whose name was transferred from the realm of utopian phantasy to geographical reality, and after several centuries it has more than fulfilled what the creator of the name symbolically implied.

THE NAMES OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

By ERWIN G. GUDDE

In January, 1850, the Senate of the First Legislature of California appointed a *Select Committee* "to report to the Senate the derivation and definition of the names of the several counties of the State." The chairman of this Select Committee was Mariano G. Vallejo, who served the new State as faithfully as he had served the country when it was a Mexican province. Most of the names of our original 27 counties owe their origin to this sturdy Californian. Under date of April 16, 1850, he submitted his report to the Senate, and this interesting historical document became henceforth known as the "Vallejo Report." It was printed in the *California Blue Book* at irregular intervals. When the creation of new counties made it necessary to amplify Vallejo's *Report*, Prentiss Maslin undertook to write an article, "Origin and Meaning of the Names of the Counties of California." Both the original *Report* as well as Maslin's supplement were repeatedly published in the *California Blue Book*. Both are of historical interest. Professor Erwin G. Gudde, author of *California Place Names*, was invited to write his account of the origin and meaning of the names of our counties, based on the results of scholarly research obtained since Maslin published his article.

ALAMEDA—Created and named March 25, 1853. The name is derived from *álamo*, the Spanish name for poplar or cottonwood tree, and means "grove of poplar trees." The general region of the southern part of the county was called *la Alameda* in a document of June 2, 1795. In the same year the creek was called *rio de la Alameda*. *Arroyo de la Alameda* is the title of a land grant, dated August 8, 1842, and the name Alameda Creek appears in the Statutes of 1850.

ALPINE—Created March 16, 1864, from sections of Amador, El Dorado, Calaveras, and Tuolumne Counties. Alpine is an adjective commonly applied to mountainous regions suggesting the famous mountain range in Europe. The county's situation in the central Sierra Nevada makes the name especially appropriate.

AMADOR—Created and named May 11, 1854, after Amador Creek. The creek had been named for Jose Maria Amador, born in San Francisco, December 18, 1794. He was successively a soldier at the San Francisco Presidio, Majordomo of Mission San Jose, grantee of Rancho San Ramon where his name is preserved in Amador Valley. In 1848, he established with several Indians a successful gold mining camp near the present town of Amador.

BUTTE—One of the original counties of February 18, 1850. The name is derived from the spectacular landmark called by trappers "Buttes" and after Sutter's settlement Sutter Buttes. When the county was named in 1850, the range was within the county limits. The word is derived from the

Teutonic word meaning a blunt extension or elevation, preserved in the English word "butt." In the French language, it became a geographical term for a low isolated knoll or mount. The term was spread westward by French-Canadian *voyageurs*. Through the Lewis and Clark and the Fremont expeditions it entered the American language, and was applied to any kind of a mountain.

CALAVERAS—One of the original counties named after Calaveras River. The name means "skulls" and was often used in Spanish times when skulls and bones testified to a famine or a fight. It is not impossible that in some cases the shape and color of rock outcroppings might have given cause for the name. Since no early reference to the name has been found, it may be assumed that the name did not originate until 1836 or 1837 when John Marsh and his party are said to have come across such a place near Stockton where skulls or what looked like skulls were found. Midshipman Eld of the Wilkes Expedition (1841) placed the name on his sketch, and Charles Preuss, Fremont's topographer, made the name permanent by recording Rio de las Calaveras on his map of 1845.

COLUSA—One of the original counties named after two Mexican land grants: *Coluses* (July 26, 1844) and *Colus* (October 2, 1845). The name may be derived from a Patwin Indian village, spelled *Coru* in a document of October 28, 1821. There is a large number of spelling variants of the name. When the county as well as the town were established in 1850, the official name was *Colusi*, but in 1854, the spelling *Colusa* won out. The meaning of the name has not been definitely established. The root may mean "scratchers" from the alleged practice of this tribe (and others) of allowing a newly-wed girl to scratch the face of her husband.

CONTRA COSTA—One of the original counties. Its name means the "coast opposite" (from San Francisco). It appears in Spanish documents as early as 1797, and referred at first to all the lands east and north of San Francisco. However, as early as January 22, 1835, the East Bay district alone is clearly so designated. The name was no longer appropriate after Alameda County was formed and the larger part of Contra Costa County was included in the new county.

DEL NORTE—The bill proposing the creation of the new county in 1857 proposed the name Buchanan, in honor of the newly elected President of the United States. The Legislature, in spite of its Democratic majority, rejected the name of the President, and insisted upon a Spanish name. Del Norte, meaning "of the north," was chosen on March 2, 1857, in preference to Alta, Altissima, Rincon, and Del Merritt (!), and other suggested names.

EL DORADO—One of the original counties. The name, meaning "the gilded one," appears at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century as that of a mythical Indian chief in the tableland of Bogotá, who was said to have been covered with gold dust during the performance of religious rites. This chief was eagerly sought by the Spanish and German conquerors of northern South America until his abode was assertedly found in 1537. After that,

the name designated one of the golden utopias which played such an important role in the conquest of America. With the discovery of gold in California, the name assumed a new significance. Charles Preuss placed the name on his map of 1848; the legend "El Dorado or Gold Region" appears along Plumas River and the South Fork of American River.

FRESNO—Created April 19, 1856, and named after Fresno Creek. Fresno is the Spanish name for "ash" and was doubtless applied because the Oregon ash, *Fraxinus oregona*, was native there. Goddard's map shows Ash Slough north of the river. Rio Fresno is mentioned in the San Francisco *Alta California* of April 2, 1851, and the name appears as Fresno River on Tassin's map of the same year. The stream is shown as Fresno Creek on Gibbes' map of 1852, and is mentioned as Frezno River in the Indian Report of the Secretary of the Interior of 1853. This phonetic spelling was also used when the county was created and named.

GLENN—The county was formed by act of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, from the northern part of Colusa County, and named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, whose estate gave financial backing to a proposal for creating and naming the new county. Dr. Glenn came to California from Missouri in 1849, bought Rancho Jacinto in 1867, and became the most important wheat grower of the State.

HUMBOLDT—Created May 12, 1853, and named after Humboldt Bay. The bay had been named for Alexander von Humboldt, the great German scientist, then at the height of his fame, by Douglas Ottinger and Hans Buhne of the Laura Virginia Company. They entered the bay in a boat on April 8, 1850, and a few days later piloted the company's schooner through the channel.

IMPERIAL—Created August 15, 1907, and named after Imperial Valley. The valley in turn had been named for the Imperial Land Company, a subsidiary of the California Development Company, which, at the turn of the century, had reclaimed the south portion of Colorado Desert for agriculture.

INYO—Created March 22, 1866, and named after the mountain range east of Owen's Lake. In April, 1860, a group of 20 or more men led by Colonel H. P. Russ and Dr. S. G. George organized the Russ Mining District in this region. When they inquired of the Indians about names, "Chief George," later a leader in the Indian war fought in that district, informed them that the name of the mountains was *Inyo* and that its meaning was apparently "dwelling place of a great spirit."

KERN—Created from parts of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties on April 2, 1866, and named after Kern River. The river had been named by Fremont in 1845 for his topographer and artist on the third expedition, Edward Kern of Philadelphia, who narrowly escaped drowning while attempting to cross the stream.

KINGS—Created March 22, 1893, from a part of Tulare County and named after Kings River. The river was discovered and named *Río de los*

Santos Reyes (river of the Holy Kings) by a party of Spanish explorers in 1805, according to Padre Muñoz' diary of the Moraga expedition of 1806. The first party probably reached the river on January 6th, the festival of the three Magi; hence the name. The American version has been used since 1849.

LAKE—Created on May 20, 1861, from part of Napa County, and so named because Clear Lake is the principal geographical feature of the county.

LASSEN—Created from parts of Plumas and Shasta Counties on April 1, 1864, and named after Lassen Peak. Peter Lassen, a native of Denmark, came to California in 1840, and worked in various places at his trade of blacksmith. In 1844, he was grantee of a land grant in what is now Tehama County. He became the outstanding pioneer of the northeastern section of California, and his memory is preserved in the names of more prominent geographic features than that of any of his fellow pioneers.

LOS ANGELES—One of the original counties, named after the city which, in turn, had been named after the river. The Portola expedition camped on the bank of the river on August 2, 1769, and named it in honor of *Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula*, whose feast day they had celebrated the preceding day. The Portiuncula chapel, the cradle of the Franciscan Order, is in the basilica of "Our Lady of the Angels" near Assisi, Italy. The name was not preserved through the river, but through the name of the pueblo, the projected establishment of which is mentioned on December 27, 1779: *la erección de un pueblo con el título de Reina de los Angeles sobre el río de la porciúncula*, "the founding of a town with the name Queen of the Angels on the river of the Portiuncula." On August 26, 1781, Governor Neve issued the final instruction for the founding of the town, which took place on September 4, 1781. Although the place was not named for the Angels, but for the Virgin, the most common designation of the future metropolis seems to have been Pueblo de Los Angeles. The present abbreviated form was definitely established when the county was organized, February 18, 1850, and the city incorporated, April 4, 1850.

MADERA—Created March 11, 1893, from the part of Fresno County north and west of San Joaquin River and named after the city. When the California Lumber Company built a flume from the forest area to the railroad in 1876, the pleasant-sounding Spanish word for "lumber" was chosen as an appropriate name for the new lumber town.

MARIN—One of the original counties, named after Marin Islands which in turn Vallejo claimed were named for an Indian chief who lived on one of the islands. This is doubtless true, but the bay between San Pedro and San Quentin points, in which the two islands lie, was named *Bahía de Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Marinera* by Ayala in 1775, doubtless for the patron saint of his vessel, the *San Carlos*, and it is quite possible that the name is simply an abbreviation of the name given to the inlet when the first survey of San Francisco Bay was made in 1775.

MARIPOSA—One of the original counties, named after Mariposa Creek, included at first the larger part of Southern California. The name for the stream originated September 27, 1806, when the Moraga expedition camped there and called the place "of the Mariposas" because of the great multitude of *Mariposas*, the Spanish term for moths and butterflies. One of the insects got into the ear of a corporal, "causing him considerable annoyance and no little discomfort in its extraction."

MENDOCINO—One of the original counties. It was named after Cape Mendocino, although the latter is not within the county boundaries. The name is one of the oldest in the State, appearing on Ortelius' map of 1587. It was probably named either in honor of Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, 1535 to 1542, or of Lorenzo Suarez de Mendoza, Viceroy from 1580 to 1583. However, Mendocino is an adjective form of the family name of Mendoza, which was rarely used as a geographical term. Hence the name might have been chosen without reference to either of the two viceroys. In Argentina, a *Mendocino* is a native of Mendoza.

MERCED—Created April 19, 1855, and named after Merced River. The name *Nuestra Señora de la Merced* was given to the river by an expedition headed by Gabriel Moraga on September 29, 1806, five days after the feast day of Our Lady of Mercy. Fremont speaks of *Río de la Merced* in his Exploring Expedition, and Tuolumne River is labeled *Río de los Merced* on Preuss' map of 1845.

MODOC—Created February 17, 1874, and named for the Indian tribe which had been subdued after severe fighting in the Modoc War of the preceding year. The name is probably derived from the Klamath word *Moa-tokni*, meaning "southerners," i.e. the people living south of the Klamath tribe.

MONO—Created April 24, 1861, and named after Mono Lake. The lake had been named in 1852 for the Indian tribe populating the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada from north of Mono Lake to Owens Lake. Their western neighbors, the *Yokuts*, called them *monachie*, i.e., "fly people," because their chief food staple and trading article was the pupae of a fly, *Ephyda hyans*, found in great quantities on the shores of the Great Basin Lakes.

MONTEREY—One of the original counties, named after Monterey Bay. The latter had been named on December 16, 1602, by the Vizcaíno Expedition *Puerto de Monterey* in honor of Conde de Monterey, then Viceroy of New Spain.

NAPA—One of the original counties, named after Napa Valley, which in turn was derived from the names of the Indian tribe which had once inhabited the region. The name is mentioned as early as 1795, and was applied to several Mexican land grants in the 1830s. Of the many explanations of the origin of the name, the most plausible seems to be that it is derived from the Patwin word *napo* meaning "house." The word was used by the Indians south of Clear Lake to designate their villages, and, with modifications, to those of their neighbors. Formerly often spelled Nappa.

NEVADA—Created April 25, 1851, and named after Nevada City. The mining town had been named, without regard to meaning, from the second element of the term Sierra Nevada, "snow covered mountain range," hence the county name means "snowy or snow covered."

ORANGE—Created March 11, 1889, from part of Los Angeles County, and, according to tradition, so named because of the flourishing orange culture. Orange, however, was and is a commonplace name in the United States, used originally in honor of the Prince of Orange, son-in-law of King George II of England.

PLACER—Created April 25, 1851, from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties and so named because of the many "placers" in the gold region. Placer is a western American term of Spanish origin and designates alluvial or glacial deposits containing gold particles that can be obtained by washing.

PLUMAS—Created March 18, 1854, from a portion of Butte County, and named after *Rio de las Plumas*, the Spanish name of Feather River.

RIVERSIDE—Created March 11, 1893, and named after the city of Riverside. The latter had been named in June, 1871, when the "river", i.e. the upper canal of Santa Ana River, reached the settlement then called Jurupa.

SACRAMENTO—One of the original counties, named after the river. The name Sacramento had been known since 1808, first applied to what is now Feather River by Gabriel Moraga. In 1841, the Wilkes expedition definitely established the name for the stream south of the confluence with Pit River. The Spanish name for "Holy Sacrament" has been frequently used in geographical nomenclature.

SAN BENITO—Created February 12, 1874, from a portion of Monterey County, and named after San Benito Valley. The Spanish name for St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictine Order, had been first applied to a stream when Padre Crespi of the Fages expedition reached the place on March 21, 1772, Saint Benedict's feast day.

SAN BERNARDINO—Created April 26, 1853, from parts of Los Angeles County, and named after the city, which had been founded as a Mormon colony in 1850. The name of Saint Bernardino, a great Franciscan preacher of the Fifteenth Century, was first applied by Padre Dumetz from the Mission San Gabriel to a temporary chapel on May 20, 1810, the feast day of the Saint.

SAN DIEGO—One of the original counties, named after San Diego Bay. The bay had been named by Vizcaíno for San Diego de Alcalá de Henares, a Franciscan of the Fifteenth Century, on November 12, 1602, the feast day of the saint.

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the original counties. The name for a cape or a bay in the general latitude of the present city was doubtless given in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscan order. The first application of the name is uncertain. It appears on maps since 1590, but

was not identified with San Francisco Bay until 1769, when a detachment of the Portolá expedition discovered the bay. The presidio and the mission were established in 1776 and definitely fixed the name on the peninsula. The pueblo, Yerba Buena, did not receive the name San Francisco until March 11, 1847.

SAN JOAQUIN—One of the original counties, named after the river. The name was given to the upper part of the stream by Gabriel Moraga, probably on March 20, 1806, the feast day of Saint Joachim, honored as father of the Virgin Mary. The name was not definitely identified with the entire river until Charles Preuss placed it on his map of 1845.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—One of the original counties, named after the mission. The latter was founded by Padre Serra on September 1, 1772, and named in honor of Saint Louis, Bishop of Toulouse in the Thirteenth Century.

SAN MATEO—Created from a portion of San Francisco County on April 19, 1856. The name, honoring the apostle Saint Matthew, was well established in the region. *Arroyo de San Matheo* is recorded in the diaries of the Anza expedition on March 26, 1776; the *estero* and the point are mentioned in 1810; in 1836 and 1846 it appears as the name of land grants.

SANTA BARBARA—One of the original counties, named after the mission. The name originated when Vizcaíno applied the name *Canal de Santa Barbara* to the passage between the mainland and the Channel Islands on December 4, 1602, the feast day of the Roman maiden who was beheaded by her father when she became a Christian. The name was especially appropriate because Santa Barbara was one of the patron saints of navigators. One hundred and eighty-four years later, on the same date, a cross was raised to mark the establishment of the mission.

SANTA CLARA—One of the original counties, named after the mission. The mission had been founded January 12, 1777, and named *Mision de Nuestra Madre de Santa Clara*, in honor of the founder of the order which bears her name.

SANTA CRUZ—One of the original counties, named at first Branciforte, after *Villa de Branciforte*, established July 24, 1797. On April 5, 1850, the Legislature changed the county's name to Santa Cruz, after the mission, founded August 28, 1797, and the town settled in the 1830s. The name came into existence when the Portolá expedition gave the common Spanish place name to a stream, October 18, 1769.

SHASTA—One of the original counties, named after the mountain. The name is derived from one of the Indian tribes, first mentioned as *Shatasla* on January 31, 1814. Peter Ogden records on February 10, 1827, that he had named the high peak Mt. Sastise "from the tribe of Indians." The name continued to be spelled in various ways until the present version was used when the county was established in 1850.

SIERRA—Created from a portion of Yuba County on April 16, 1852, and so named because of its location in the northern part of the Sierra Nevada.

Sierra is the Spanish word for "mountain range": any two or more peaks in a row formed a "sierra" in Spanish times.

SISKIYOU—Created March 22, 1852, and named after the mountain range. The origin of the name has never been satisfactorily explained. According to the best available authority, the word meant "bobtailed horse" in the Chinook Indian language, and was applied in 1828 when Alexander McLeod, factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, lost a noted bobtailed race horse while crossing the mountains in a snowstorm. According to another version, the name arose from a ford in Umpqua River where Michel La Framboise crossed over "six-stones," *six-cailloux*—in Canadian French.

SOLANO—One of the original counties; named in honor of Saint Francis Solano, the apostle in South America in the Sixteenth Century, and for his namesake Francisco Solano, Chief of the Suisun Indians. However, the name existed already as a place name. The official name of Sonoma Mission, founded July 4, 1823, was San Francisco Solano.

SONOMA—One of the original counties. The place name was well established in the region and had its origin in the name of the Indian tribe, the Sonomas, first mentioned in 1815. The tribe name contains the Patwin Indian word *sono*, "nose" (not *sano*, "moon"), applied to a chief with a prominent nose or to an elevation which looks like a nose.

STANISLAUS—Created April 1, 1854, from part of Tuolumne County, and named after the river. The latter was named for an Indian, Estanislao, who escaped from Mission San Jose, led a band of Indians in San Joaquin Valley, and was finally defeated by Mariano G. Vallejo in a bloody engagement. *Rio Estanislao* is mentioned in 1839. Fremont and Preuss used the Americanized version in 1844.

SUTTER—One of the original counties, named for Johann August Sutter, the German-Swiss pioneer who settled at the site of the city of Sacramento in 1839, built his famous fort, and established the colony New Helvetia. The county was within the boundaries of his second (unconfirmed) land grant.

TEHAMA—Created from parts of Shasta, Colusa, and Butte Counties on April 9, 1856, and named after the city. The origin of the name is obscure. A tribe called Tehamas is mentioned in reports of the early 1850s but it is not certain whether this name is originally Indian. The Arabic word *tehama*, "hot lowlands," and the Mexican word *tejamanil* "shingle" have been suggested as possible roots.

TRINITY—One of the original counties, named after the river. The name of the latter owes its origin to an error. In the 1840s Trinidad Bay was constantly in the minds of the people who assumed that it ranked next to San Diego and San Francisco Bays as the third great California port. When Pierson B. Reading came upon the river in 1845, he gave it the name Trinity, the English version of Trinidad, in the mistaken belief that the stream entered Trinidad Bay.

TULARE—Created April 20, 1852, and named after the lake. The root of the name is found in the Mexican word *tullin*, designating cattail or similar reeds. Before the San Joaquin Valley was reclaimed, the larger part was covered by a luxurious growth of reeds, and the geographical term *Los Tulares* was used as early as 1776.

TUOLUMNE—One of the original counties, named after the river. The latter was named for the Indian tribe mentioned as Taulámne in 1806, and as Taulames in 1810. The name may mean "people who dwell in stone houses," i.e. in caves. The suffix—*umne* means "people." The name of the river appears as *Towalumnes* on Preuss' map of 1848, and with the modern spelling on Derby's map of 1849.

VENTURA—Created from part of Santa Barbara County on March 22, 1872, and given the name Ventura, an abbreviation of San Buenaventura. The Mission San Buenaventura, honoring a cardinal and learned doctor of the Thirteenth Century was founded March 31, 1782. When the county was formed the change of the name was subject to considerable controversy.

YOLO—One of the original counties. The name was obviously derived from the name of an Indian tribe or village near Knights Landing. A "rancho del Ioleo or de Dioleo" is shown on Bidwell's map of 1844. Captain Yolo of a rancheria on Tomales Bay, mentioned in 1810, has probably nothing to do with the name of the county.

YUBA—One of the original counties, named after Yuba River. The latter was named by Sutter for the village of Indians, *Yubu*, *Yupu*, or *Jubu*, near the confluence of Yuba and Feather Rivers.

THE STATE CAPITOL AND CAPITOL PARK



THE EXTERIOR

The Capitol faces west toward the Sacramento River. The old Capitol has four stories and a basement, and the East Wing six stories and a basement garage. From the center rises the tall gold-capped dome, its base surrounded by a colonnade. The gleaming golden ball at its pinnacle is 247 feet above ground level. The vertical lines of the building's main mass with its pilasters set between the windows, its archways with deep recesses, its high-columned porticos, offset its long horizontal lines.

From the concrete base of its foundation to the bottom of the dome, the original Capitol is built of hard-burned brick, with a facing of granite ashlar on basement and ground floors and on the archways that support the porticos. This granite, of two distinct shades of gray, came from quarries given to the State by the Central Pacific Railroad in return for the financial assistance needed to turn the dream of a transcontinental railroad into a reality. The lower courses of darker granite were quarried by convicts at the State's newly established prison at Folsom; the sparkling lighter granite came from quarries near Rocklin. Brickwork in the upper stories is smoothly coated with "mastic" (probably plaster in this instance). Between the gray of the lower floors and the gold of the dome the building is painted in unrelieved white. Columns and ornamentations are of iron.

A NOBLE DOME

The dome and rotunda are the Capitol's outstanding architectural features. The ceiling of the rotunda is a separate inner dome of brick, some 120 feet below the cupola of the outer dome, placed high enough to convey the effect of loftiness without making the observer on the floor below feel as if he were looking up a broad chimney. The great weight of the outer dome and colonnade is supported by the rotunda walls and foundations and by masonry arches turned over the halls and vestibules of the upper floors.

In architects' terminology the word "dome" is applied only to the cap or rounded upper portion, although in common usage it refers to the entire structure rising above the roof. The straight-sided cylindrical section that bears the weight of the hemispherical section is called the "drum."

Running around the drum of the Capitol is a colonnade or peristyle—an open gallery with 24 fluted Corinthian columns supporting a balustraded roof—above which rises a clerestory. Tall round-headed windows in the colonnade and clerestory, though primarily decorative, admit light to the space above the rotunda dome, from which small round windows transmit it to the interior of the building.

Above the white drum the ribbed dome hangs against the sky, almost intangible and yet firm in outline. It is built of copper-covered wooden sheathing, composed—according to the original specifications—of three thicknesses of 2-inch planking “securely spiked together.” The ribs also were to be made of three 2-inch planks set edgeways. They converge below an open “lantern” or cupola with 12 columns. The domed roof of the lantern, covered with gold leaf, supports the ultimate ornament of the Capitol, a ball, also covered with gold leaf. The ribs of the dome are studded with electric lights; at night these, with floodlights on the roof, bathe the dome in soft brilliance, and its fine clear lines are visible for a long distance in the flat Sacramento Valley.

OLD CAPITOL EXTERIOR DETAIL

A broad granite entablature between the first and second floors supports flat square pilasters ending in Corinthian capitals just below the handsomely ornamented cornice that surrounds the building. Windows are set singly between the pilasters. First- and second-floor windows are round-headed; third-floor ones, rectangular—both surrounded with decorative moulding; the small fourth-floor windows are square and untrimmed. The parapet wall is unornamented, relieved by heavy square pilasters.

PORTICOS, NORTH AND SOUTH FACADES

Dominating motifs of the south and north building sides are identical projecting porticos, their cornices supported by five fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. Each has a balustraded balcony, paved with black and white marble squares, opening from the second story. Three deeply coffered panels ornament the balcony ceilings.

PORTICO AND PEDIMENT, WEST FACADE

The principal accent of the west facade is a large handsome portico supported by seven granite archways. It rises the full height of the building, surmounted by a pediment above the cornice. Its eight fluted columns, capped with Corinthian capitals, are arranged with the center four widely spaced, flanked by closely spaced pairs.

The second-floor gallery of the portico is paved with black and white marble squares, and its ceiling has five deeply coffered panels. Sheltered by the portico are a pair of tall carved doors opening from the second floor, flanked on each side by windows of the second and third floors. This section is richly decorated with pilasters, cornices, and garlands. Below the pediment over the double doors is a golden seal, a variation of the State Seal, depicting Minerva standing with her lance and two bears at her feet.

The triangular pediment, ornamented with the same rich detail of the cornice, contains five allegorical figures. Models of these, as of all the exterior sculpture, were done in clay by Pietro Mezzara and cast in ground stone. The central standing figure, helmeted and holding a lance, is Minerva. On her right sit Education with a tablet and a globe and Industry leaning on an anchor and a plough. Seated at her left are Justice holding a tablet and

Mining leaning on a pick and hammer. When designed, these figures were considered the height of artistry. Cummings, although he quarreled frequently with Mezzara, said of *Minerva*: "It is one of the finest pieces of statuary extant and our chances of getting a better, or even one as good would be small."

All parapet statues and the "richly ornamented vases," with the balustrade on which they stood, were removed in the remodeling of the Capitol.

Set in the west patio approaching the Capitol is a solid bronze seal of the State of California 9 feet 10 inches in diameter, which was cast in the foundry of California's San Quentin Prison. It weighs 3,400 pounds. The wooden pattern from which the seal was cast was carved by inmates of the prison.

ENTRANCES

The Capitol has six entrances: one on the west, two on the north and south and one on the east. The main entrance, under the west portico, was remodeled in 1906-08; its three sets of double doors with glass panels are surmounted by deep-paneled glass insets in archways over the doors.

Goldfish pond in Capitol Grounds





"I will assume the undertaking,"
she said, "for my own crown
of Castle, and am ready to pawn
my jewels to defray the expenses
of it if the funds in the treasury
shall be found inadequate."

PRESENTED BY Q. D. MILLS

1883

THE INTERIOR

FOYER

Foyer walls, of pinkish Utah sandstone with white marble bases, are inset with panels of beautifully veined Inyo County onyx framed in California marble. The foyer was much wider before remodeling: beautiful wooden staircases with carved rosewood banisters swept up from each side of the archway to landings, turned, and continued to the second floor; at the bases of the newel posts were carved lion's-foot ornaments. The remodeling was carried out along simple Tuscan lines. The vaulted ceiling is finished in creamy plaster lined in white to simulate masonry joints. Three gold-tinted shallow glass bowls with bronze mountings, suspended from the ceiling, light the room. Squares of marble, black and white alternating, pave the floor. Pilasters and door pediments in the south and north walls add to the foyer's beauty and dignity.

The great archway between the foyer and the rotunda is one of four dividing the walls of the rotunda into quarters. About four feet wide, these archways indicate the thickness of the rotunda walls. A bronze plaque on the south side of the main arch bears Lincoln's Gettysburg address; one on the north side, General John A. Logan's order of the day of May 5, 1868: "The 30th day of May 1868 is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. * * * It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor his departed comrades."

ROTUNDA

The rotunda, the most striking architectural feature of the interior, is 53.5 feet in diameter; the skylight in its domed ceiling is 125 feet above the floor. The thick walls are of brick set in extremely hard mortar. In each of the four wall sections are three panels. These 12 panels, with the panels above the four rotunda archways, form 16 sections which continue upward as decorative units and terminate at the skylight, also divided into 16 segments. Four groups of mural paintings decorate the walls. These were commissioned by the Legislature in 1913. The artist, Arthur Mathews (1860-), has portrayed some of the events and phases of California history. Mathews belonged to a group of artists who painted the brilliant California landscape in subdued tones, and these murals seem rather dark, though they are brightened by patches of red. Beside each of the four 3-panel groups a printed card tells a story of the murals.

The first mural group (southeast sector) portrays the discovery of California. Indians standing on an ocean shore are alarmed at the sight of two

little high-decked vessels in which Sir Francis Drake and his men approach. The central panel is idealistic, showing the bearing of life and spiritual hope to the Indians. In the third panel a handful of Spanish pioneers—the Anza expedition, here led by Moraga—stands on the shore of the Golden Gate.

The second group (southwest sector) covers the Spanish-Mexican period. In the first panel cattle graze over a rolling, tree-dotted landscape of pleasant hacienda days. The central panel shows a mission (a composite of some of the better-known missions) where Indians are working under the supervision of the padres. In the third panel the people of Monterey, clustered by the Customs House, await the arrival of Commodore Sloat.

The third group (northwest sector) portrays the development of California. The first panel shows the discovery of gold at Coloma. The second panel has an idealistic treatment of a band of emigrants carrying the Bear Flag and the Stars and Stripes; a blanketed Indian behind a rock watches them pass. The third panel, also idealistic, has a river steamer in the foreground; a green dome—possibly that of the Capitol—emerges from a cloud of smoke; in the background stands a group of tall modern buildings.

First-floor rotunda



The fourth group (northeast sector), completely idealistic, might almost be conceived as a version of a traditional "happy ending." The first panel shows girls dancing amid sprays of blossoming boughs. The central and third panels are continuous in theme. In the foreground a youth is sculpturing a heroic figure; in the distance rises an ideal city of Greco-Roman architecture.

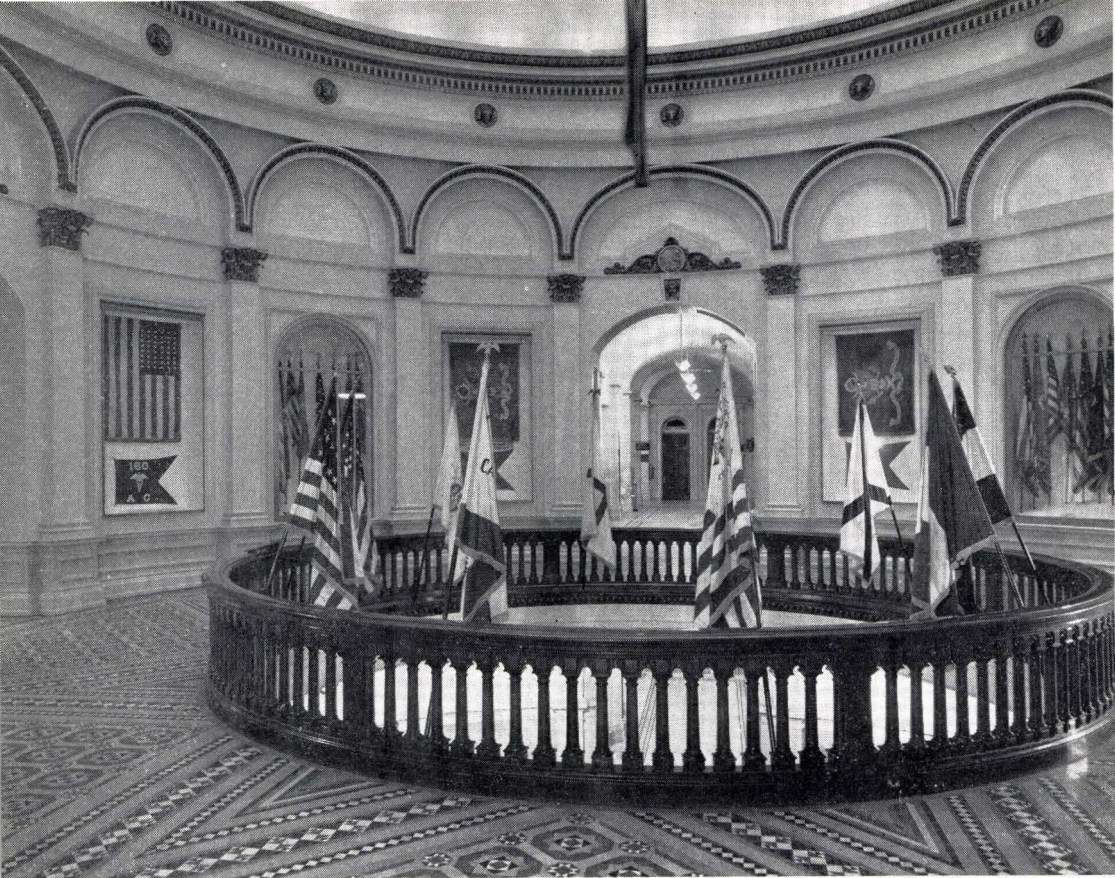
Before the murals were painted the rotunda was described in the *California Blue Book* as "richly and artistically decorated with colored stucco work, the wall panels are scroll and figure work, and to the height of the first story [it] is ornamented with scrolls, and representations of mining, of science, literature, art, music, seed time, and harvest."

The most noticeable decorative feature of the rotunda is a group of statuary in white Carrara marble occupying the center of the floor. Larkin Goldsmith Meade (1835-1910), an American sculptor noted for heroic statuary, carved this group in Florence, Italy, between 1868 and 1874. (In 1878 Meade assisted in the completion of the Washington Monument in the National capital. His work ornaments many public buildings in the United States.) Darius Ogden Mills, pioneer Sacramento banker, paid \$30,000 to the original owner of the group and presented it to the State. It was installed in its present location and ceremoniously accepted for California on December 22, 1883, by Governor George Stoneman. The figures depicted are Columbus and Isabella; the latter's fingers lift a fabulous pearl girdle in mute promise to finance the explorer's expedition even if she must risk her jewels to do so. The figures—which are scrubbed thoroughly with soap and water once a year—are mounted on a base of polished gray granite enclosed by a low unpolished granite railing.

ROTUNDA BALCONY

Above the rotunda, a circular balcony with an exquisite walnut balustrade seems to be gracefully suspended in space. Supported by the vaulted ceiling of the rotunda, this balcony is profusely ornamented. The rotunda walls are painted green and ornamented with panels, pilasters with capitals, dentil courses and broad decorative bands. Other artistic devices tend to draw the observer's eye to the top of the inner dome and the circular skylight. Above the third floor levels, two tiers of panels are separated by a row of 16 frosted-glass windows admitting light from the colonnade and clerestory on the outside. The rotunda walls are the most ornate aspect of the Capitol interior. The rotunda balcony floor is a mosaic of geometric design in red, tan, black, and white.

Two flag displays attract the visitor's attention at this level. Twelve display cases set in the panels of the rotunda walls contain national and regimental colors borne by Californians on the battlefield, as well as the American Flag from the battleship *California*. Printed cards in each case describe the units that carried the flag and the battles in which they engaged. Around the walnut railing of the balcony are displayed 10 flags which have at one time or another flown over this State. These include the Spanish Empire flag (September 28, 1542, to 1785); the flag of England (June 17-July 23, 1579) planted by Sir Francis Drake; the Spanish



Rotunda balcony

National Ensign (1785-1822), which replaced as a national flag Spain's royal standard or empire flag; the flag of Russia (September 10, 1812, to December 12, 1841); Buenos Aires flag (November 20 to December 15 or 16, 1818), raised by the pirate Hippolyte Bouchard when he captured the city of Monterey in November, 1818; the Mexican flag (April 11, 1822, to July 7, 1846); the Frémont flag (1842-1846), a special flag given to John Charles Frémont, then a Captain in the Topographical Engineers of the U. S. Army, for use on his exploring expeditions in the West; the Bear flag (June 14 to July 9, 1846); the Stars and Stripes (July 7, 1846-), which was raised over Monterey when Commodore Sloat landed there at the outbreak of the Mexican War; and finally, the present flag of the United States. A printed card at the east side of the railing describes the circumstances under which each flag was raised.

SECOND FLOOR CORRIDORS AND OFFICES

The north and south corridors of this floor have 18-foot, vaulted white ceilings and green painted walls divided into large panels by pilasters with simple columns. The floors are of mosaic tile with black borders and sprays of poppies for ornamentation. Colored glass ceiling lights representing the State Seal are at the north and south ends of the main corridor.

With the exception of the Lieutenant Governor's offices in the southwest corner, the Legislative Bill Room next to the Lieutenant Governor's offices, and a telephone room for the use of Members of the Legislature while the Legislature is in session, all the offices on this floor are assigned to the press, which maintains a small nucleus throughout the year and bolstered with reinforcements when the Legislature is in session.

THE LEGISLATURE

California's Legislature meets every year. In odd years, the session known as the "general session" is limited to 120 calendar days (exclusive of the Constitutional recess), beginning at noon of the first Monday in January and continuing for not more than 30 days. A recess of not less than 30 days is then required before the Legislature may meet again. Upon reassembling, no bills may be introduced without the consent of three-fourths of the members, and no more than two may be introduced by any one member.

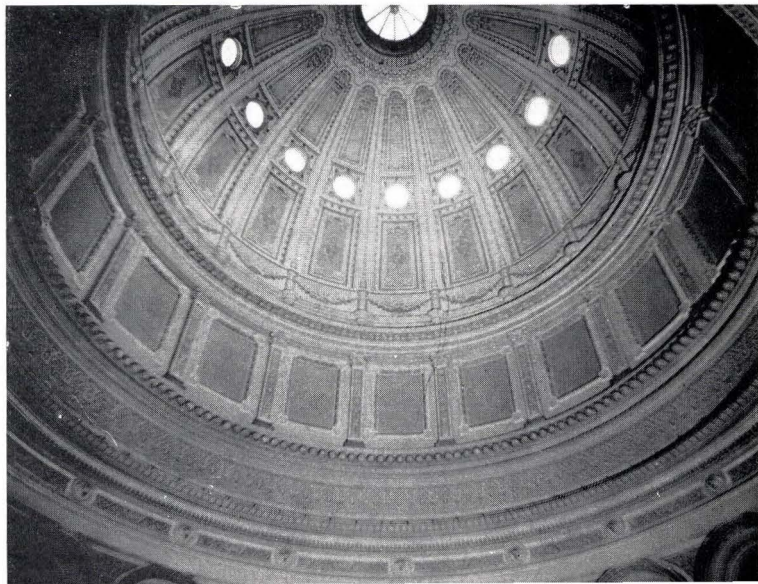
In even years, the session is known as a "budget session." At this meeting only the budget for the succeeding year, revenue acts pertaining thereto, action on city and county charters, and acts necessary to provide for the expenses of the session may be considered. This session convenes at noon on the first Monday in February. After introduction of the Budget Bill, a recess of both houses may be taken for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days. The budget session may not exceed 30 calendar days in duration exclusive of this recess.

In addition to the annual sessions, the Governor may, at any time, convene the Legislature in extraordinary session by proclamation, stating the purposes for which he has convened it. In such a session, the Legislature has no power to legislate on any subjects not specified in the Governor's proclamation, except to provide for the expenses of the session.

SENATE CHAMBER

Occupying the eastern half of the south wing of the main Capitol is the Senate Chamber, entered from the second floor corridor through two tall,

*Section of the
inner dome*





State Capitol and Park in the early '90s. Old State Agricultural Pavilion and State Printing Office in the background

paneled and richly carved doors. Thick-padded red leather inner doors serve as soundproofing. Just inside these doors is a narrow open lobby along the back of the Chamber, the ceiling of which is formed by the floor of the visitors' gallery on the third floor. Between the lobby and Senate Chamber proper, 12 pillars standing on a low marble base support the front edge of the gallery. These columns are of iron painted to resemble green and black marble with admirable accuracy. In front of the wall are desks for the use of the press. Above wide wainscoting the lobby walls are broken by large panels. The floor of the whole Senate Chamber is covered with thick burgundy carpeting with a wheat pattern. The walls and ceiling are painted a warm gray with pink panels at the front of the room.

The lobby and visitors' gallery occupy about one-third of the chamber, which is 71 feet wide, 50 feet deep and 35 feet high. Recent remodeling decreased the height of the room when the floor was raised and a radiant heating system installed. There is also a separate air conditioning system.

The north and south walls of the Chamber have two tiers of windows separated by a molded band. The upper windows cut a cornice richly ornamented with molding and a dentil band. Venetian blinds on all the windows are covered by spun glass curtains at the upper level, and rich burgundy brocade draperies with a massive valance at the lower. Between the windows, pairs of square pilasters divide the walls into sections and support the cornices. Their gilded Corinthian capitals belong to a style known as Federal, consisting of eagles with outspread wings above an acanthus

design. The eagles are set in the angle of the corners where the pilasters meet. Set flush against the ceiling are banks of fluorescent lights which may be lowered by cable and pulley for repair.

A modified semicircular plan has recently been introduced in the Senate's seating arrangement. Its desks of carved black walnut with red leather tops are also equipped with microphones for the modern loudspeaker system. The comfortable swivel chairs, recently reupholstered in red leather, have been in use for over 70 years.

Presiding over the Senate is the Lieutenant Governor, whose large carved mahogany desk is set on a raised dais before a shallow alcove in the center of the eastern wall. Below the President's desk are long mahogany desks of the Secretary of the Senate and clerks. Flanking the alcove are two tall, thick columns rising from the dais to the Chamber entablature and topped with composite capitals with four eagles, one on each face. These columns, like those under the balcony, are plaster-coated iron, painted to resemble a black and green marble, with a result that commends the skill of the painter.

In the recess behind the President's desk a 6 by 12 portrait of George Washington hangs on the paneled wall, set between the United States and other flags on either side. This is one of the many copies of the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington that were made by Jane Stuart (1812-88), daughter of the prominent Colonial painter. It was one of the furnishings saved from destruction when the Sacramento Courthouse used by the Legislature burned in July, 1854. The portrait is crowned by a gold State Seal.

High in the alcove facing the Senators are the words lettered in gold, *Senatoris est Civitatis Libertatem Tueri*, a reminder that "a Senator's duty is to guard the liberty of the commonwealth."

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

In its over-all features, The Assembly Chamber is identical to the Senate Chamber. It has the large carved wood doors with padded brown leather inner doors. A lobby, set off from the Chamber proper by plaster-covered iron columns painted to resemble marble, extends across the room under the balcony, the front edge of which is supported by the columns. The north and south walls are divided into sections by pairs of square pilasters with gold capitals ornamented by eagles. Two tiers of windows are placed in these walls, which have a striking cornice like that in the Senate Chamber. Carpeting, leather upholstery, and leather desk tops are different only in that they are green while in the Senate they are red.

Other details reflect the appearance of the Senate. The Speaker, presiding officer chosen from among the members, occupies a large desk on a dais at the alcove in the outer wall. The alcove is flanked by columns painted to resemble brown Sienna marble. In the alcove, the gold-lettered motto, *Legislatorum est Justas Leges Condere*, states that "the duty of the Legislature is to make just laws." The ceiling contains fluorescent lighting panels and the room is air-conditioned.

Certain differences between the two chambers are readily apparent. Green, the traditional Assembly color, dominates the room. The seating is semicircular, and the draperies are of a soft green shot with gold metallic threads, and with golden borders. Behind the Speaker's rostrum is a portrait of Lincoln, attributed to William Cogswell (1819-1903), who also painted some of the Governors' portraits hanging in the first floor corridors. The most prominent difference between the Senate and Assembly Chambers, aside from the color scheme, is the electric voting system.

While both the Assembly and Senate have loudspeaker systems with microphones at each desk and a central panel on the presiding officer's desk, the Assembly is equipped also with an electric voting system. Large panels containing the names of all the members are mounted on the east wall to each side of the rostrum. The members vote by pressing a button which flashes a light on the board opposite his name—red for "no," green for "yes." Printed roll calls are placed within a machine containing an automatic totalisator which keeps the count on each measure, producing a ballot of the vote seconds after it has been taken. A miniature voting panel is also placed on the Speaker's desk.

In its dimensions, also, the Assembly differs from the Senate Chamber. It is 78 feet deep, 72 feet wide and 35 feet high, of which the visitors' gallery accounts for over one-third. Recent remodeling of the south wall of the Chamber provides access to the Assembly offices in the East Wing, making it the primary entrance and exit for the legislators. Three rows of green-upholstered chairs behind the low wall supporting the columns beneath the front edge of the visitors' gallery provide additional seating for visitors.

THIRD FLOOR

Entrances to the visitors' galleries are at the ends of the third floor corridors. In the Senate Chamber gallery, the seating is red leather upholstered; in the Assembly gallery, upholstery is green. Both have black corrugated rubber matting on the floors.

The main corridor running north and south does not pass through the rotunda walls on this floor, but around their west side instead. The floors are gray terrazzo with black borders, walls are tinted green, and the ceiling is white. Large doors with semilunar transoms are set in the walls. Originally the top floor of the Capitol (until the fourth floor was added in 1906-08), the third floor is now occupied by the Legislative Budget Committee in the south wing and offices west of the rotunda, and by the Department of Finance in the north wing.

FOURTH FLOOR

What was commonly referred to for many years as the "attic," the fourth floor was created in 1906-08 when the Capitol's roof was raised and some 70 offices constructed for use as legislative offices and committee rooms. The main corridor here also goes around (to the west) the drum of the Capitol dome. Offices on this fourth floor are used primarily by the Legislative Audit Committee and other joint and Senate interim committees, although the Department of Finance uses those above the Assembly Chamber.

THE EAST WING

THE INTERIOR

Access to the attractive new addition to California's Capitol is through either the main entrance on the east facade or the side entrances of the north or south. From the old Capitol, one enters through glass doorways from the first floor, one from the rotunda, and others from the North and South wings. These various means of entry all lead the visitor to the first floor of the new addition. Another set of glass doors from the rotunda balcony of the old Capitol lead directly to the third floor of the East Wing. With six main floors in the annex, excluding basement and penthouse, access to the second, fourth and fifth floors, from the old Capitol building, is only by recently constructed stairways connecting the four floors of the old building with the five of the new.

To explain this particular feature of the Capitol, it is necessary to understand that one of the central problems facing the architect was to build an addition having more floors than the existing building, yet to retain the dominance of the older portion. The problem was further complicated by the fact that the second floor of the old Capitol, containing the Assembly and Senate Chambers, must connect with the third floor of the new wing, containing legislative offices and committee rooms. The problem was solved by placing the first floor of the East Wing several feet below the level of the main Capitol's first floor, while keeping the third floor of the annex approximately on the same level as the second floor of the Capitol. With this accomplished, the fifth floor of the annex was raised above the third floor of the Capitol to provide vertical space for a fourth floor. The final result was a new structure of considerably larger proportions than the original Capitol, yet whose mass was so arranged as to leave the existing building architecturally dominant. At the same time, the legislative functions of California's State Government, from a vertical perspective, reside in the heart of the whole Capitol. This arrangement also accounts for the unusually low corridor ceilings.

Throughout the new addition, completed in 1954 at a cost of \$7,461,456, certain features are used consistently, such as doors of unselected birch set in aluminum frames, terrazzo floors (excepting the first floor), acoustical tile ceilings and fluorescent lighting.

FOYERS

Inside the north and south entrances to the East Wing are small foyers of wood-coffered ceilings with molded plastic tops beneath tubular fluorescent lights. A small information booth is located at each entrance.

The main foyer, inside the east entrance, has a similar coffered ceiling, except that it rises to the second floor level. An information booth at the northern end of the foyer and two marble benches further distinguish this area. The foyer walls are of perfectly matched marble up to the second floor level, while they are plastered and painted a blue-gray beyond that line.



FIRST FLOOR CORRIDORS

Two long corridors form a huge cross through the entire building. From the east entrance, the main corridor runs east and west the length of the addition and up a few steps into the rotunda of the old Capitol. The north and south corridor runs between the entrances in each side of the building. The corridors are illuminated by louvered fluorescent lights providing 25 foot-candles of light in most areas, although at intersections and before elevators, for example, the lighting is intensified. On some floors, connecting corridors make it possible to pass completely around on the south and north of the building's center line. Court No. 2 (the north one) does not begin until the second floor while Court No. 1 begins on the first floor.

One of the most immediately striking features of the first floor corridors is the gorgeous rust and gray-hued marble walls. Highly polished, the marble is St. Genevieve Rose, from Tennessee, and has been laid with great skill. Large slabs were first cut in slices, so to speak, then opened out as one opens a book, and placed against the walls. The resulting effect is a beautiful symmetry of design throughout these marble halls. The floors are of Adorado marble from Missouri, a light brown and off-white marble, laid in squares. The ceiling is composed of screeded acoustical tile painted blue-gray.

Along the walls of these two main corridors of the East Wing are 60 display cases trimmed with heavy strips of black Vermont marble. These cases are for the use of California's 58 counties, with two devoted to state displays. Arranged with taste and imagination, the county displays are a popular attraction to visitors, and exhibit many of the resources and industries of California.

Near the eastern end of the main corridors of the East Wing is a bank of four large elevators for public use. They are set back in the north wall, with stainless steel doors framed with marble. Inside, the elevator walls are half stainless steel and half plastic padding. There are four other elevators in the building, one each for the Governor, Senators, and Assemblymen, and one special freight elevator measuring 12 feet in height.

There are staircases to the right of the elevators (east), as well as one just east of each side entrance.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUITE

Opposite the public elevators on the first floor is the elegant entrance to the Governor's suite, which occupies most of the south half of the first floor. A large niche framed with wide slabs of beautiful black and gold marble contains the paneled doors, made of native California woods, opening to the main reception room of the suite. The doors have an oak trim set with large panels of redwood burl, which in turn, are garnished with slim blocks of citrus wood. Inside, they are finished in curly birch. The word GOVERNOR is lettered in gold above the doors.



Main Floor Corridor—East Wing

The reception or waiting room is large, 24 by 24 feet, and directly inside the main door to the Governor's offices. Its padded walls of plastic (Koro-seal) in 24-inch squares are the most striking decorative feature of the room. The reception room's wood trim is curly birch.

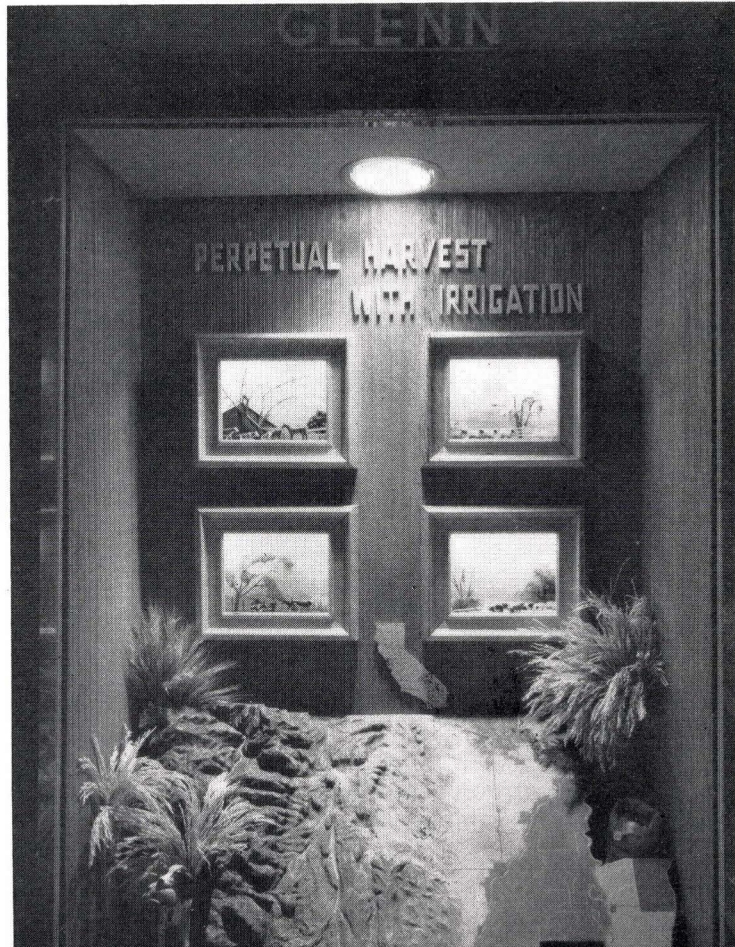
Adjoining the reception room to the south is the magnificent conference room of the Governor's suite, 24 by 48 feet. A huge 16-foot sliding door, combed walnut on one side, curly birch on the other, divides the two rooms. When open, the effect is a large rectangular doorway between the rooms; when closed, access to the conference room may be gained by means of a swinging door set in the eastern end of the sliding door. The conference room itself is beautifully finished in black walnut; the south and north walls are of combed walnut; the west wall composed of tall rectangular sections of walnut paneling. A handsome large desk, brass topped and inlaid with cork, stands at the southern end of the room facing rows of gray upholstered chairs. The floor is covered by an attractive fan-patterned hand-woven gray carpet. The east wall of the conference room is composed of three large sections of plate glass separated by two stainless steel covered columns. This gleaming glass wall separates the conference room from an adjoining courtyard decorated with potted plants and granite

benches which is reached through two glass doors. Hand-blocked light gray drapes with a green pattern may be pulled across the glass partition. Walnut tables and combed walnut planters complete the decoration of the room, which is lighted by a complete covering of overhead fluorescent lighting.

Most of the offices of the Governor's secretaries are located around the other three sides of this court, presenting a dazzling array of beautiful woodwork. Each office is singularly decorated with one or two kinds of wood. For example, one office has a room containing on the upper portion an exquisitely figured Capomo that has been stained a light gray, with the lower portions being of walnut. Another office is of white maple throughout, while still another is of slightly bleached korina (a light colored hardwood) on the upper portion, and Jenezero (often called Philippine mahogany) on the lower. Other offices contain California redwood, white oak, red oak, and various combinations of all these woods, some paneled, others plain, and all done with exquisite taste.

The southeast corner of the suite of rooms and offices contains the Governor's private area. Here, opposite his personal elevator, are the Gov-

*One of the
58 county exhibits*





Governor's official office

ernor's offices and study. The latter is a comfortable room of moderate size, 20 by 20 feet, with walls of elegant walnut paneling and a fine walnut desk. Fluorescent lighting is diffused by the familiar aluminum louver covered with plastic sheeting. A graceful copy of the Williamsburg light fixture hangs from the ceiling.

A short hallway leads directly from the Governor's study to the larger (approximately 24 by 32 feet) Governor's office, which is furnished with a large walnut desk and chairs, and a fine hand-woven brown carpet with a fan-shaped design. The walls are of cork, while the ceiling is a completely louvered fluorescent light fixture. The large Governor's desk is equipped with an electric selector by which large wall maps may be made to appear on a wall panel ordinarily covered by two huge murals of famous California redwood groves.

Most of the offices described thus far open off a brightly lit corridor that runs around three sides (north, east, and south) of the central court. To the west of the court, in addition to the conference and reception rooms, are several offices for secretaries and stenographers, and one very large room filled with filing cabinets and appropriately called the "file room." Most outstanding, perhaps, among the offices known as the Governor's suite, is

the variety and beauty of woods used in their decoration, as well as the artistry with which they have been arranged.

OTHER FIRST FLOOR OFFICES

Occupying almost all the remaining first floor office space in the East Wing is the governmental department headed by the State Controller. The majority of the Controller's offices are on the northern side of the East Wing.

An exception to the above is the telephone exchange, which is off the main corridor just east of the stairs leading to the Capitol rotunda. Included in this space is a restfully decorated operators' lounge, 12 by 28 feet, with a small adjoining kitchen, and an operators' locker room.

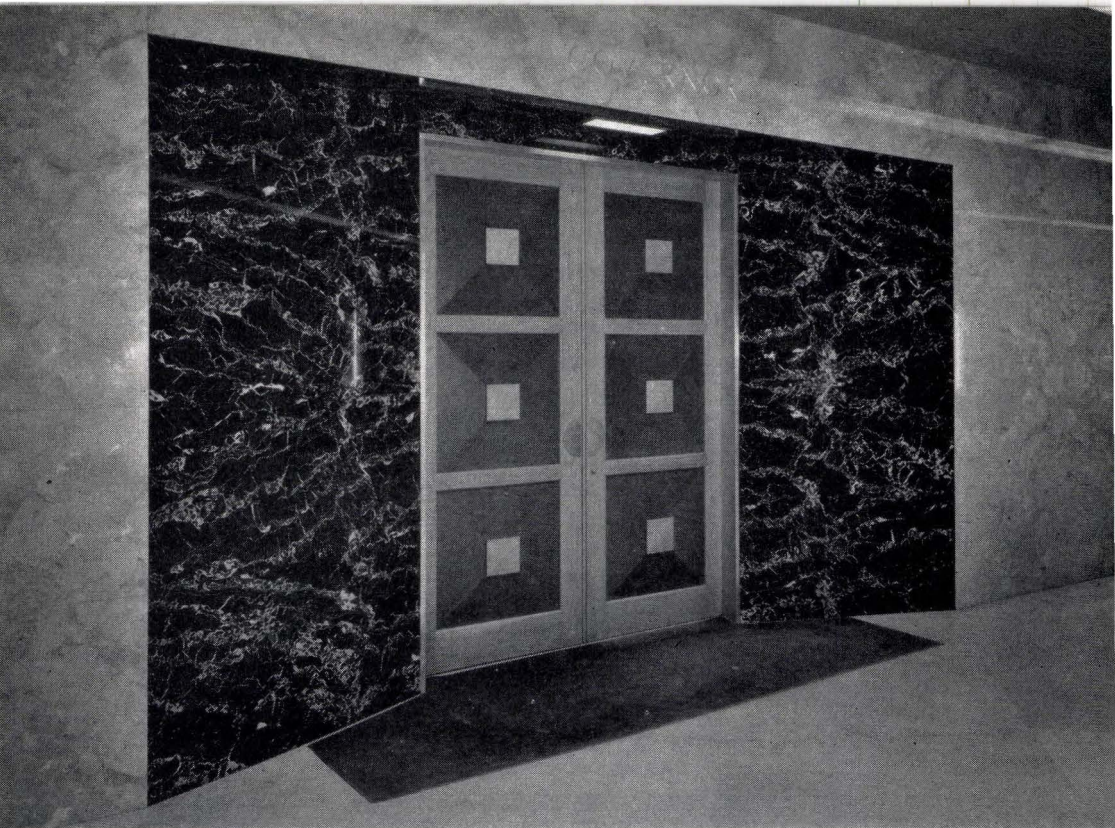
A United States branch post office is located in the southwest corner of this level.

SECOND FLOOR

The second floor of the East Wing, as well as the third, fourth and fifth, are similar in design to the first, having the same east-west and north-south

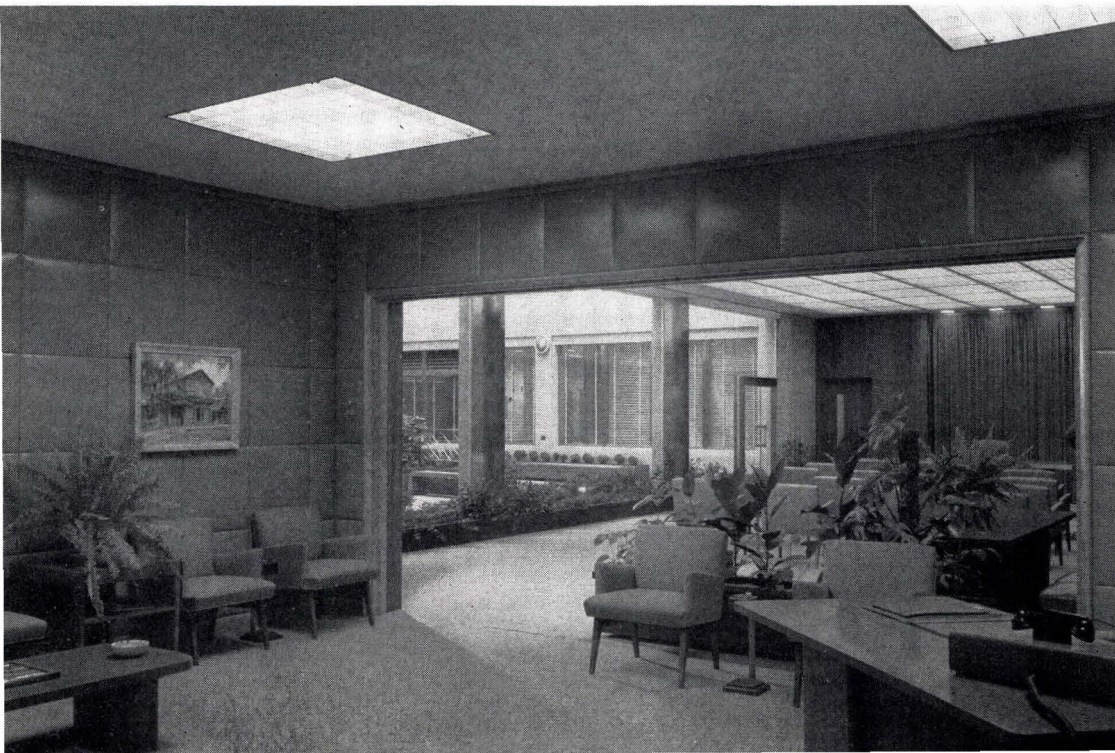
Governor's Private Study





Entrance to Governor's offices—East Wing

*Governor's Office reception room showing part of Conference Room
and partial view of outdoor patio*



main corridors. One difference, however, is the short corridor on each of these floors parallel to the east wall of the Capitol rotunda leading to the east-west corridor of this part of the addition. Stairways from this hall join the two buildings.

The floors of this level are of gray terrazzo in 24-inch squares laid with dividing strips of white bronze and the ceilings are covered with modern acoustical tile, tinted a warm gray.

This floor is devoted primarily to the offices of the Legislative Counsel, and to additional offices of the State Controller. The State Senate has one committee room here, while the Assembly has two, seating 88, 74, and 129 persons, respectively. Two have adjoining conference rooms, and—as in the Governor's offices—provide fine examples of the artistic use of native woods in this structure.

THIRD FLOOR

On a plane with the main Capitol's second floor, containing the Senate and Assembly Chambers, the third floor is the main legislative level of the East Wing. Its corridors have the same terrazzo flooring, plaster walls, and acoustic ceilings. On the south side of the building, however, the decoration is of a reddish hue, while on the north side the Assembly's traditional green prevails. This color division reflects the actual physical occupancy of this floor; the north side is devoted to Assemblymen's offices, the south to Senators' offices.

Each side of the building has a lounge for use by the respective Members of the Legislature. Here, too, outstanding workmanship is evidenced by the cowhide upholstery, burgundy carpeting, combed redwood walls and indirect lighting, softly illuminating a ceiling of cast plaster blocks, with relief figures depicting the industry and resources of the State, all of which embellish the Senate lounge. The Assembly lounge was remodeled in 1957-58, and a small conference and caucus room adjoining the lounge was added.

In addition to the offices of legislators, the third floor also houses the main office of the Legislative Counsel, and one committee room for the Senate, seating 80 persons. The Speaker of the Assembly and President pro Tempore of the Senate also maintain offices on this floor.

FOURTH FLOOR

In many respects the fourth floor of the East Wing is identical to the third, especially in its color scheme of red for the Senate side on the south side, and green for the Assembly on the north side. It is also devoted mainly to office space for the Members of the Legislature.

In contrast to the other floors, the fourth contains five legislative committee rooms, as many as all of the other floors combined. For Senate use are a 102-person capacity room and one huge chamber seating 293. The Assembly has three committee rooms on its side, one seating 60 persons, another seating 62, and a third seating 293.

The most intriguing features of the East Wing's fourth floor level are the two large committee rooms that occupy a major part of the western end of

the building. Here the main corridor slopes gently up to a low-ceilinged corridor that runs north and south to the stairways connecting the annex to the main Capitol. From this short corridor access is gained to these unusual rooms, both of which are structured on the same principles. There are no two parallel surfaces in either room; both have theater-type seating on the main floor and in a balcony; the same irregularly shaped walls have a wood wainscoting three to four feet high above which is drilled acoustical tile; a raised platform in the front contains, on two levels, high curved benches, equipped at each seat with a microphone that may be adjusted to modulate the voice; the high curved wall behind the committee platform is paneled with cork; concealed speakers in the ceiling are spaced to produce overlapping sound cones, thus assuring the same volume of sound in all parts of the room; and finally, both have cork flooring and are illuminated by incandescent and fluorescent lighting.

Perhaps the most obvious difference between the rooms is found in the adherence to the traditional red and green color scheme respectively. In the Senate committee room, carpeting is a burgundy red, and the theater seating a reddish brown, while the highbacked swivel chairs on the platform are upholstered in reddish brown leather. These features are consistently green on the Assembly side. A less noticeable distinction is the use of wood paneling. Redwood burl paneling (sides of committee benches and wainscoting around the room) in the Senate, with white oak paneling in the Assembly committee room. The korina top of the committee bench in the Senate is matched by selected birch in the Assembly's room. Redwood posts that support an aluminum railing between the platform and spectators and on the Assembly side are of white oak. At their greatest length, these rooms are approximately 80 feet long (east-west dimension) and about 40 feet at the widest point, that is, from the north side door to the south side door. Each, of course, is two stories, because of the balcony seating.

FIFTH FLOOR

The Department of Finance, one of the major departments of the California State Government, and the main agency through which the Governor executes his financial and management policies, occupies almost all of the fifth floor. Here the floors are of a gray terrazzo, plaster walls of a gray-green, and the ceiling a light yellow acoustical tile.

At the far western end of this floor are the entrances to the balconies of the two main committee rooms, and in the northwestern corner are two committee rooms for the use of the Assembly, each seating approximately 60 persons.

SIXTH FLOOR

This floor is not completely finished. Opposite the four public elevators is a display by the Grand Army of the Republic. A few steps above this kind of mezzanine area is the main level of this floor containing offices for use by Members of the Legislature, and lunch room for the use of state employees. The area has a seating capacity of over 200, and is operated by blind personnel.

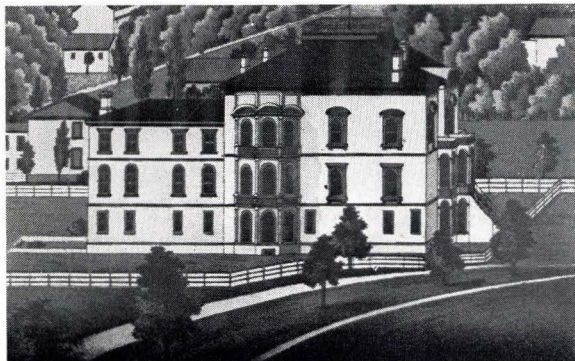
CAPITOL PARK

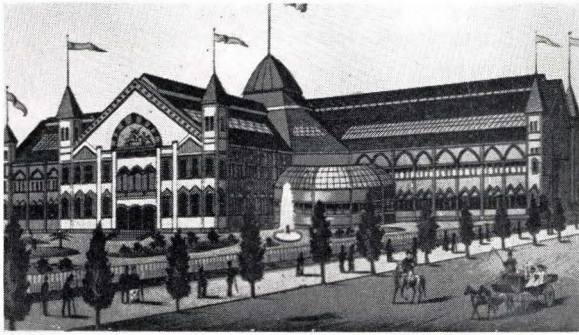
California's Capitol is set in what is perhaps the Nation's most handsome capitol park. Covering 10 undivided city blocks in downtown Sacramento, Capitol Park is famed for its thousands of trees, shrubs and flowers from practically every nation in the world, many of them brought around the Horn in clipper ships. In the western end of the park, where the Capitol is located, the plantings are dominated by a row of massive deodars paralleling the front of the building. The original planting of the rest of the park consisted of a double row of elm trees marking the edges of a former race track, and the outline of this oval, formed by the now huge elms, may still be seen clearly today from the air. The park is conveniently traversed with many walks among its numerous plantings and spacious lawns, which are a delight to the young. For the more sedentary admirers of the park, many benches are conveniently provided.

Capitol Park, as it stands today, is the result of considerable foresight on the part of some citizens of the 1860s and '70s. When the Capitol was being constructed, newspaper reports indicated that the four-block site had already appeared too small to accommodate this grandiose public building. Governor Stanford, in his annual message of December 8, 1863, focused attention on the park and the desire for large and beautiful grounds. By 1870 this sentiment was transformed into concrete action, when the State Capitol Commission used part of a \$250,000 appropriation for the Capitol Fund to purchase the block between 14th and 15th, and L and M (now Capitol) Streets. Here construction was begun on a Governor's mansion, which, however, was never used for that purpose; instead, it served as the home of the State Printing Office, from 1875 to 1923.

Increments were steadily added to the growing Capitol Park in the 1870s. In 1872 the Legislature authorized the purchase of land between 12th and 15th, and L and N Streets, while in the same year \$100,000 was appropriated to purchase the balance of the land in order to finish the huge park project. This goal was not accomplished, however, until the citizens of Sacramento had raised nearly half that amount themselves, which, when added to the legislative appropriation, sufficed to secure the land.

*State Printing Office at
15th and L Streets, 1872-1923
(From an early engraving)*





*Agricultural Pavilion,
1884-1905
(From an early engraving)*

Aside from the Capitol, the only other buildings in Capitol Park are the greenhouses and adjacent structures, the State Printing Office's building having been destroyed in 1923. Another familiar park landmark for many years was the elaborately pinnaced Pavilion of the California State Fair. The pavilion was constructed in 1884 and housed State Fair exhibits until 1905 when the State Fair Building on Stockton Boulevard was begun. The old site of the Agricultural Pavilion at 15th and N Streets is now devoted to native California shrubs.

For many years the western end of Capitol Park was distinguished by sharp terraces surrounding the Capitol, a feature of the landscaping occasioned by the devastating floods of 1861-62. In 1951-52, when the East Wing addition to the Capitol was completed in 1954 the old terracing, granite walks, and steps were replaced by a single grade, sloping gently from the Capitol to street level.

THE PLANTINGS

Still surrounding the Capitol are the more formal plantings of the original landscaping, set in classical lines to complement the building. The project began with the grading of the grounds and enrichment of the soil with river silt in 1870, and continued with the placement of 800 trees and shrubs of 200 different varieties during the winter of 1870-71. The tremendous variety of the original planting was greatly facilitated by the work of the State Agricultural Society whose headquarters were in Sacramento. Founded in 1854, the society was corresponding with agricultural and horticultural organizations in all parts of the world five years later.



*An inhabitant of
Capitol Park*

A line of handsome evergreens divides the more formalized plantings around the Capitol from the irregular ones throughout the rest of the park, where groupings have been arranged to form harmonious pictures during all seasons of the year. Surrounding the entire park is a curb planting of the stately *Washingtonia* palms averaging 55 feet in height. This tree is indigenous to the State and familiar especially in Southern California.

Major plantings in front of the Capitol include hardy deodars from India, and tall stone pines grown from seeds sent from Italy, interspersed with Canary Island date palms, camellias from China and Japan, orange trees from Spain, and magnolias from the Southern States.

Along the sides of the Capitol are spruces from Sakhalin Island north of Japan, ginkgo trees from Japan, bunya bunyas from Australia, monkey-puzzle trees from western South America, cyresses from the Guadeloupe Islands, various spruce and cedars, and the magnificent California redwoods. Just east of the Capitol grow conifers, magnolias, English elms, lindens, oaks and other varieties.

Perhaps one of the most impressive sights which these plantings afford is the row of deodars that parallel 10th Street in front of the Capitol. Brought from the Himalayan Mountains of India, they are one of the finest groups

Double white-flowering peach trees





of specimen trees of this variety in the State. Standing 110 feet tall with a basal spread of 50 feet, their lower, naturally drooping branches have been wired up to provide use of the shaded area below.

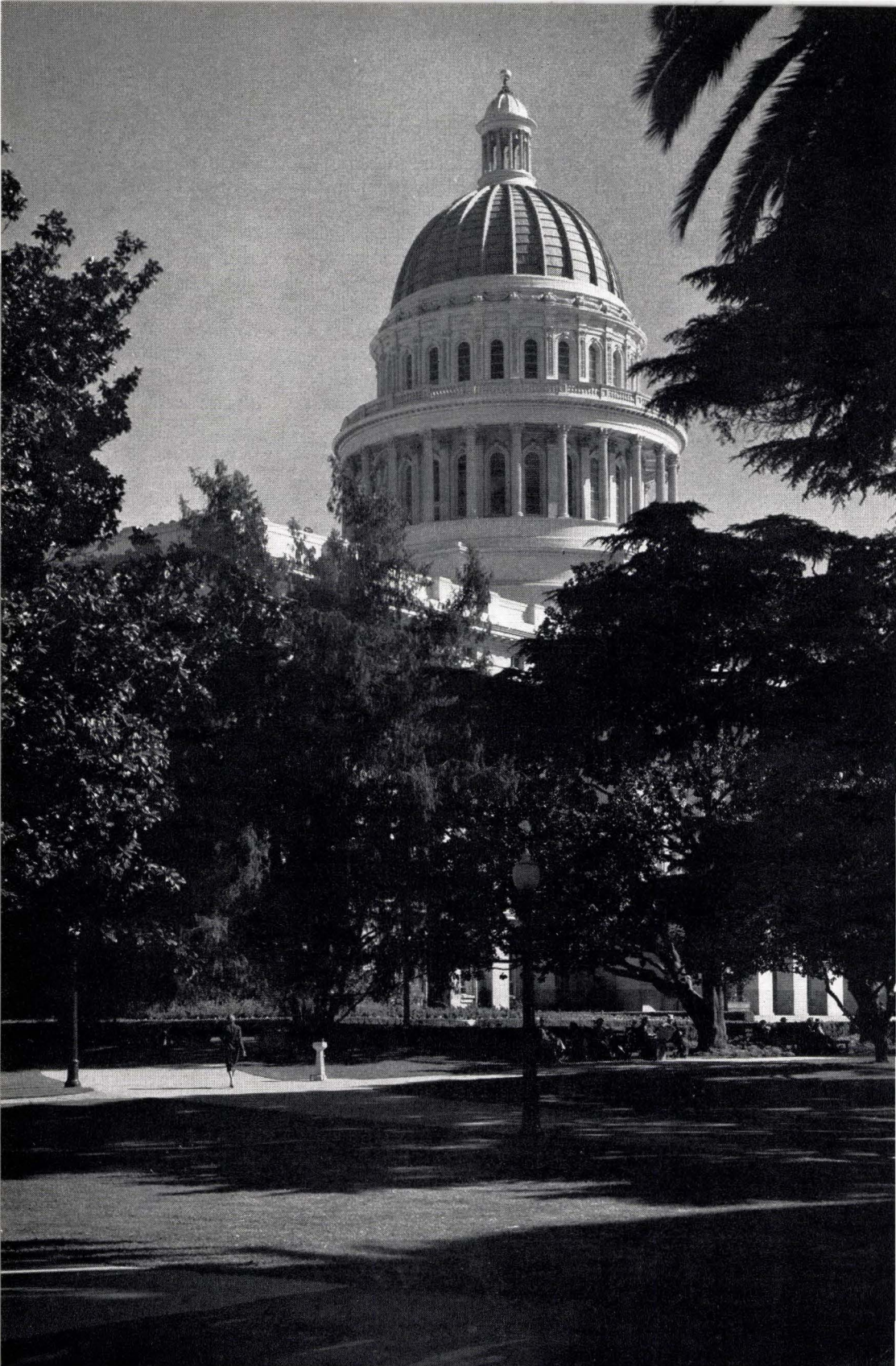
Another distinctive group of trees is the park's Memorial Grove, given in 1897 by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic of California and Nevada as a memorial to the Union veterans of the Civil War. Gathered from famous Civil War battlefields, the grove includes sugar maple (Ball's Bluff), pitch pine (Chickamauga), silver maple (Chattanooga), locust (Spottsylvania Courthouse), box elder (Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain), pencil cedar (Cold Harbor), scarlet maple (Chancellorsville and Franklin), sand blackjack oak (Kenesaw Mountain), American elm (Winchester, Wilderness and Gettysburg), white oak (Vicksburg), winged elm (Malvern Hill), tulip tree (Five Forks), and black walnut (Seven Pines). Shrubs and ferns are interspersed among the trees.

Near the greenhouses at the Thirteenth and L Streets entrance are beds of brilliant annuals which furnish a delightful color to the park. Beds of roses, blooming iris, borders of flowering shrubs interspersed with annuals, and constantly changing beds of annuals lend color and interest throughout the park. Particularly noteworthy are the almost perfectly formed Lebanon cedar near the greenhouses, a fine Irish yew in its natural shape near the Twelfth and N Streets entrance, and a large rock garden with many varieties of the cactus plant.

A block devoted to California plantings is bordered by Fifteenth and N Streets. A partial list includes Catalina cherry, Christmas berry, Brandegee palm, redbud, white oak, Lawson cypress, blackthorn, wax myrtle, blackberry, elder, manzanita, prickly pear, greasewood, juniper, digger pine, Jeffrey pine, Coulter pine, Lick weeping willow, black cottonwood, evergreen oak, California live oak, Oregon grape, catsclaw, holly leaf cherry, blue Nootka cypress, white spruce, white fir, big-tree, incense cedar, nutmeg, Douglas fir, valley live oak, and conifers of many different varieties.

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, on L Street, is a grove of camellias donated by the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Each of 176 camellias is dedicated to some pioneer who contributed to the welfare of the State of California.

The ability to appreciate the Capitol Park with its over 40,000 trees, shrubs and flowers is considerably enhanced by the fact that every plant is labeled. This is a custom to which the State Gardener adheres steadfastly. At one time (1905) the identity of many of the plants in the park had been lost. Under the direction of Alice Eastwood, head of the Horticultural Department of the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, however, the correct botanical and common names, as well as the plants' native countries, were supplied for all the flora in the park. Since then, an effort has been made to maintain the labels on all plants. With more than 800 varieties represented, ranging from sub-Arctic to sub-tropical in origin, Capitol Park stands as one of the finest collections of plant life in the country.



CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

By W. N. DAVIS, JR., *Historian, State Archives*

DISCOVERY OF CALIFORNIA

The Age of Discovery and Exploration swept the nations of Europe headlong into a dogged, bitter rivalry for gain and glory overseas; the accidental findings of Columbus opened the Western Hemisphere to the contest. Spain, under whose auspices Columbus had sailed, followed up its transatlantic primacy zealously and, in a magnificent display of resource and energy, unfurled its royal standard over the Americas from the tip of South America to the far North Atlantic and North Pacific shores.

Explorers, traders, and colonizers of other nations—the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Swedes, the English, the Russians—also established successful outposts in the New World; but the land that was to become the State of California remained for centuries the all but exclusive claim of Spain.

The first European visit to California—such was the momentum of the Spanish advance—came but 50 years after Columbus discovered America. The occasion was the more or less casual stopover of the Spanish exploring ships *San Salvador* and *Victoria* at San Diego Bay from September 28 to October 3, 1542. "After anchoring," it was reported of the company's experience there, "they went ashore where there were some people, three of whom awaited them, while the rest fled. To these some presents were given * * *. The people were well built and large and go about covered with the skins of animals." The expedition, under the command of the veteran Portuguese pilot, Cabrillo, had come up the coast from Mexico to investigate the possibilities of the route for the Far Eastern trade as well as to look for the celebrated Strait of Anian which was believed to provide a shortcut waterway passage across North America. After exploring the Santa Barbara Channel and the coast around Monterey Bay, and then voyaging many miles beyond, the expedition returned to Mexico (without Cabrillo, who had died at San Miguel Island) to report that little out of the ordinary had been encountered. Yet the first visitors did not fail to remark on a feature much publicized in subsequent times: the San Diego-Santa Barbara region, they said, was a "land of endless summers."

For more than 200 years after Cabrillo's voyage, California remained virtually untouched by the white man's influence, so remote was its geographic position from the centers and even outposts of New World activity. True, now and then a ship put into shore, its crew to remain a few days and then sail on; but their fleeting visits left little or no mark upon the land. California was the "untroubled eternity" of old, the immemorial domain of

140,000 Indians scattered in hundreds of tribes and bands from the Colorado River and San Diego Bay northward to the Pit River and Klamath Mountains.

Drake, the crafty, farsighted English freebooter, heavy with treasure from Spanish ships captured off South and Central America, in 1579 camped for five weeks on the coast north of San Francisco Bay—he named the region Nova Albion—readying the *Golden Hind* for the homeward voyage across the Pacific. Annually for 250 years the Spanish Manila galleon passed with its trade goods down the coast to Acapulco on the return from the Philippines, only rarely stopping on the California shore (Unamuno visited Morro Bay in 1587, Cermeño made several landings in 1595). Vizcaíno, coming up from Mexico in 1602-03, charted great stretches of the California Coast and described the virtues of Monterey Bay so favorably that for a century and a half thereafter the “fine harbor” of that site loomed as the principal feature of California in Spanish thinking.

COLONIZATION OF CALIFORNIA

The story of the first settlement of California is a chapter in the history of New Spain, as the vast region ruled by the viceroy in Mexico City was known. In the mid-1700s, Spain, in the light of declining colonial revenues as well as of quickening Russian, French, and English activities in the North Pacific, took stock of its New World holdings. Gálvez, charged by the King with the task of reforming New Spain, concluded the time had come to occupy Alta California. Colonization of Lower (Baja) California had been accomplished many years before. Now the outpost of empire, the buffer establishment found so useful in buttressing relations with other nations, would be projected on up the coast.

Thus the celebrated land and sea expeditions from New Spain in 1769 which mark the beginning of California's permanent white settlement. Crown, Cross, and Sword labored in the undertaking side by side. Portolá, followed by Fages, headed the first civil and military government. The Franciscan missionaries, presided over the venerable and efficient Junípero Serra, assembled the Indians at the missions and there undertook the difficult work of christianizing and civilizing them preparatory to their eventual entry into secular civilized life. Soldiers at the presidios (San Diego, 1769; Monterey, 1770; San Francisco, 1776; Santa Barbara, 1782) and on detached duty at the missions were charged to keep the peace. For unplaced civilian arrivals and discharged soldiers pueblos were established (San Jose, 1777; Los Angeles, 1781; Branciforte, 1797) and in later times lands for private ranchos granted. The time-tested frontier-breaking institutions of New Spain were all in force, but the backbone of California economic and social order in Spanish days, that is until 1822 and even afterward into the Mexican period, supporting all the rest, was the complex and massive but ever-controversial mission system.

The missions, in the order of their establishment, were as follows:

1. San Diego de Alcalá (San Diego County), 1769.
2. San Carlos Borromeo (Monterey County), 1770.

3. San Antonio de Padua (Monterey County), 1771.
4. San Gabriel Arcángel (Los Angeles County), 1771.
5. San Luís Obispo de Tolosa (San Luís Obispo County), 1772.
6. San Francisco de Asís (San Francisco County), 1776.
7. San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), 1776.
8. Santa Clara de Asís (Santa Clara County), 1777.
9. San Buenaventura (Ventura County), 1782.
10. Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County), 1786.
11. La Purísima Concepción (Santa Barbara County), 1787.
12. Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz County), 1791.
13. Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (Monterey County), 1791.
14. San José (Alameda County), 1797.
15. San Juan Bautista (San Benito County), 1797.
16. San Miguel Arcángel (San Luís Obispo County), 1797.
17. San Fernando Rey de España (Los Angeles County), 1797.
18. San Luís Rey de Francia (San Diego County), 1798.
19. Santa Inés (Santa Barbara County), 1804.
20. San Rafael Arcángel (Marin County), 1817.
21. San Francisco Solano (Sonoma County), 1823.

THE MEXICAN PERIOD, 1822-1846

During the Mexican Period, California's social and economic structure underwent a considerable transformation, most notably perhaps in the decline and disappearance of the mission system (through mission secularization, which had been part of the planning from the beginning, and displacement of Franciscan control) and in the rise of substantial secular activity in pastoral and commercial pursuits. The period was one of chronic political instability, seemingly beyond all remedy, which on occasion bordered upon anarchy; this situation brought on by the advanced disintegration of the old ties with Mexico, by the growing local jealousies and disagreements between Northern and Southern Californians, and by the presence of sizable numbers of restless non-Mexican residents and visitors in the province. Notwithstanding the state of political affairs, development of a self-sufficient and not altogether austere economy went steadily forward. Agricultural enterprise was supported by a good trade in hides, tallow, and furs (otter, seal, and beaver) conducted with the numerous foreign vessels now on the coast and with overland parties from Oregon and other parts of the American West. Each year more foreigners came in to stay, particularly virile harbingers of the "manifest destiny" of the United States in the region. American penetration was spearheaded by such trapper-traders as Jedediah Smith, 1826; and Ewing Young, 1829; business entrepreneurs as Stearns, 1829; Larkin, 1832; Sutter, 1839; immigrant companies as Bidwell-Bartleson, 1841; Chiles-Walker, 1843; Stevens-Murphy, 1844; Grigsby-Ide, 1845. United States exploring expeditions marched boldly over the terrain, noting reflectively the many desirable and strategically important features (Wilkes, U. S. N., 1841; Fremont, Corps of Topographical Engineers, 1844, 1846). In Mexico City, agents of the

United States Government repeatedly sought to acquire California by purchase.

By 1846, when President Polk led the Nation into war with Mexico over the Texas problem, California was far on the way to becoming either a wholly independent state or a part of the United States by local petition, so powerfully had American influence entered into all aspects of the life of the province.

THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION, 1846-1850

On July 7, 1846, Commodore Sloat, commander of the United States Navy's Pacific Fleet, raised the Stars and Stripes over Monterey to bring the Mexican War to California. The Americans engaged in the Bear Flag Revolt in the Sacramento-Sonoma region (Sonoma captured on June 14, 1846) thus lost the chance of earning a more substantial place in history for the boldly launched, abortive "California Republic."

Alta California was occupied by United States forces not in the expectation that the province would become an important theater of operations—the heavy fighting was confined in fact to the country south of Texas—but rather to prevent its seizure by some other power and to reinforce the categorical demand for California that the United States would most certainly make at the end of the war.

Respecting military operations in California, the northern settlements and then the southern were quickly, and with little or no resistance, brought under United States control. But beginning in September and continuing until the Cahuenga Capitulation on January 13, 1847, the Californians showed sufficient fight to send the local conflict into a distinct, considerably more martial, second phase. Action had ceased, however, by the time the Mormon Battalion and the New York Volunteers reached the scene.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, which ended the Mexican War, transferred to the United States, in exchange for \$15,000,000 and the amount of the American claims pending against Mexico, all of Mexico's holdings north of the Rio Grande and Gila Rivers and north of a line extending westward from the junction of the Gila and the Colorado Rivers to the Pacific. Congress did not immediately organize the new possessions into territories, however. The intense debate then being waged in the Nation's capital over the question of the extension of slavery westward blocked all such action. Consequently, from 1846 to late 1849, California remained governed by the military arm.

Meanwhile, on January 24, 1848, at the sawmill he was building for Sutter at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River, James W. Marshall found gold! The irresistible march to the foothills and mountains followed. The Rush of '48 involved some 10,000 miners, mostly from the towns, ranches, and ports of California but also from Mexico, Oregon, and the Hawaiian Islands. News of the discovery gripped the rest of the world in the fall and winter of 1848; and from the four quarters of the globe the Argonauts of '49 poured into the California diggings—35,000 by land,

35,000 by sea. That year, \$40,000,000 worth of treasure was extracted (four times the production of '48). In 1850, a like number arrived, the yield rising to \$50,000,000. The extraordinary richness of Marshall's discovery is told by the fact that production in the first 15 years totaled three quarters of a billion dollars.

Save in the southern rancho areas, the Gold Rush immigration swept the old order abruptly aside and, though the non-American element of the population remained large, Americanized California at one stroke. Still functioning local political and judicial offices (alcade, prefect, ayuntamiento) were recast in the American mold, while a multitude of entirely new institutions and practices of distinctly American character sprang up. The longstanding local pre-eminence of Monterey and Los Angeles collapsed before the rise of San Francisco and Sacramento. But perhaps the most striking feature of the new society, unique even for the times, was the large floating population, living day to day, uncommitted to any particular course, wilfully if not joyfully unsettled.

The steamer *Edith* brought the official news on May 28, 1849, that Congress had again adjourned without providing a territorial government for California. The Californians decided at this juncture to wait no longer. Accordingly, General Riley, then the civil governor, issued the call for an election on August 1st to fill the vacant local offices and to name delegates to a convention for the purpose of drawing up a plan of government for California. The 48 delegates, convening at Monterey on September 1st, completed their work in just six weeks time. Ignoring the customary territorial form of political organization, a justifiable course in the light of the old federal practice of accounting a population of 60,000 adequate for statehood, they proceeded to write a constitution for a full-fledged state government (70 of its 136 sections were drawn from the Constitution of Iowa). Without much argument, they prohibited slavery in their Bill of Rights, putting California squarely on the free soil side of the national balance. In deciding on the present eastern boundary, a line much west of where it might have been drawn, they realistically weighed the complexities of the national slavery controversy and so improved the chances of Congressional acceptance of California as a free state. The California electorate ratified the Constitution by a vote of 12,061 to 811 on November 13, 1849, following which an engrossed copy was forwarded to Washington, D. C., for acceptance or rejection by Congress.

Without awaiting the action of Congress, however, the new State Government commenced to function in December, 1849, with the inauguration of Governor Peter Burnett and the opening of the Legislature in San Jose. Acceptance of the California Constitution and the admission of California into the Union as "the first free American state organized upon the distant shores of the Pacific" (Burnett's words), came finally on September 9, 1850, as one of the provisions of the great Congressional Compromise of 1850.

Thus, as Governor John Bigler later expressed it, did California emerge "at one stride from the cradle to the estate of full manhood."

STATEHOOD

Doubtless the outstanding feature of California's history since 1850 has been a population growth so rapid and generally continuous as to preclude any leveling off throughout most of the period in the planning and production of the physical plant and of the goods and services that the State's society requires. Fluidity and endless dynamic change have characterized the State's economic and social processes. To the problems of adjustment to the far-reaching influences of the unfolding industrial revolution, which have made heavy demand upon the ingenuity and resources of political and social entities everywhere, have been added in California the crescendo challenges of a population influx of near tidal wave proportions. Figures alone emphasize the point: 1845, a population of 7,000; 1850, 120,000; 1900, 1,485,053; 1950, 10,586,000; 1957, 14,160,000. California's delegates to the national House of Representatives: 2 in 1850, 30 in 1958.

MINING, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING

In the first decade of statehood, mining and associated enterprises dominated the economic and political order. The half billion in gold pouring from the mines in those years was the controlling factor. The miner, producer of this wealth, was king. The public domain was his to prospect where he pleased. California mining law took its place in American jurisprudence, subsequently serving the mining industry in other states and territories. Likewise, California mining techniques and California-developed mining machinery. But mining by individual prospectors in time gave way to the larger hydraulic, hard rock, and dredging operations of the corporation, wherein, evidencing the coming of a more stable order, resident, no longer flamboyant miners worked a routine shift for wages. California's gold production in the 50 years following Marshall's discovery totaled \$1,314,176,658.

Finance capitalism, from scant beginnings, rose steadily in resources and importance, to serve, from its San Francisco center of operations, the requirements and speculative attractions of the new business ventures, particularly those of the 1860s and 1870s relating to the mines of the fabulous Nevada Comstock. The early times of wild speculation and market distress (the failure in 1875 of Ralston's respected Bank of California might be considered their culmination) were followed by a period of sounder, more solvent operations which won for this vital and highly sensitive field a position of relative stability and trust in the local as well as broader business worlds.

Even at the height of the excitement in the mines, however, agriculture remained a significant factor in the California economy. And year by year thereafter, farm production rose in relative importance, first as seen in the great herds of livestock on the ranchos and the unclaimed open range and in the vast grain fields in the central valleys (1850-80); then in the intensive cultivation of irrigated orchard and field (from the 1880s on), with spectacular, California-brand specializations arising in all the branches of production, especially in the growing of fruits and vegetables.

New farmlands were opened, new techniques devised, new markets developed; until, less than a century after attaining statehood, California had taken the lead in the Nation's agricultural production, its crops exceeding in value those of any other state, and only one city in the entire Nation (New York) then was marketing more fresh fruits and vegetables than the once backward little pueblo of Los Angeles.

Manufactures in California date of course from Indian and Spanish days. The coming of the Americans spurred production of some of the old commodities, such as lumber, leather, and flour, but the larger effect of the new order on industry was seen in the variety and generally more extensive operations of the new enterprises being launched. The new industry, requiring and supported by larger capital investment, included foundries and machine shops, shipyards, sugar refineries, textile factories, paper mills, glassworks, and fruit and vegetable canneries.

Destined to become the basis of two of California's giant industries, hydro-electric power was first utilized in land development in San Bernardino County in 1882 (by engineer-promoter George Chaffey) and petroleum, though used in a small way by the Indians and pioneers long before, was brought into substantial profitable production at about the same time.

Heavy industry in California made remarkable gains after the turn of the century, the greatest advances coming with the enormous demands of the world wars, particularly during 1939-45 in ship and aircraft construction. California emerged from the period one of the Nation's top seven manufacturing states. And the Los Angeles metropolitan area had become the third most populous in the United States, made so by its attractive and well publicized climate and, more particularly, by the jobs of its local industries, notably in the production of motion pictures, transportation equipment, and aircraft and related manufactures. As industry marched westward, the national production pattern changed perceptibly. The shifting bases lessened California's still large dependence upon the manufactures of the eastern states.

POLITICAL REFORM

Social unrest and political discontent in California have largely paralleled the great nationwide economic depressions, being most pronounced in the 1870s, in the 1890s, and in the 1930s. But pioneer California knew social uneasiness of another kind as well. The breakdown of local law and justice, whether owing to the absence of a system of law enforcement or to the corruption of the existing system, both not uncommon occurrences in the unsettled society of the early days, sometimes brought the excitement and apprehensions of popular tribunals. Ordinary local activities suffered total eclipse while the extra legal assemblies, in the name of cleansing the community of lawless members, pronounced and carried out their summary sentences. The San Francisco Vigilance Committees of 1851 and 1856 were the largest, most deliberate, and least moblike of these movements. The first widespread, critical examination of the California economic and political order, an order that, though grown increasingly complex, still rested on

the foundation of the relatively simple Gold Rush days, came with the unemployment and economic recession of the 1870s. Singled out as convenient scapegoats for the local distress were the Chinese, who had been brought in by the thousands to perform menial and cheap labor (116,000 residing in the State in 1876), and the big railroad companies which were accused of extortionate rate levies and other abusive practices. The general spirit of protest and desire for reform, given direction by such dissatisfied groups as the local granges of the Patrons of Husbandry and the Workingmen's Party (1877; headed by Denis Kearney), resulted in the second Constitutional Convention (152 delegates, sitting in Sacramento, September 28, 1878-March 3, 1879). The Constitution of 1879, ratified on May 7th by a vote of 77,959 to 67,134, was designed with a view to eliminating some of the evils of the old order; of particular note, a State Board of Equalization was established to curb unequal taxation, a State Board of Railroad Commissioners to regulate the rates of public utilities. As it turned out, however, not until the appearance of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League (1907) and the administration of Gov. Hiram Johnson (1911-17), were the reform objectives of the Constitution approached very significantly in practice.

The Great Depression of the 1930s encouraged the rise of an unusual number of protest and would-be relief and economic reform movements throughout the State. Technocracy, the Townsend Plan, Sinclair's EPIC campaign for Governor in 1934, Thirty Dollars Every Thursday, and the Ham and Egg movements all enlisted sizable minorities of the electorate in their behalf, and though the will of the majority consistently prevailed against the various fanciful schemes advanced for casting scrip issues and accompanying transaction taxes into a self-propelled prosperity, these movements nevertheless served to promote, by their crusading fervor, a stronger sense of social responsibility among all factions of the community.

THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War years, 1861-1865, California remained loyal to the Union, though in certain districts, for instance Visalia, the large pro-South element was defiant to the point of requiring something more than routine surveillance by the federal forces within the State. A total of 17,119 California Volunteers, 127 companies in all, entered the federal wartime service; no call under the federal draft became necessary. But excepting the five companies sent to join the Massachusetts Cavalry, the California Volunteers did not reach the great battlefields of the East. Instead, they manned military posts, patrolled trails, and fought Indians and renegade whites all the way from Texas to Dakota and Washington Territories. California gold helped maintain the solvency of the Federal Treasury; one-fourth of the \$5,000,000 subscribed nationally for the Sanitary Commission's praiseworthy troop relief work in the East came from California alone. The devoted and tireless service of Thomas Starr King in promoting support of the Northern cause throughout the State during the war years, California commemorated in 1927 by giving his statue and that of Father Serra the two places allowed the State in the Statuary Hall of the National Capitol.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Water for mining, agriculture, and industry and for household and community use in California, beyond the supply of purely local sources, has been obtained through skillfully designed systems of transfer and distribution ever since the early mission days. From the irrigation works of the Spanish period (the system at San Diego Mission included a stone dam across San Diego River 13 feet thick), facilities for water development progressed to the elaborate ditches, flumes, and pipelines of the mining companies, the vast networks of canals of the irrigation districts, and such large engineering works as the tapping of the Colorado River for Imperial Valley (1899) and of Owens River for Los Angeles (1909); the building of Hetch Hetchy Dam in the Sierra Nevada for San Francisco (1931); Hoover Dam (1936) on the Colorado from which the All-America Canal and the Metropolitan Aqueduct within a few years carried water to Los Angeles and counties between; the Central Valley Project (begun in the 1930s; Friant Dam completed 1942, Shasta Dam 1945) for flood control, improved navigation, and distribution of water along the whole length of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

California's geographic isolation, which perhaps worked the greatest hardship on early economic activities in the State, appreciably diminished as a problem, as transportation and communication facilities were improved. Perhaps the most important developments in this field were the inauguration of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company service from Panama in 1849; the opening of the first transcontinental telegraph system on October 24, 1861; the completion of the first transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869 (the western, Central Pacific end of the road having been built by California entrepreneurs, principally Judah, Stanford, Hopkins, Huntington, and Crocker); the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. But scores of other undertakings contributed significantly to this work, as for example Wells, Fargo & Co., 1852; James Birch's California Stage Co., 1853; the Panama Railway, 1855; Butterfield's Overland Mail, 1857; the Pony Express, 1860; the Santa Fe Railroad, 1887.

Road and highway development within the State may be broken chronologically into two periods, with the dividing line the advent of the automobile. In the earlier period of wagon roads, construction and maintenance of the road system, except for the toll roads privately built, were matters exclusively in the hands of the cities, townships, and counties. State roads date from 1895, when maintenance of the Placerville-Lake Tahoe road, along the old overland stage route, was assumed by the State. The "State Highway System," however, did not begin to take form until some 15 years later, the electorate approving the first bond issue for that purpose (\$18,000,000) in 1910. Federal aid to state road construction began with the Bankhead Act of 1916. The State Highway System resulting from these and subsequent enactments totaled 14,327 miles by 1956. By way of comparison, the county road system in 1956 totaled 68,551 miles. Federal-aid

systems then operative in California, including interstate, primary, and secondary roads, overlapped 10,893 miles of the State System and 6,419 of that of the counties. The bridges at San Francisco Bay showed modern bridge construction at its finest: Carquinez Strait (1927), San Francisco-Oakland (1936), Golden Gate (1937, with a suspension span of 4,200 feet), and Richmond-San Rafael (1956).

As a concluding note to this brief sketch on California's past, perhaps a word from H. H. Bancroft, written in the grand style of old, is appropriate. In 1890, in summing up California's achievements to that time, the greatest benefactor of California history the State has known reflected on the future:

"And yet what has already come to pass, how wonderful soever in our sight, is but an earnest of what may be expected when there are hands enough for the work to be done, and consumers enough for its products.
* * *

"Here, let us hope, will be the favored land, where social science will find its most fitting sphere; here the accumulations gathered in the vast storehouse of human experience; here the abode of all that is best worth preserving in the art, the science, the literature of the world; and here, if California be true to herself and her higher destiny, may be found one of the highest forms of development of which humanity is capable."

STATE POLITICAL HISTORY

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Name	Politics	Date of election	Date of inauguration	Notes
Burnett, Peter H.-----	Ind. D.	Nov. 13, 1849	Dec. 20, 1849	Resigned January 8, 1851.
McDougall, John.-----	Ind. D.	-----	Jan. 9, 1851	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Burnett
Bigler, John.-----	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 8, 1852	Assemblyman, 1849-1851.
Bigler, John.-----	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 7, 1854	Re-elected Sept. 7, 1853.
Johnson, J. Neeley.-----	Amer.	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 9, 1856	Assemblyman, 1853.
Weller, John B.-----	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	U. S. Senator, 1851-1857
Latham, Milton S.-----	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 9, 1860	Resigned Jan. 14, 1860. U. S. Senator, 1860-1863.
Downey, John G.-----	Lecomp. D.	-----	Jan. 14, 1860	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Latham.
Stanford, Leland.-----	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	U. S. Senator, 1885-1897.
Low, Frederick F.-----	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863	Representative in Congress, 1861-1863.
Haight, Henry H.-----	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 5, 1867	Member of Second Constitutional Convention.
Booth, Newton.-----	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 8, 1871	Resigned Feb. 27, 1875. U. S. Senator, 1875-1881.
Pacheco, Romualdo.-----	R.	-----	Feb. 27, 1875	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Booth.
Irwin, William.-----	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 9, 1875	Harbor Commission, 1883-1886.
Perkins, George C.-----	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 8, 1880	U. S. Senator, 1893-1903.
Stoneman, George.-----	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 10, 1883	Transportation Commissioner.
Bartlett, Washington.-----	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	Railroad Commissioner.
Waterman, Robert W.-----	R.	-----	Sept. 13, 1887	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Bartlett.
Markham, Henry H.-----	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 8, 1891	Representative in Congress, 1885-1887.
Budd, James H.-----	D.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 11, 1895	Representative in Congress, 1883-1885.
Gage, Henry T.-----	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 4, 1899	Minister to Portugal, December 21, 1909.
Pardee, George C.-----	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 6, 1903	Regent of University of California, 1899.
Gillett, James N.-----	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 8, 1907	Representative in Congress, 1903-1906.
Johnson, Hiram W.-----	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 3, 1911	Elected U. S. Senator, Nov. 7, 1916. Resigned as Governor, March 15, 1917.
Johnson, Hiram W.-----	R.	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 8, 1915	Member of Congress, 10th Dist., 1910-1916. Appointed Lieutenant Governor, July 19, 1916.
Stephens, Wm. D.-----	R.	-----	Mar. 15, 1917	Elected 1918.
Stephens, Wm. D.-----	R.	Nov. 5, 1918	Jan. 7, 1919	State Treasurer, 1915-1922.
Richardson, Friend Wm.-----	R.	Nov. 7, 1922	Jan. 9, 1923	Lieutenant Governor, 1919-1927.
Young, C. C.-----	R.	Nov. 2, 1926	Jan. 4, 1927	Mayor of San Francisco, 1911-1930. Deceased, June 2, 1934.
Rolph, James, Jr.-----	R.	Nov. 4, 1930	Jan. 6, 1931	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Rolph.
Merriam, Frank F.-----	R.	-----	June 7, 1934	Lieutenant Governor, 1931-1934.
Merriam, Frank F.-----	R.	Nov. 6, 1934	Jan. 8, 1935	State Senator, 1935-1938.
Olson, Culbert L.-----	D.	Nov. 8, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939	Attorney General, 1939-1942.
Warren, Earl.-----	R.	Nov. 3, 1942	Jan. 4, 1943	Re-elected Nov. 5, 1946.
Warren, Earl.-----	R.	Nov. 5, 1946	Jan. 6, 1947	Re-elected Nov. 7, 1950. Became Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 5, 1953.
Warren, Earl.-----	R.	Nov. 7, 1950	Jan. 8, 1951	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Warren.
Knight, Goodwin J.-----	R.	-----	Oct. 5, 1953	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Warren.
Knight, Goodwin J.-----	R.	Nov. 2, 1954	Jan. 3, 1955	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Name	Date of election	Date of inauguration	Notes
John McDougall.....	Nov. 13, 1849	Dec. 20, 1849	Became Governor January 9, 1851, succeeding Governor Burnett, resigned.
David C. Broderick (Acting).....	-----	Jan. 9, 1851	Elected President of Senate January 9, 1851, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John McDougall, resigned.
Samuel Purdy.....	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 8, 1852	
Samuel Purdy.....	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 7, 1854	
Robert M. Anderson.....	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 9, 1856	
John Walkup.....	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	
John G. Downey.....	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 9, 1860	Became Governor January 14, 1860, succeeding Governor Latham, resigned.
Isaac N. Quinn (Acting).....	-----	Jan. 20, 1860	Elected President of Senate January 20, 1860, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John G. Downey, resigned.
Pablo de la Guerra (Acting).....	-----	Jan. 7, 1861	Elected President of Senate January 7, 1861, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Isaac N. Quinn, resigned.
John F. Chellis.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	
T. N. Machin.....	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863	
William Holden.....	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 5, 1867	
Romualdo Pacheco.....	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 8, 1871	Became Governor February 27, 1875, succeeding Governor Booth, resigned.
William Irwin (Acting).....	-----	Feb. 27, 1875	Became Acting Lieutenant Governor February 27, 1875, vice Romualdo Pacheco, resigned.
James A. Johnson.....	Sept. 7, 1875	Dec. 9, 1875	
John Mansfield.....	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 8, 1880	
John Daggett.....	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 10, 1883	
Robert W. Waterman.....	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	Became Governor September 13, 1887, succeeding Governor Bartlett, who died in office.
Stephen M. White (Acting).....	-----	Sept. 13, 1887	Elected President pro Tempore of Senate January 5, 1887, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Robert W. Waterman, resigned.
John B. Reddick.....	Nov. 4, 1880	Jan. 8, 1891	
Spencer G. Millard.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 11, 1895	Died in office October 24, 1895.
William T. Jeter.....	-----	Oct. 25, 1896	Appointed October 25, 1895, by Governor Budd, vice Spencer G. Millard, deceased.
Jacob H. Neff.....	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 3, 1899	
Alden Anderson.....	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 6, 1903	
Warren R. Porter.....	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 8, 1907	
A. J. Wallace.....	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 3, 1911	
John M. Eshleman.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 5, 1915	Died in office February 28, 1916.
William D. Stephens.....	-----	July 22, 1916	Appointed July 22, 1916, by Governor Johnson, vice John M. Eshleman, deceased.
Vacancy from Mar. 15, 1917, to Jan. 7, 1919			Became Governor March 15, 1917, vice Hiram W. Johnson, resigned.
C. C. Young.....	Nov. 5, 1918	Jan. 7, 1919	
C. C. Young.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Jan. 9, 1923	Elected Governor November 2, 1926, and inaugurated January 4, 1927.
Buron Fitts.....	Nov. 2, 1926	Jan. 4, 1927	Resigned November 30, 1928.
H. L. Carnahan.....	-----	-----	Appointed December 4, 1928, by Governor Young, vice Buron Fitts, resigned.
Frank F. Merriam.....	Nov. 4, 1930	Jan. 6, 1931	Became Governor June 7, 1934, succeeding Governor Rolph who died in office.
Vacancy from June 7, 1934, to Jan. 8, 1935			
George J. Hatfield.....	Nov. 6, 1934	Jan. 8, 1935	
Ellis E. Patterson.....	Nov. 8, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939	
Frederick F. Houser.....	Nov. 3, 1942	Jan. 4, 1943	
Goodwin J. Knight.....	Nov. 5, 1946	Jan. 6, 1947	
Goodwin J. Knight.....	Nov. 7, 1950	Jan. 8, 1951	Became Governor October 5, 1953, succeeding Governor Warren, resigned.
Harold J. Powers.....	-----	Oct. 5, 1953	Served as President pro Tempore of Senate from 1947 until October 5, 1953, when he became Lieutenant Governor, vice Goodwin J. Knight, resigned.
Harold J. Powers.....	Nov. 2, 1954	Jan. 3, 1955	

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Name	Party	Date of election	Date assumed office	Notes
Kewan, Edward J. C.-----	Dem.	Dec. 22, 1849 (by Legislature)	Dec. 22, 1849	Resigned from office Aug. 9, 1850.
McDougall, James A.-----	Dem.	Oct. 7, 1850	Oct. 8, 1850	Resigned from office Dec. 30, 1851.
Hastings, S. Clinton-----	Dem.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	
McConnell, John R.-----	Dem.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	
Stewart, William M.-----	Dem.	-----	-----	Appointed by Governor John Bigler on June 7, 1854, to fill office during temporary absence of John R. McConnell from the State by legislative consent.
Wallace, William T.-----	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	
Williams, Thomas H.-----	Dem.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	
Williams, Thomas H.-----	Dem.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	
Pixley, Frank M.-----	Rep.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	
McCullough, John G.-----	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	
Hamilton, Jo.-----	Dem.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Love, John Lord.-----	Rep.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Hamilton, Jo.-----	Dem.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	
Hart, Augustus L.-----	Rep.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Marshall, Edward C.-----	Dem.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Johnson, George A.-----	Dem.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Hart, Wm. H. H.-----	Rep.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Fitzgerald, William F.-----	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Ford, Tirey L.-----	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	Resigned from office Sept. 15, 1902.
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	-----	Sept. 15, 1902	Appointed by Governor Henry T. Gage, vice Tirey L. Ford, resigned.
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Prog.	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 5, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 7, 1922	Jan. 8, 1923	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 2, 1926	Jan. 3, 1927	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 4, 1930	Jan. 5, 1931	
Webb, Ulysses S.-----	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1934	Jan. 7, 1935	
Warren, Earl.-----	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939	
Kenny, Robert W.-----	Dem.	Nov. 3, 1942	Jan. 4, 1943	
Howser, Fred N.-----	Rep.	Nov. 5, 1946	Jan. 6, 1947	
Brown, Edmund G.-----	Dem.	Nov. 7, 1950	Jan. 8, 1951	
Brown, Edmund G.-----	Dem.	Nov. 2, 1954	Jan. 3, 1955	Received both party nominations at primary election June 8, 1954.

STATE CONTROLLERS OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Houston, John S.-----	1849-1852	Green, James J.-----	1871-1875
Pierce, Winslow S.-----	1852-1854	Mandeville, James W.-----	1875-1876
Bell, Samuel.-----	1854-1856	Brown, William B. C.-----	1876-1880
Whitman, George W.-----	1856-1858	Kenfield, D. M.-----	1880-1883
Burton, Edward F.-----	1857	Dunn, John P.-----	1883-1891
Mandeville, James W.-----	1857 Failed to qualify	Colgan, Edward P.-----	1891-1906
Meloney, Aaron R.-----	1858-1860	Nye, A. B.-----	1906-1913
Brooks, Samuel H.-----	1860-1861	Chambers, John S.-----	1913-1920
Gillen, James.-----	1861-1862	Riley, Ray L.-----	1921-1937
Warren, Gilbert R.-----	1862-1863	Riley, Harry B.-----	1937-1946
Oulton, George.-----	1863-1867	Kuchel, Thomas H.-----	1946-1953
Watt, Robert.-----	1867-1871	Kirkwood, Robert C.-----	1953-1958

SECRETARIES OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Van Voorhies, William.-----	1849-1853	Beck, Thomas.-----	1875-1880
Denver, James W.-----	1853-1855	Burns, Daniel M.-----	1880-1883
Hempstead, Charles H.-----	1855-1856	Thompson, Thomas L.-----	1883-1887
Douglass, David F.-----	1856-1858	Hendricks, William C.-----	1887-1891
Forman, Ferris.-----	1858-1860	Waite, Edwin G.-----	1891-1894
Price, Johnson.-----	1860-Jan., 1862	Hart, Albert.-----	1894-1895
Weeks, William H.-----	Jan. 11, 1862-Aug. 16, 1863	Brown, Lewis H.-----	1895-1899
Tuttle, A. A. H.-----	Aug. 17, 1863-Dec. 6, 1863	Curry, Charles F.-----	1899-1911
Redding, Benjamin B.-----	Dec. 7, 1863-1867	Jordan, Frank C.-----	1911-1940
Nichols, H. L.-----	1867-1871	Peek, Paul.-----	1940-1943
Melone, Drury.-----	1871-1875	Jordan, Frank M.-----	1943-1958

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—1851-1958

Name	Party	Date elected	Date assumed office	Notes
Marvin, John G.-----	Dem.	Oct. 7, 1850	Jan. 1, 1851	
Hubbs, Paul K.-----	Dem.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	
Moulder, Andrew J.-----	Dem.	Nov. 4, 1856	Jan. 1, 1857	
Moulder, Andrew J.-----	Dem.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 1, 1860	
Sweet, John-----	Union	Sept. 3, 1862	Jan. 2, 1863	
Sweet, John-----	Union	Oct. 21, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	
Fitzgerald, O. P.-----	Dem.	Oct. 16, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Bolander, Henry N.-----	Rep.	Oct. 18, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Carr, Ezra S.-----	Rep.	Oct. 20, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	
Campbell, Frederick M.-----	Rep.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Welcker, William T.-----	Dem.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Hoit, Ira G.-----	Rep.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Anderson, J. W.-----	Rep.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Black, Samuel T.-----	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Meredith, C. T.-----	Dem.	-----	Sept. 24, 1898	Resigned from office Sept. 24, 1898. Appointed by Governor Budd, vice Samuel T. Black, resigned.
Kirk, Thomas J.-----	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Kirk, Thomas J.-----	Rep.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Hyatt, Edward-----	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Hyatt, Edward-----	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	
Hyatt, Edward-----	Nonpartisan	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915	
Wood, Will C.-----	Nonpartisan	Nov. 5, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	
Wood, Will C.-----	Nonpartisan	Nov. 7, 1922	Jan. 8, 1923	
Wood, Will C.-----	Nonpartisan	Nov. 2, 1926	Jan. 3, 1927	
Cooper, Wm. John-----	Nonpartisan	-----	Jan. 20, 1927	Resigned from office Jan. 20, 1927. Appointed by Governor C. C. Young Jan. 20, 1927, vice Will C. Wood, resigned. Resigned from office, Feb. 11, 1929.
Kersey, Vierling-----	Nonpartisan	-----	Feb. 11, 1929	Appointed by Governor C. C. Young Feb. 11, 1929, vice Wm. John Cooper, resigned.
Kersey, Vierling-----	Nonpartisan	Aug. 26, 1930	Jan. 5, 1931	
Kersey, Vierling-----	Nonpartisan	Aug. 28, 1934	Jan. 5, 1935	
Dexter, Walter F.-----	Nonpartisan	-----	Feb. 1, 1937	Resigned from office Feb. 1, 1937. Appointed by Governor Frank F. Merriam Feb. 1, 1937, vice Vierling Kersey, resigned.
Dexter, Walter F.-----	Nonpartisan	Aug. 30, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939	
Dexter, Walter F.-----	Nonpartisan	Aug. 25, 1942	Jan. 4, 1943	
Simpson, Roy E.-----	Nonpartisan	-----	Nov. 13, 1945	Died in office Oct. 21, 1945. Appointed by Governor Earl War- ren Nov. 6, 1945, vice Walter F. Dexter, deceased.
Simpson, Roy E.-----	Nonpartisan	June 4, 1946	Jan. 6, 1947	
Simpson, Roy E.-----	Nonpartisan	June 6, 1950	Jan. 8, 1951	
Simpson, Roy E.-----	Nonpartisan	June 8, 1954	Jan. 3, 1955	
Simpson, Roy E.-----	Nonpartisan	June 3, 1958	-----	

STATE TREASURERS OF CALIFORNIA—1849-1958

Roman, Richard-----	1849-1854	Oullahan, D. J.-----	1884-1887
McMeans, Selden A.-----	1854-1856	Herold, Adam-----	1887-1891
Bates, Henry-----	1856-1857	McDonald, J. R.-----	1891-1895
English, James L.-----	1857-1858	Rackliffe, Levi-----	1895-1898
Findley, Thomas-----	1858-1862	Green, Will S.-----	1898-1899
Ashley, Delos R.-----	1862-1863	Reeves, Truman-----	1899-1907
Pacheco, Romualdo-----	1863-1867	Williams, William R.-----	1907-1911
Coronel, Antonio F.-----	1867-1871	Roberts, E. D.-----	1911-1915
Baehr, Ferdinand-----	1871-1875	Richardson, Friend Wm.-----	1915-1923
Estudillo, Jose G.-----	1875-1880	Johnson, Charles G.-----	1923-1956
Weil, John-----	1880-1883	Button, A. Ronald-----	1956-1958
January, William A.-----	1883-1884		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849-1958

	<i>Date Assumed Office</i>	<i>Served Until</i>
S. Clinton Hasting.....	Dec. 22, 1849	Jan. 1, 1852
Soloman Heydenfeldt.....	Jan. 1, 1852	Jan. 6, 1857
Peter H. Burnett.....	Jan. 13, 1857	Oct. 12, 1857
Stephen J. Field.....	Oct. 13, 1857	May 20, 1863
Edwin B. Crocker.....	May 21, 1863	Jan. 2, 1864
Silas W. Sanderson.....	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 4, 1870
Jackson Temple.....	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872
Addison C. Niles.....	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Robert F. Morrison.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Mar. 2, 1887
Niles Searls.....	April 20, 1887	Nov. 6, 1888
William H. Beatty.....	Nov. 6, 1888	Aug. 4, 1914
Matt I. Sullivan.....	Aug. 22, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915
Frank M. Angellotti.....	Jan. 4, 1915	Nov. 1921
Lucien Shaw.....	Nov. 14, 1921	Jan. 1923
Curtis D. Wilbur.....	Jan. 13, 1923	Mar. 19, 1924
Louis W. Myers.....	April 10, 1924	Jan. 1, 1926
William H. Waste.....	Jan. 1, 1926	June 6, 1940
Phil S. Gibson.....	June 17, 1940	Present

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849-1958

	<i>Date Assumed Office</i>	<i>Served Until</i>
S. Clinton Hasting*	Dec. 22, 1849	Jan. 1, 1852
Nathaniel Bennett.....	Dec. 26, 1849	Oct. 3, 1851
Henry A. Lyons.....	Dec. 26, 1849	Mar. 31, 1852
Hugh C. Murray.....	Oct. 11, 1851	Sept. 18, 1857
Soloman Heydenfeldt*	Jan. 20, 1852	Jan. 6, 1857
Alexander Anderson.....	April 6, 1852	Nov. 2, 1852
Alexander Wells.....	Jan. 3, 1853	Oct. 31, 1854
Chas. H. Bryan.....	Nov. 24, 1854	Nov. 15, 1855
David S. Terry.....	Nov. 15, 1855	Sept. 12, 1859
Peter H. Burnett*	Jan. 13, 1857	Oct. 12, 1857
Joseph G. Baldwin.....	Oct. 2, 1858	Jan. 2, 1864
Stephen J. Field*	Oct. 13, 1857	May 20, 1863
W. W. Cope.....	Sept. 20, 1859	Jan. 2, 1864
Edward Norton.....	Dec. 18, 1861	Jan. 2, 1864
Edwin B. Crocker*	May 21, 1863	Jan. 2, 1864
John Currey.....	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 6, 1868
A. L. Rhodes.....	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 5, 1880
Silas W. Sanderson*	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 4, 1870
Lorenzo Sawyer.....	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 10, 1870
O. L. Shafter.....	Jan. 2, 1864	Dec. 11, 1867
Joseph B. Crockett.....	Dec. 1867	Jan. 5, 1880
Royal T. Sprague.....	Jan. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1872
William T. Wallace.....	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 5, 1880
Jackson Temple*	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 1872
	Dec. 13, 1886	June 25, 1889
	Jan. 7, 1895	Dec. 25, 1902
Addison C. Niles*	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Isaac S. Belcher.....	Mar. 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Elisha W. McKinstry.....	Dec. 29, 1873	Oct. 1, 1888
Robert F. Morrison*	Jan. 5, 1880	Mar. 2, 1887
Samuel B. McKee.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 3, 1887
W. H. Myrick.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 3, 1887
Erskine M. Ross.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Oct. 1, 1886
John R. Sharpstein.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Dec. 28, 1892
James D. Thornton.....	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 5, 1891
Thomas B. McFarland.....	Dec. 28, 1886	May 3, 1894

* Chief Justice.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849-1958—Continued

	<i>Date Assumed Office</i>	<i>Served Until</i>
A. Van R. Patterson.....	Dec. 22, 1886	May 3, 1894
Niles Searls*.....	April 20, 1887	Nov. 6, 1888
William H. Beatty.....	Nov. 6, 1888	Aug. 4, 1914
John D. Works.....	Oct. 2, 1888	Jan. 5, 1891
Charles N. Fox.....	June 25, 1889	Jan. 7, 1895
John J. DeHaven.....	Dec. 18, 1890	Jan. 7, 1895
C. H. Garoute.....	Dec. 19, 1890	Jan. 5, 1903
Ralph C. Harrison.....	Dec. 20, 1890	Jan. 5, 1903
William F. Fitzgerald.....	Feb. 2, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
W. C. Van Fleet.....	May 7, 1894	Jan. 3, 1899
Frederick W. Henshaw.....	Dec. 29, 1894	Jan. 1919
Walter Van Dyke.....	Dec. 22, 1898	Dec. 25, 1905
Frank M. Angellotti*.....	Dec. 11, 1902	Nov. 1921
Lucien Shaw*.....	Dec. 11, 1902	Jan. 1923
William G. Lorigan.....	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 1919
M. C. Sloss.....	Dec. 19, 1906	Mar. 1, 1919
Henry A. Melvin.....	Sept. 28, 1908	Dec. 1920
Matt I. Sullivan*.....	Aug. 22, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915
William P. Lawlor.....	Dec. 22, 1914	July 25, 1926
Curtis D. Wilbur*.....	Jan. 1, 1918	Mar. 19, 1924
Thomas J. Lennon.....	Dec. 20, 1918	Aug. 14, 1926
Warren Olney, Jr.....	Mar. 1, 1919	July 1921
W. A. Sloane.....	Dec. 15, 1920	Jan. 1923
Charles A. Shurtleff.....	July 2, 1921	Dec. 1922
William H. Waste*.....	Nov. 25, 1921	June 6, 1940
Terry W. Ward.....	Dec. 19, 1922	Jan. 8, 1923
Frank H. Kerrigan.....	Jan. 8, 1923	Feb. 11, 1924
Louis W. Myers*.....	Jan. 15, 1923	Jan. 1, 1926
Emmett Seawell.....	Jan. 8, 1923	July 7, 1939
John E. Richards.....	Feb. 11, 1924	Dec. 1932
John W. Shenk.....	April 14, 1924	Present
Jesse W. Curtis.....	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1945
Frank G. Finlayson.....	Oct. 4, 1926	Dec. 1926
Jeremiah F. Sullivan.....	Nov. 22, 1926	Dec. 1926
William H. Langdon.....	Jan. 4, 1927	Aug. 1939
John W. Preston.....	Dec. 27, 1926	Sept. 1935
Ira F. Thompson.....	Dec. 31, 1932	Jan. 1, 1947
Nathaniel P. Conrey.....	Oct. 1, 1935	Nov. 1936
Douglas L. Edmonds.....	Nov. 23, 1936	Dec. 31, 1955
Frederick W. Houser.....	Oct. 1, 1937	Oct. 12, 1942
Jesse W. Carter.....	Sept. 12, 1939	Present
Phil S. Gibson*.....	Oct. 2, 1939	Present
Roger J. Traynor.....	Aug. 13, 1940	Present
B. Rey Schauer.....	Dec. 18, 1942	Present
Homer Spence.....	Jan. 2, 1945	Present
Marshal F. McComb.....	Jan. 3, 1956	Present

* Chief Justice.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF STATE LEGISLATURES—1849-1958

First Session, 1849-1850—SENATE: 16 members; ASSEMBLY: 36. Nonpartisan.

Second Session, 1851—SENATE: Democrats, 10; Whigs, 4; Independent, 2; total, 16. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 17; Whigs, 18; Independent, 1; total, 36.

Third Session, 1852—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 2; total, 28: The apportionment act of May 1, 1852, provided for 27 Senators, and did not contemplate for a holdover Senator in place of Alonzo W. Adams, resigned. The Governor, in the election proclamation of July 28, 1851, directed that Butte and Shasta Counties should elect a Senator, vice Adams, in addition to one from each of those counties. Joseph E. N. Lewis was elected and his claim to a seat was referred to a committee of the Senate, January 6, 1852, the committee reported that he was entitled to a seat, vice Adams, and he qualified, thus increasing the membership of the Senate from 27 to 28. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 41; Whigs, 21; Independent, 1; total, 63.

Fourth Session, 1853—SENATE: Democrats, 20; Whigs, 7; total, 27. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 41; Whigs, 22; total, 63.

Fifth Session, 1854—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 8; total, 34. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 68; Whigs, 12; total, 80.

Sixth Session, 1855—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 7; total, 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 42; Whigs, 36; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Seventh Session, 1856—SENATE: Democrats, 16; Americans, 16; Whigs, 1; total 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 23; Americans, 56; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Eighth Session, 1857—SENATE: Democrats, 19; Americans, 11; Republicans, 3; total, 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 61; Americans, 8; Republicans, 11; total, 80.

Ninth Session, 1858—SENATE: Democrats, 27; Republicans, 5; Americans, 3; total 35. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 66; Republicans, 9; Americans, 4; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Tenth Session, 1859—SENATE: Lecompton Democrats, 25; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4; Independent, 1; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Lecompton Democrats, 56; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 16; Republicans, 8; total, 80.

Eleventh Session, 1860—SENATE: Lecompton Democrats, 28; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 2; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Lecompton Democrats, 70; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2; total, 80.

Twelfth Session, 1861—SENATE: Douglas Democrats, 20; Breckinridge Democrats, 10; Republicans, 6; total, 35: ASSEMBLY: Douglas Democrats, 37; Breckinridge Democrats, 23; Republicans, 19; Bell and Everett, 1; total, 80.

Thirteenth Session, 1862—SENATE: Republicans, 17; Union Democrats, 16; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 39; Union Democrats, 32; Breckinridge Democrats, 9; total, 80.

Fourteenth Session, 1863—SENATE: Union, 31; Union Democrats, 5; Breckinridge Democrats, 4; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 63; Union Democrats, 10; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 80.

Fifteenth Session, 1863-1864—SENATE: Union, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 70; Democrats, 10; total, 80.

Sixteenth Session, 1865-1866—SENATE: Union, 31; Democrats, 9; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 61; Democrats, 19; total, 80.

Seventeenth Session, 1867-1868—SENATE: Union, 21; Democrats, 19; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 52; Union, 28; total, 80.

Eighteenth Session, 1869-1870—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 12; Independents, 2; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 67; Republicans, 10; Independents, 3; total, 80.

Nineteenth Session, 1871-1872—SENATE: Democrats, 22; Republicans, 17; Independent, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 25; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Twentieth Session, 1873-1874—SENATE: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 14; Independents, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Independents, 34; Democrats, 27; Republicans, 19; total, 80.

Twenty-first Session, 1875-1876—SENATE: Democrats, 20; Independents, 11; Republicans, 6; Independent Democrats, 3; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 64; Republicans, 12; Independents, 4; total, 80.

Twenty-second Session, 1877-1878—SENATE: Democrats, 27; Republicans, 10; Independents, 2; Workingmen, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 55; Republicans, 24; Workingmen, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-third Session, 1880—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Workingmen, 10; Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Democrats, 18; Workingmen, 16; total, 80.

Twenty-fourth Session, 1881—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Workingmen, 10; Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 33; Workingmen, 4; Greenback, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-fifth Session, 1883—SENATE: Democrats, 32; Republicans, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 61; Republicans, 19; total, 80.

Twenty-sixth Session, 1885—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total 80.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1887—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 14; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 39; total, 80.

Twenty-eighth Session, 1889—SENATE: Democrats, 22; Republicans, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 42; Republicans, 38; total, 80.

Twenty-ninth Session, 1891—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 19; American, 1; total, 80.

Thirtieth Session, 1893—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 45; Republicans, 31; People's Party, 2; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-first Session, 1895—SENATE: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 64; Democrats, 14; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-second Session, 1897—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 47; Fusion, 16; Democrats, 8; Democrat and People's Party, 7; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-third Session, 1899—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 14; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 59; Democrats, 20; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-fourth Session, 1901—SENATE: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 6; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total, 80.

Thirty-fifth Session, 1903—SENATE: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 6; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Independent Republican, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 13; Democrat and Union Labor, 6; Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-sixth Session, 1905—SENATE: Republicans, 33; Republican and Union Labor, 3; Democrats, 3; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 71; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 4; total, 79. J. H. Kriminger (R.) elected from the Seventy-fifth District, but died before qualifying.

Thirty-seventh Session, 1907—SENATE: Republicans, 27; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 6; Nonpartisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 56; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 3; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Democrat, 2;

Democrats, 5; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Independence League, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-eighth Session, 1909—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 7; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Nonpartisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Independence League, 2; Democrats, 17; Democrat, Union Labor and Independence League, 2; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-ninth Session, 1911—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 69; Democrats, 11; total, 80.

Fortieth Session, 1913—SENATE: Republicans, 30; Democrats, 10; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 25; Socialist, 1; total, 80.

Forty-first Session, 1915—SENATE: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 10; Progressives, 9; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Progressives, 28; Democrats, 15; Socialists, 3; Prohibitionists, 1; total, 80.

Forty-second Session, 1917—SENATE: Republicans, 8; Democrats, 6; Republican, Democrat, 4; Republican, Progressive, 3; Progressive, Republican, 3; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 2; Progressive, Democrat, 3; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Progressive, Socialist, 2; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 1; Progressive, Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Progressive, 1; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 1; Independent, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 9; Republican, Progressive, 5; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 9; Progressive, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Republican, Democrat, 10; total, 80.

Forty-third Session, 1919—SENATE: Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4; Republican, Democrats, 8; Republican, Progressive, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 6; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 6; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Republican, Socialist, 1; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republican, Democrat, 33; Republicans, 22; Democrats, 6; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 4; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 3; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 4; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 3; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 1; total, 80.

Forty-fourth Session, 1921—SENATE: Republican, Democrat, 12; Republicans, 11; Republican, Prohibition, 5; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 3; Democrats, 2; Democrat, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 1; Democrat, Republican, Socialist, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 35; Republican, Democrat, 31; Democrat, Republican, 5; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 3; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist, 1; Democrat, 1; total, 80.

Forty-fifth Session, 1923—SENATE: Republicans, 17; Republican, Democrat, 12; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 3; Democrat, 1; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 2; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Republican, Democrat, 31; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; total, 80.

Forty-sixth Session, 1925—SENATE: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 3; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 75; Democrats, 5; total, 80.

Forty-seventh Session, 1927—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 74; Democrats, 6; total, 80.

Forty-eighth Session, 1929—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 71; Democrats, 7; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Forty-ninth Session, 1931—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 4; one vacancy; total, 40. (Arthur H. Breed (R.), who was re-elected to the 15th District in 1928, was elected to the 16th District on November 4, 1930, leaving a vacancy in the 15th District. Frank F. Merriam (R.) was elected Lieutenant Governor on November 4, 1930, and was succeeded by Ralph H. Clock (R.), who was elected at a special election February 26, 1931. Roy Fellom (R.), formerly of the 21st District, was elected to the 14th District November 4, 1930; and Timothy E. Treacy (D.) was elected to the 21st District at a special election March 3, 1931.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 73; Democrats, 7; total, 80. (Myron D. Witter (R.) died February 19, 1931, and was succeeded by Samuel E. Robinson (D.), elected at special election March 19, 1931, and sworn in March 24, 1931.)

Fiftieth Session, 1933—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 55; Democrats, 25; total 80. (Albert F. Ross (R.) resigned May 3, 1933, leaving vacancy as of that date.)

Fifty-first Session, 1935—SENATE: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 8; Independent, 1; total, 40. Henry McGuinness (D.) died March 16, 1936, and was succeeded by James M. Allen (D.), elected at a special election on May 5, 1936. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 37; Independent, 1; total, 80. (Dana P. Eicke (D.) died January 27, 1935, and was succeeded by Charles M. Weber (Ind. R.), elected at special election, and sworn in March 25, 1935.)

Fifty-second Session, 1937—SENATE: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15 (including 1 write-in); total, 40. (John B. McColl (R.) died December 19, 1938, leaving vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47 (including 1 write-in); total, 80.

Fifty-third Session, 1939—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. (John B. McColl (R.) who died December 19, 1938, was succeeded by Jesse W. Carter (D.) elected at special election January 17, 1939, and sworn in January 24, 1939.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 36; Democrats, 44; total, 80. (Paul Peek (D.) resigned February 29, 1940; and Fred Reaves (D.) died in office May 20, 1940, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-fourth Session, 1941—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16; total, 40. (John R. Phillips (R.) resigned after election to Congress on November 15, 1942.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 42; total, 80. (James M. Cassidy (D.) died June 17, 1941, leaving vacancy as of that date. Melvyn I. Cronin (R.) resigned January 4, 1942; and Dan Gallagher (D.) and Robert M. Greene (R.) resigned January 7, 1942, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-fifth Session, 1943—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 16; one vacancy; total, 40. (John R. Phillips (R.) resigned after election to Congress on November 15, 1942, leaving one vacancy. Clair Engle (D.) was elected to Congress at a special election in 1943, leaving a vacancy until Louis G. Sutton (R.) was elected at a special election on May 14, 1944.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 36; total, 80. (Fred N. Howser (R.) was appointed District Attorney of Los Angeles February 2, 1943, and Lee T. Bashore (R.) died September 14, 1944, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-sixth Session, 1945—SENATE: Republicans, 27; Democrats, 13; total, 40. (Jerrold L. Seawell (R.) resigned after election to State Board of Equalization November 6, 1946.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42 (including 1 write-in); Democrats, 37; Independent, 1; total, 80. (Lee T. Bashore (R.) who won both party nominations at 1944 primary election, died September 14, 1944; and Ernest R. Geddes (R.) was elected at general election November 7, 1944, by write-in, vice Bashore. Charles Lester

Guthrie (D.) died January 27, 1946, and John B. Pelletier (D.) died November 29, 1946, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1947 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 13; one vacancy; total, 40. (The vacancy caused by resignation of Jerrold L. Seawell (R.) after his election to State Board of Equalization on November 6, 1946, was not filled until November 4, 1947, when Allen G. Thurman (R.) was sworn in, having been elected at special election October 14, 1947. Charles H. Deuel (D.) died July 22, 1947, and was succeeded by Harry E. Drobish (D.), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 17, 1947. Herbert W. Slater (D.) died August 13, 1947, and was succeeded by Clarence J. Tauzer (R.), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 19, 1947.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 31; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of John B. Pelletier (D.) who was re-elected at general election November 5, 1946, but died November 29, 1946, was filled April 10, 1947, when Edward E. Elliott (D.) took office, having been elected at special election April 1, 1947. Don A. Allen (D.) resigned June 20, 1947, after election to Los Angeles City Council; and was succeeded by G. Delbert Morris (R.), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 25, 1947. Ernest E. Debs (D.) resigned June 30, 1947, after election to Los Angeles City Council; and was succeeded by Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 25, 1947. Albert C. Wollenberg (R.) resigned September 19, 1947, after appointment as Judge of the Superior Court, San Francisco; and was succeeded by Arthur H. Connolly (R.), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 28, 1947. Allen G. Thurman (R.) resigned November 4, 1947, after election to State Senate at special election October 14, 1947, and Edward F. O'Day (D.) resigned after election to San Francisco Municipal Court November 4, 1947, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1948 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. (Senator Clarence J. Tauzer (R.) died September 4, 1948; and was succeeded by F. Presley Abshire (R.), elected at special election November 2, 1948, and sworn in November 23, 1948. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 29; three vacancies; total, 80. (Allen G. Thurman (R.) resigned November 4, 1947, after election to State Senate at special election October 14, 1947; Edward F. O'Day (D.) resigned after his election to the San Francisco Municipal Court November 4, 1947; and James E. Thorp (R.) died January 27, 1948, leaving vacancies during the session. John C. Lyons (R.) died December 10, 1948, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

1949 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 14; total, 40. (Michael J. Burns (R.) died May 1, 1949; and was succeeded by A. W. Way (R.), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 21, 1949. Byrl R. Salsman (R.) resigned October 1, 1949, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 34; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of John C. Lyons (R.), who was re-elected at the November, 1948, general election, but who died December 10, 1948, before taking his oath, was filled on April 18, 1949, when Samuel Wm. Yorty (D.) was sworn in, having been elected at special election April 5, 1949. Howard K. Cramer (D.) resigned May 28, 1949; and was succeeded by Ralph R. Cloyd (R.), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 26, 1949. Ralph C. Dills (D.) resigned at end of 1949 Session to become Justice of the Peace, Compton Township; and was succeeded by Carley V. Porter (D.), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 24, 1949. Sam L. Heisinger (D.) died September 22, 1949; and A. W. Way (R.) resigned November 18, 1949, after election to State Senate at special election November 8, 1949, leaving vacancies as of those dates.

1950 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 14; one vacancy; total 40. (Byrl R. Salsman (R.), resigned October 1, 1949, leaving one vacancy. Thomas F. Keating (R.) resigned in 1950 and was succeeded by John F. McCarthy (R.), elected at a special election November 7, 1950.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 34; two vacancies; total, 80. (A. W. Way (R.) resigned November 18, 1949, after

election to State Senate at special election November 8, 1949, leaving one vacancy. The vacancy caused by the death of Sam L. Heisinger (D.) on September 22, 1949, was filled on March 8, 1950, when William W. Hansen (R.) was sworn in, having been elected at special election February 28, 1950.)

1951 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. (Chris N. Jespersen (R.) died February 21, 1951, leaving a vacancy until June 4, 1951, when A. A. Erhart (R.) took his oath of office, having been elected at a special election May 15, 1951.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 47; Democrats, 33; total, 80. (George R. Butters (R.) died April 24, 1951, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

1952 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Democrats, 33; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of George R. Butters (R.) April 24, 1951, was not filled. Lester T. Davis (D.) died May 23, 1952; and Ernest C. Crowley (D.) died September 22, 1952, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1953 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 11; total, 40. (Jesse M. Mayo (R.) died March 12, 1953; and was succeeded by Stephen P. Teale (D.), elected at special election June 9, 1953, and sworn in July 1, 1953. Harold J. Powers (R.) resigned October 5, 1953, to become Lieutenant Governor; and was succeeded by Dale C. Williams (D.), elected at special election December 1, 1953, and sworn in December 29, 1953. George J. Hatfield (R.) died November 15, 1953, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 27; total, 80. Robert C. Kirkwood (R.) resigned January 6, 1953, to become State Controller; and was succeeded by Clark L. Bradley (R.), elected at special election March 19, 1953, and sworn in April 6, 1953. Jonathan J. Hollibaugh (R.) died June 11, 1953; and was succeeded by Frank G. Bonelli (D.), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Gordon R. Hahn (R.) resigned June 15, 1953, after election to Los Angeles City Council April 7, 1953; and was succeeded by Kenneth A. Ross (R.), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Laughlin E. Waters (R.) resigned July 30, 1953, to become U. S. District Attorney, Southern District; and was succeeded by Joseph C. Shell (R.), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Marvin Sherwin (R.) resigned September 7, 1953, after appointment September 4, 1953, as Municipal Court Judge; was succeeded by Walter I. Dahl (R.), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in November 27, 1953. Julian Beck (D.) resigned September 25, 1953, after his appointment September 24, 1953, as Municipal Court Judge; and was succeeded by Allen Miller (D.), elected at special election December 15, 1953, and sworn in January 4, 1954. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.) resigned November 30, 1953, after election to Congress at special election November 10, 1953, leaving a vacancy after that date.)

1954 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 13; one vacancy; total, 40. (George J. Hatfield (R.) died November 15, 1953, leaving one vacancy.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 52; Democrats, 27; one vacancy; total, 80. (Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.) resigned November 30, 1953, after his election to Congress at special election November 10, 1953, leaving one vacancy. William C. Berry (D.) died May 5, 1954; Willis W. Bradley (R.) died August 27, 1954; and Stewart Hinkley (R.) resigned July 31, 1954, after his appointment in June, 1954, as State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1955 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16; total, 40. (Fred Weybret (R.) died January 3, 1955, and was succeeded by Fred S. Farr (D.), elected at a special election May 3, 1955, and sworn in May 23, 1955; Clarence C. Ward (R.) died May 9, 1955, and was succeeded by John J. Hollister (D.), elected at a special election November 8, 1955, and sworn in December 2, 1955; Dale C. Williams (D.) died May 12, 1955, and was succeeded by Stanley Arnold (D.), elected at a special election December 6, 1955, and sworn in January 5, 1956.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans,

48; Democrats, 32; total, 80. (Daniel J. Creedon (R.) resigned January 4, 1955, leaving a vacancy as of that date; Don Hobbie (R.) died May 7, 1955, and was succeeded by Harold T. Sedgwick (R.), elected at a special election September 20, 1955, and sworn in October 26, 1955; LeRoy E. Lyon (R.) resigned June 30, 1955, and Roscoe L. Patterson (R.) died July 9, 1955, leaving vacancies as of those dates; Gordon A. Fleury (R.) resigned August 28, 1955, and was succeeded by Thomas J. MacBride (D.), elected at a special election December 6, 1955, and sworn in December 19, 1955. The three vacancies (occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Creedon and Lyon and the death of Mr. Patterson) were not filled until 1956.)

1956 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 33; vacancies, 4; total, 80. (Daniel J. Creedon (R.) who resigned January 4, 1955, was succeeded by Louis Francis (R.); Roscoe L. Patterson (R.), who died July 9, 1955, was succeeded by Domer Power (R.); LeRoy E. Lyon (R.) who resigned June 30, 1955, was succeeded by Richard T. Hanna (D.); and G. Delbert Morris (R.), who resigned on February 29, 1956, was succeeded by Don A. Allen, Sr. (D.). Messrs. Francis (R.), Power (R.), Hanna (D.), and Don A. Allen (D.), were all elected at a special election held on June 5, 1956.

1957 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 80. (James E. Cunningham, Sr. (R.), resigned September 10, 1957, and was succeeded by Raymond H. Gregory (R.), elected at a special election November 26, 1957; and sworn in December 31, 1957.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 38; total, 80. (Thomas J. Doyle (D.), died May 5, 1957, and was succeeded by Don Anderson (R.), elected at a special election August 6, 1957, and sworn in September 5, 1957; Patrick D. McGee (R.), resigned August 21, 1957, and was succeeded by Lou Cusanovich (R.), who was elected at a special election November 19, 1957; and sworn in December 17, 1957; Thomas W. Caldecott (R.), resigned September 26, 1957, and was succeeded by Don Mulford (R.), who was elected at a special election December 10, 1957, and sworn in January 3, 1958.)

1958 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. (Earl D. Desmond (D.) died May 26, 1958, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 37; total, 80. (Frank G. Bonelli (D.) resigned June 4, 1958, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—1849-1958

Session	Meeting place	Date of meeting	Date of adjournment
First.....	Pueblo de San Jose.....	December 15, 1849	April 22, 1850
Second.....	San Jose.....	January 6, 1851	May 1, 1851
Third.....	Vallejo (removed to Sacramento).....	January 5, 1852	
Fourth.....	Vallejo.....	January 12, 1852	May 4, 1852
Fifth.....	Benicia.....	January 3, 1853	May 19, 1853
Sixth.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1854	May 15, 1854
Seventh.....	Sacramento.....	January 1, 1855	May 7, 1855
Eighth.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1856	April 21, 1856
Ninth.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1857	April 29, 1857
Tenth.....	Sacramento.....	January 4, 1858	April 26, 1858
Eleventh.....	Sacramento.....	January 3, 1859	April 19, 1859
Twelfth.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1860	April 30, 1860
Thirteenth.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1861	May 20, 1861
	Sacramento (removed to San Francisco).....	January 6, 1862	
Fourteenth.....	Sacramento.....	January 24, 1862	May 15, 1862
Fifteenth.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1863	April 26, 1863
Sixteenth.....	Sacramento.....	December 7, 1863	April 4, 1864
Seventeenth.....	Sacramento.....	December 4, 1865	April 2, 1866
Eighteenth.....	Sacramento.....	December 2, 1867	March 30, 1868
Nineteenth.....	Sacramento.....	December 6, 1869	April 4, 1870
Twentieth.....	Sacramento.....	December 4, 1871	April 1, 1872
Twenty-first.....	Sacramento.....	December 1, 1873	March 30, 1874
Twenty-second.....	Sacramento.....	December 6, 1875	April 3, 1876
Twenty-third.....	Sacramento.....	December 3, 1877	April 1, 1878
Twenty-fourth.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1880	April 16, 1880
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 3, 1881	March 4, 1881
Twenty-fifth.....	Sacramento.....	April 4, 1881	May 13, 1881
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 8, 1883	March 13, 1883
Twenty-sixth.....	Sacramento.....	March 24, 1884	May 13, 1884
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1885	March 11, 1885
	Sacramento.....	July 20, 1886	August 20, 1886 by Proclamation*
		Reconvened	
Twenty-seventh.....	Sacramento.....	September 7, 1886	September 11, 1886
Twenty-eighth.....	Sacramento.....	January 3, 1887	March 12, 1887
Twenty-ninth.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1889	March 16, 1889
Thirtieth.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1891	March 26, 1891
Thirty-first.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1893	March 14, 1893
Thirty-second.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1895	March 16, 1895
Thirty-third.....	Sacramento.....	January 4, 1897	March 20, 1897
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1899	March 19, 1899
Thirty-fourth.....	Sacramento.....	January 29, 1900	February 10, 1900
Thirty-fifth.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1901	March 16, 1901
Thirty-sixth.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1903	March 14, 1903
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1905	March 10, 1905
Thirty-seventh.....	Sacramento.....	June 2, 1906	June 12, 1906
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 7, 1907	March 12, 1907
2d Ex.....	Sacramento.....	November 19, 1907	November 23, 1907 (12 m.)
Thirty-eighth.....	Sacramento.....	November 23, 1907 (1 p.m.)	November 23, 1907 (2.30 p.m.)
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 4, 1909	March 24, 1909
2d Ex.....	Sacramento.....	September 6, 1910	September 9, 1910
Thirty-ninth.....	Sacramento.....	October 3, 1910	October 5, 1910
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 2, 1911	March 27, 1911
2d Ex.....	Sacramento.....	November 27, 1911	December 24, 1911
		December 24, 1911 (12.05 p.m.)	December 24, 1911
Fortieth.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 6, 1913	February 4, 1913
	2d half.....	March 10, 1913	May 12, 1913
Forty-first.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 4, 1915	January 30, 1915
	2d half.....	March 8, 1915	May 9, 1915
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	January 5, 1916	January 11, 1916
Forty-second.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 8, 1917	January 26, 1917
	2d half.....	February 26, 1917	April 27, 1917
Forty-third.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 6, 1919	January 24, 1919
	2d half.....	February 24, 1919	April 22, 1919
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	November 1, 1919	November 1, 1919
Forty-fourth.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 3, 1921	January 24, 1921
	2d half.....	February 24, 1921	April 29, 1921
Forty-fifth.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 8, 1923	February 2, 1923
	2d half.....	March 5, 1923	May 18, 1923
Forty-sixth.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 5, 1925	January 24, 1925
	2d half.....	February 24, 1925	April 25, 1925
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	October 22, 1926	October 22, 1926
Forty-seventh.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 3, 1927	January 21, 1927
	2d half.....	February 23, 1927	April 29, 1927
1st Ex.....	Sacramento.....	September 4, 1928	September 5, 1928
Forty-eighth.....	Sacramento (1st half	January 7, 1929	January 18, 1929
	2d half.....	February 18, 1929	May 15, 1929

* Governor Stoneman adjourned the extraordinary session by Proclamation from August 20 to September 7, 1886.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—1849-1958—Continued

Session	Meeting place	Date of meeting	Date of adjournment
Forty-ninth	Sacramento	1st half January 5, 1931	January 23, 1931
		2d half February 24, 1931	May 15, 1931
		1st Sess. January 2, 1933	January 28, 1933
Fiftieth	Sacramento	2d Sess. February 28, 1933	May 12, 1933
		3d Sess. July 17, 1933	July 26, 1933
1st Ex.	Sacramento	September 12, 1934	September 15, 1934
Fifty-first	Sacramento	January 7, 1935	January 26, 1935
		March 4, 1935	June 16, 1935
1st Ex.	Sacramento	May 25, 1936	May 26, 1936
Fifty-second	Sacramento	January 4, 1937	January 22, 1937
		March 1, 1937	May 28, 1937
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 7, 1938	March 12, 1938
Fifty-third	Sacramento	January 2, 1939	January 25, 1939
		March 6, 1939	June 20, 1939
1st Ex.	Sacramento	January 29, 1940	February 25, 1940
		May 13, 1940	May 24, 1940
		September 21, 1940	September 22, 1940
		December 2, 1940	December 5, 1940
2d Ex.	Sacramento	May 13, 1940	May 24, 1940
3d Ex.	Sacramento	September 13, 1940	September 13, 1940
4th Ex.	Sacramento	September 21, 1940	September 22, 1940
		December 2, 1940	December 5, 1940
5th Ex.	Sacramento	December 2, 1940	December 5, 1940
Fifty-fourth	Sacramento	January 6, 1941	January 25, 1941
		March 3, 1941	June 14, 1941
1st Ex.	Sacramento	December 19, 1941	December 22, 1941
		January 12, 1942	January 22, 1942
2d Ex.	Sacramento	January 17, 1942	January 18, 1942
Fifty-fifth	Sacramento	January 4, 1943	January 31, 1943
		March 8, 1943	May 5, 1943
1st Ex.	Sacramento	January 28, 1943	January 30, 1943
2d Ex.	Sacramento	March 20, 1943	March 25, 1943
3d Ex.	Sacramento	January 27, 1944	January 31, 1944
4th Ex.	Sacramento	June 5, 1944	June 13, 1944
Fifty-sixth	Sacramento	January 8, 1945	January 27, 1945
		March 5, 1945	June 16, 1945
1st Ex.	Sacramento	January 7, 1946	February 19, 1946
2d Ex.	Sacramento	July 22, 1946	July 25, 1946
Fifty-seventh	Sacramento	January 6, 1947	February 5, 1947
		March 17, 1947	June 20, 1947
1st Ex.	Sacramento	January 13, 1947	February 5, 1947
		March 3, 1947	June 24, 1947
1948	Sacramento	March 1, 1948	March 27, 1948
1949	Sacramento	January 3, 1949	January 29, 1949
		March 7, 1949	July 2, 1949
1st Ex.	Sacramento	December 12, 1949	December 21, 1949
1950	Sacramento	March 6, 1950	April 4, 1950
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 6, 1950	April 15, 1950
2d	Sacramento	March 6, 1950	March 6, 1950
3d Ex.	Sacramento	September 20, 1950	September 26, 1950
1951	Sacramento	January 8, 1951	January 23, 1951
		March 12, 1951	June 23, 1951
1952	Sacramento	March 3, 1952	April 1, 1952
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 3, 1952	April 2, 1952
2d Ex.	Sacramento	August 4, 1952	August 13, 1952
1953	Sacramento	January 5, 1953	January 17, 1953
		February 24, 1953	June 10, 1953
1954	Sacramento	March 1, 1954	March 30, 1954
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 1, 1954	April 1, 1954
1955	Sacramento	January 3, 1955	January 21, 1955
		February 28, 1955	June 8, 1955
1956	Sacramento	March 5, 1956	April 3, 1956
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 5, 1956	April 5, 1956
1957	Sacramento	January 7, 1957	January 25, 1957
		March 4, 1957	June 12, 1957
1958	Sacramento	February 3, 1958	February 4, 1958
		March 3, 1958	March 30, 1958
1st Ex.	Sacramento	March 4, 1958	April 23, 1958
2d Ex.	Sacramento	March 31, 1958	April 24, 1958

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE (1849 to 1958 Sessions)

Session	President pro Tempore	Secretary	Sergeant-at-arms
1849	E. Kirby Chamberlain	James F. Howe	Thomas J. Austin
1851	Elcan Heydenfeldt (W) ¹	James F. Howe	Clark Burnham
1852	Benj. F. Keene (D)	A. C. Bradford	Clark Burnham
1853	Benj. F. Keene (D)	A. C. Bradford	G. W. Tenbrook
1854	Benj. F. Keene (D) ²	John Y. Lind	W. H. Harvey
1855	Royal T. Sprague (D)	Wm. A. Cornwall ³	John T. Knox
1856	Delos R. Ashley (Am.)	William Bausman	J. W. Ross
1857	Samuel H. Dosh (D)	George S. Evans	Alex Hunter
1858	Samuel A. Merritt (D)	Thomas N. Cazneau	James W. Hawkins
1859	W. B. Dickinson (D)	Edwin C. Palmer	James W. Hawkins
1860	Isaac N. Quinn (D) ⁴	Joseph R. Beard	W. H. Bell
1861	Richard Irwin (Doug. D) ⁵	C. W. Tozer	William F. Williamson
1862	James McM. Shafter (Rep.)	Thomas Hill	Archibald G. Turner
1863	A. M. Crane (Union)	John White	George I. Lytl
1864	R. Burnell (Union)	Charles Westmoreland	John Helmsley
1866	S. P. Wright (Union)	John White	John H. Morgan
1868	Lansing B. Mizner (Union)	John White	F. S. Lardner
1870	Edward J. Lewis (D)	Joseph Roberts, Jr.	Nat Boyce
1872	James T. Farley (D)	Robert Ferral	James W. Hawkins
1874	William Irwin (D)	T. J. Shackelford	James W. Hawkins
1876	Benj. F. Tuttle (D)	T. J. Shackelford	James W. Hawkins
1878	Edward J. Lewis (D)	Rufus Shoemaker	William H. Bell
1880	George F. Baker (R)	Marcus D. Boruck	Andrew Wasson
1881	William Johnston (R)	Marcus D. Boruck	Andrew Wasson
1883	R. F. Del Valle (D)	Edwin F. Smith	I. G. Messec
1885	Benj. Knight, Jr. (D)	Edwin F. Smith	I. G. Messec
1887	Stephen M. White (D)	Edward H. Hamilton	John W. Wilcox
1889	Stephen M. White (D)	George W. Peckham	George W. Taylor
1891	Thomas Fraser (R)	Frank J. Brandon	Thomas Rogers
1893	R. B. Carpenter (R)	Frank J. Brandon	Thomas Rogers
1895	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)	Frank J. Brandon	L. B. Blackburn
1897	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)	Frank J. Brandon	L. B. Blackburn
1899	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
1901	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
1903	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
1905	Edward I. Wolfe (R)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
1907	Edward I. Wolfe (R)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
1909	Edward I. Wolfe (R)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
1911	A. E. Boynton (R)	Walter N. Parrish	Joseph L. Coughlin
1913	A. E. Boynton (R)	Walter N. Parrish	Joseph L. Coughlin
1915	N. W. Thompson (R)	Edwin F. Smith	Thomas A. Brown
1917	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Clifton E. Brooks	Thomas A. Brown
1919	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Thomas A. Brown
1921	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Grace S. Stoerner	Thomas A. Brown
1923	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1925	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1927	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1929	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1931	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1933	Arthur H. Breed (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1935	William P. Rich (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1937	William P. Rich (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1939	Jerrold L. Seawell (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1941	William P. Rich (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1943	Jerrold L. Seawell (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1945	Jerrold L. Seawell (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1947	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1948	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1949	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1950	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1951	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1952	Harold J. Powers (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1953	Harold J. Powers (R) ⁶	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1954	Clarence C. Ward (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1955	(Clarence C. Ward (R) ⁷	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
	Ben Hulse (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1956	Ben Hulse (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1957	Hugh M. Burns (D)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1958	Hugh M. Burns (D)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan

¹ David C. Broderick was elected President of the Senate January 9, 1851, when McDougal was inaugurated Governor; and on the twenty-fourth, Heydenfeldt was elected President pro Tempore.

² Elected January 10, 1853.

³ Removed March 22, 1855, and Charles Dickinson elected Secretary.

⁴ Became acting Lieutenant Governor on the resignation of Governor Latham, having been elected President of the Senate January 20, 1860, and Charles J. Lansing was elected President pro Tempore.

⁵ Pablo de la Guerra was elected President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor, and Irwin President pro Tempore.

⁶ Harold J. Powers became Lieutenant Governor on October 5, 1953, when Goodwin J. Knight resigned to become Governor.

⁷ Clarence C. Ward died in office on May 9, 1955, and Ben Hulse was elected President pro Tempore on June 6, 1955.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Abbott, J. P.	R.	Marin, Contra Costa	27th (1887)
Abell, Alexander G.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
¹ Abshire, F. Presley	R.	Sonoma	1949-1958
² Adams, Alonzo	D.	Butte, Shasta	2d (1851)
Allen, Isaac	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
³ Allen, James M.	A.-L. D.	Yuba, Sutter	10th (1859)
	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D., R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Allen, Newton M.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	52d (1937)
	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
⁴ Anderson, Alexander	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Anderson, A. P.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852)
Anderson, Francis	R.	Alameda	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Anderson, James	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
Anderson, John N.	D.	Placer	9th (1858), 11th (1860)
	R.	Riverside, Orange	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
	R.	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Anderson, William L.	D.	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Andross, Moses C.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Androus, S. N.	R.	Los Angeles	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
⁵ Angney, W. Z.	Ind. D.	Santa Clara	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Anthony, Marc	R., D., Union		
	Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Aram, Eugene	R.	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Arbuckle, F. A.	R.	Ventura, Santa Barbara	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Arms, Charles S.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
⁶ Arnold, Stanley	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1956
	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1957, 1958
Ashe, R. Porter	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Ashley, Delos R.	American	Monterey, Santa Cruz	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Avey, J. L.	R.	San Bernardino, Inyo	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Bailey, W. C.	R.	Santa Clara	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Baird, John H.	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Ballard, John W.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Baker, C. C.	R.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Baker, George F.	R.	Santa Clara	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Baker, Jehiel H.	D.	Placer	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Baker, Thomas	D.	Fresno, Tulare	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Baldwin, Franklin T.	D.	Amador, San Joaquin	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Ballou, S. A.	A.-L. D.	Butte, Plumas	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
⁷ Banks, James A.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Banks, W. O.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Banning, Phineas	Union	Los Angeles	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Banvard, Edgar M.	D.	Placer	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Bartlett, Washington	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Bassham, W. R.	R.	San Jose district	1st (1849)
Bates, J. Clem.	R.	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Bauer, Hamilton A.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Beach, Horace	Union	Yuba	17th (1867)
	R.	Yuba	18th (1869)
Beard, John L.	R.	Alameda	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Beard, J. William	D.	Imperial	1957, 1958
Beauvias, A. B.	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	26th (1885)
Beazell, James	D.	Alameda	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Beban, D. J.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Prog.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Beck, Thomas	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Belden, David	Union	Nevada	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Bell, Charles W.	N. P. D.	Los Angeles	37th (1907)-39th (1911)
Bell, Samuel B.	R.	Alameda, Santa Clara	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
⁸ Belshaw, Charles M.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Benedict, H. Stanley	R., D., Pro.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
⁹ Bennett, Nathaniel	R.	San Francisco district	1st (1849)
Benson, Frank H.	R.	Santa Clara	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43d (1919)
	R., Prog.	Santa Clara	42d (1917)
Benton, John E.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Berry, George S.	D.	Inyo, Kern, Tulare	29th (1891)
	D.	Inyo, Tulare	30th (1893)
Berry, Jehu	D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	9th (1858), 10th (1859)

¹ Elected at special election November 2, 1948, vice Clarence J. Tauzer, deceased.² Resigned before completion of term. See Joseph E. N. Lewis, who succeeded him.³ Elected May 5, 1936, succeeding Henry J. McGuinness, deceased.⁴ Resigned April 3, 1852.⁵ Died in office January 28, 1878. Succeeded by Samuel W. Boring.⁶ Elected at special election, December 6, 1955. Succeeded Dale C. Williams, deceased.⁷ Elected, vice Caleb Burbank, resigned.⁸ Resigned April 24, 1907.⁹ Resigned December 24, 1849. Succeeded by David C. Broderick.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Berry, Swift	R., D.	Amador, El Dorado	1953-1958
Bert, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Betge, Robert J.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Bidwell, John		Sacramento district	1st (1849)
Biggar, George Milton	R.	Lake, Mendocino	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
	R., D.	Lake, Mendocino	53d (1939)-57th (1947)
Biggy, William J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Bills, Charles B.	R.	Sacramento	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Birdsall, E. S.	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer	38th (1909)-41st (1915)
Birdseye, John C.	Union	Nevada	14th (1863)
Black, Marshall	R.	Santa Clara	37th (1907)-39th (1911)
Bogart, J. C.	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Boggs, Frank S.	D.	San Joaquin, Amador	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	D., R.	San Joaquin, Amador	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
¹⁰ Boggs, John	D.	Colusa, Tehama	19th (1871), 20th (1873), 27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33d (1899)
¹¹ Bones, John W.	Work.	Alameda	22d (1877)
Boone, John L.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Booth, Newton	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
¹² Boring, Samuel W.	Ind.	Santa Clara	22d (1877)
¹³ Boucher, David	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	19th (1871)
Bowers, W. W.	R.	San Bernardino, San Diego	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Boyce, J. J.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Boynnton, A. E.	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	37th (1907)-40th (1913)
Boyston, John S.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Bradley, B. T.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Bradley, E. L.	Union	Placer	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
¹⁴ Braunhart, Samuel	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Breed, Arthur H.	R.	Alameda	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43d (1919), 44th (1921), 46th (1925)-50th (1933)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42d (1917)
	R., D.	Alameda	45th (1923)
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R., Prog., D.	Alameda	53d (1939), 1957, 1958
	R., D.	Alameda	54th (1941)
Briceland, John M.	D.	Alameda	55th (1943)-1956
Britt, James E.	D.	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
¹⁵ Broderick, David C.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
	D.	San Francisco district	1st (1849)
Broderick, John T.	R.	San Francisco	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
¹⁶ Brooks, J. Marion	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura	25th (1883)
Broughton, Howard A.	R.	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Brown, Charles	D., R.	Inyo, Mono	53d (1939)-1958
Brown, Frank M.	R.	Amador, San Joaquin	22d (1877)
Brown, William E.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43d (1919)
	R., Prog., D., Proh.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
Brown, William H.	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	22d (1877)-24th (1881)
Bryan, Charles H.	R.	Yuba, Sutter	5th (1854)
Bryant, E. F.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
¹⁷ Buck, Leonard W.	D.	Solano	25th (1883)
Buckley, John P.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Bulla, Robert N.	R.	Los Angeles	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
¹⁸ Bunkers, Harry	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
¹⁹ Burbank, Caleb	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th (1861)
Burch, John C.	D.	Humboldt, Trinity	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Burke, Bart	D.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Burnell, R.	Union D.	Amador	13th (1862)
	Union	Amador	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Burnett, F. W.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Burnett, Lester G.	R.	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911), 42d (1917)-45th (1923)
²⁰ Burnett, William	D.	Sonoma	18th (1869)
Burnett, Wellington C.	American	Yuba	7th (1856), 8th (1857)

¹⁰ Died in office, January 30, 1899.¹¹ Elected January 22, 1878, vice Nathan Porter, deceased.¹² Elected February 19, 1878, vice W. Z. Angney, deceased.¹³ Died in office September 16, 1872. Succeeded by George C. Perkins.¹⁴ Resigned, June 28, 1900.¹⁵ Elected January 8, 1850, vice Nathaniel Bennett, resigned. Acting Lieutenant Governor, 1851-1852.¹⁶ Successfully contested the seat of George Steele, 1883 Session. Qualified, February 23, 1883.¹⁷ Successfully contested the seat of Jonathan M. Dudley. Qualified, February 16, 1883.¹⁸ Expelled from the Senate, February 27, 1905.¹⁹ Resigned July 30, 1861. Succeeded by James A. Banks.²⁰ Died in office, April 6, 1870.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Burns, Hugh M.	D., R.	Fresno	55th (1943), 56th (1945), 1957, 1958
²¹ Burns, Michael J.	D.	Fresno	57th (1947), 1948-1956
Burt, Samuel B.	R.	Humboldt	1949
Burton, Edward F.	R.	Placer	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
	American	Nevada	9th (1858)
	Ind.	Nevada	10th (1859)
Busch, Burt W.	R.	Lake, Mendocino	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Lake, Mendocino	1949-1954
Busch, James E.	R., D.	Lake, Mendocino	1955-1958
Bush, C. W.	Ind.	Los Angeles	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Bush, David F.	R., D.	Stanislaus	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Butler, Edwin M.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Bynum, Sarshel	American	Napa, Solano, Yolo	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Byrne, Paul L.	R.	Butte	1951-1956
	R., D.	Butte	1957, 1958
²² Byrnes, James D.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	27th (1887)-29th (1891), 34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Caldwell, Albert A.	R.	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	34th (1901)
	R.	Orange, Riverside	35th (1903)
Caminetti, A.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D.	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono	37th (1907)-40th (1913)
Campbell, A. E.	D.	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo	38th (1909)-41st (1915)
Campbell, George J.	R.	Solano	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Campbell, R. H.	R.	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	29th (1891)
	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	30th (1893)
Canepa, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917)-44th (1921), 47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D.	San Francisco	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Carlock, A. B.	R.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Carpenter, G. J.	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Carpenter, R. B.	R.	Los Angeles	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Carr, Frank M.	R.	Alameda	42d (1917)-44th (1921)
	R., D.	Alameda	45th (1923)
Carr, William J.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	Prog.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
Carter, Henry E.	R.	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
²³ Carter, Jesse W.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	53d (1939)
Carter, Oliver J.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	54th (1941)-1948
Cartwright, Geo. W.	D.	Fresno	37th (1905)-40th (1913)
Cassidy, Bert Alford	R.	El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	48th (1929)
	R., D.	El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	49th (1931)
Cassidy, John J.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Catlin, Amos P.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Cavis, Joseph M.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Chamberlain, Charles H.	R.	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
Chamberlain, E. Kirby	Union	Los Angeles, San Diego district	1st (1849)
Chamberlin, Harry A.	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)-47th (1927)
²⁴ Chandler, Augustus L.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	25th (1883)-27th (1887)
Chandler, W. F.	Prog., R.	Fresno	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Chapman, E. W.	D.	El Dorado, Placer	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	17th (1867)
	D.	Shasta, Trinity	18th (1869)
Chase, Samuel H.	R.	Nevada	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	A.-L. D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
Chase, Warren	Work	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Cheney, William A.	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Christensen, Carl L., Jr.	D., R.	Humboldt	1957, 1958
Christian, E. H.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Clark, George W.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Clark, Robert C.	A.-L. D.	Sacramento	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th (1861)

²¹ Died in office, May 1, 1949. Succeeded by A. W. Way.²² Elected at special election March 30, 1880, vice Robert Desty, who had been elected, but who was not a citizen.²³ Elected at special election, January 17, 1939, vice John B. McColl, deceased.²⁴ Died in office, November 5, 1888. Succeeded by F. H. Greely.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular session served
Cleveland, George C.	R.	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
²⁵ Clock, Ralph H.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Clunie, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Cobb, Charles H.	D., R.	Fresno	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Cobey, James A.	D.	Madera, Merced	1955-1958
Coffroth, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	American	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Coggins, Clifford	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Colby, Gilbert W.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Cohn, P. C.	D.	Sacramento	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Coleman, John C.	D.	Nevada	22d (1877)
Collier, Randolph	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	53d (1939)-1948
	R., D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	1949-1958
Comte, A., Jr.	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Conger, Charles C.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Conklin, E. B.	R.	Santa Clara	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Conly, John	Union, R.	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	17th (1867)
	R.	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	18th (1869)
Conn, William Alexander	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Cooke, Martin E.	D.	Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino, Yolo, Colusa, Trinity	2d (1851)
	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	3d (1852)
Coombs, Nathan F.	R., D.	Napa, Yolo	1949-1956
	R.	Napa, Yolo	1957, 1958
Corlett, Robert	R.	Lake, Napa	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Cosby, John D.	American	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Cot, Juan Y.	Union	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	15th (1863-4)
Coulter, John	D.	Butte, Plumas	9th (1858)
Cox, Frederick	D.	Sacramento	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Craig, Joseph	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Crandall, A. W.	R.	Santa Clara	27th (1887)-29th (1891)
Crandall, Dwight	D.	Amador, Calaveras	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Crane, A. M.	R.	Alameda	13th (1862)
	Union	Alameda	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Crane, L. T.	R.	Yuba	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Crane, W. H.	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	22d (1877)
Crane, W. W., Jr.	Union	Alameda	15th (1863-4)
Creighton, Daniel J.	D.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Creighton, John	R., D.	Kings, Tulare, Kern	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Crenshaw, John T.	D.	Nevada	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Crimmins, P. J.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R.	San Joaquin	49th (1931)-53d (1939)
	R., D.	San Joaquin	54th (1941)-1950
Crittenden, R. D.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Cronan, William	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Crosby, Elisha O.	D.	Sacramento district	1st (1849)
	D.	Sutter, Yuba	2d (1851)
Cross, Charles W.	D.	Nevada	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Crowley, John Joseph	Prog., D.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D.	San Francisco	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
²⁶ Cunningham, James E., Sr.	R.	San Bernardino	1951-1956
	R., D.	San Bernardino	1957
Cunningham, Lewis	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)-16th (1865)
Cunningham, R. R.	D.	Kings	52d (1937), 56th (1945)-1948
	D., R.	Kings	53d (1939)-55th (1943), 1949-1952
Currier, A. T.	R.	Los Angeles	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Curtin, John B.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
	D.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	35th (1903)-40th (1913)
Curtis, N. Greene	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867), 18th (1869), 22d (1877)
Cutten, Charles P.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Cutter, William M.	R.	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Dargie, William E.	R.	Alameda	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Davis, Edwin A.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Davis, John F.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	33d (1899), 34th (1901)

²⁵ Elected at special election, February 26, 1931.²⁶ Resigned from Senate, September 10, 1957. Succeeded by Raymond H. Gregory.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Day, Sherman	D.	Alameda, Santa Clara	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Days, John M.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Dean, Peter	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
De Haven, John J.	R.	Del Norte, Klamath, Humboldt.	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
De la Guerra, Antonio M.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
²⁷ De la Guerra, Pablo		San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara district.	1st (1849)
	Whig	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	2d (1851)
	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	5th (1854)-8th (1857), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	12th (1861)
DeLap, T. H.	R.	Contra Costa	52d (1937)
	R., D.	Contra Costa	53d (1939)-1948
De Long, Charles E.	Douglas D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Yuba	13th (1862)
De Long, F. C.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	26th (1885), 28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Del Valle, R. F.	D.	Los Angeles	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Denison, Eli S.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)-32d (1897)
Dennett, L. L.	R.	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D.	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Dent, George W.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Denver, A. St. Clair	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
²⁸ Denver, James W.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
²⁹ Desmond, Earl D.	D.	Sacramento	56th (1945)-1948
	D., R.	Sacramento	1949-1958
³⁰ Desty, Robert		San Francisco, San Mateo	23d (1880)
³¹ Deuel, Charles H.	D., R.	Butte	49th (1931)-51st (1935), 53d (1939)-57th (1947)
	D.	Butte	52d (1937)
Devlin, Robert T.	R.	Sacramento	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Dickinson, John H.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Dickinson, William B.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)-11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Difani, Leonard Joseph	R.	Riverside	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Diggs, Marshall	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Dillinger, H. E.	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D.	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	56th (1945)-1948
	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	1949-1952
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R.	Riverside	56th (1945)-1948
	R., D.	Riverside	1949-1956
	R.	Riverside	1957, 1958
Dixon, M. W.	D.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Doll, J. Granville	Union D.	Colusa, Tehama	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Dolwig, Richard J.	R.	San Mateo	1957, 1958
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D., R.	Stanislaus	55th (1943)-1958
Donovan, M. J.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Dorsey, Jess R.	R., D.	Kern	55th (1943), 1949-1958
	R.	Kern	56th (1945)-1948
Dosh, Samuel H.	D.	Colusa, Shasta	7th (1856)
	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	8th (1857)
Doty, Gillis	D.	Sacramento	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Dougherty, John T.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Douglass, David F.		San Joaquin district	1st (1849)
	Whig	Calaveras	2d (1851)
Dray, Findley R.	R.	Sacramento	27th (1887)-29th (1891)
³² Drobish, Harry E.	D.	Butte	1948-1950
Drum, Edward F.	D.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
³³ Dudley, Jonathan M.	R.	Solano	25th (1883)
Duffy, James A.	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Duncan, W. E., Jr.	D., Prog., Soc.	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
	D.	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	43d (1919), 44th (1921)

²⁷ Resigned, May 1, 1851.²⁸ Qualified March 30, 1852, vice John H. Harper. Resigned February 21, 1853.²⁹ Died in office, May 26, 1958.³⁰ Elected, but disqualified. Succeeded by James D. Byrnes.³¹ Died in office, July 22, 1947. Succeeded by Harry E. Drobish.³² Elected at special election November 4, 1947, succeeding Charles H. Deuel, deceased.³³ Seat successfully contested by Leonard W. Buck, who qualified February 16, 1883.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Dunn, William J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Duval, Walter H.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	48th (1929)-51st (1935)
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Dyer, Barlow	R.	Calaveras	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Eagon, John A.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Amador, Calaveras	12th (1861)
Eakin, W. A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Earl, Guy C.	R.	Alameda	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Eden, Walter	R.	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	44th (1921)
	R., D.	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	45th (1923)
Edgerton, Henry	A.-L. D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	12th (1861)
	Ind.	Sacramento	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Edwards, Nelson T.	R.	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	48th (1929, 50th (1933), 51st (1935)
	R., D.	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	49th (1931)
³⁴ Emmons, E. J.	D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
³⁵ Engle, Clair	D., R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	55th (1943), 56th (1945)
English, Warren B.	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	25th (1883)
Enos, John S.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
³⁶ Erhart, A. A.	R.	San Luis Obispo	1951-1958
Estell, James M.	D.	Napa, Solano	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Estudillo, Miguel	R.	Orange, Riverside	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Evans, George S.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
	R.	San Joaquin	19th (1871)-22d (1877)
Evans, Herbert Johnston	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Evans, S. C.	R., Pro.	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	42d (1917)
	R.	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	43d (1919)
Everett, Daniel H.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Ewer, Seneca	Union	Butte	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
³⁷ Fair, William D.		San Joaquin district	1st (1849)
Farley, James T.	D.	Alpine, Amador	18th (1869)-20th (1873)
	D.	Amador, San Joaquin	21st (1875)
³⁸ Farr, Fred S.	D.	Monterey	1955, 1956
	D., R.	Monterey	1957, 1958
Fay, John	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Feeney, John	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Fellom, Roy	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
	R.	San Francisco	50th (1933)
³⁹ Ferguson, William I.	American	Sacramento	7th (1856)
	D.	Sacramento	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Ferguson, William T.	American	Sierra	8th (1857)
	D.	Sierra	9th (1858)
Filcher, Joseph A.	D.	Placer	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Finn, Thomas F.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)-41st (1915)
Finney, Seldon J.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Fiske, Henry M.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Flaherty, Lawrence J.	R., Prog.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42d (1917), 44th (1921)
	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
Fletcher, Ed.	R.	San Diego	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
	R., D.	San Diego	53d (1939)-56th (1945)
Flint, Thomas	R.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Flint, Thomas, Jr.	R.	Monterey, San Benito	28th (1889)-35th (1903)
Flint, William R.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Flint, Wilson	D.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
	American	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Foley, John D.	D.	Santa Clara	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Ford, Tiry L.	R.	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Poster, Charles F.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
⁴⁰ Foster, Stephen C.	D.	Los Angeles	2d (1851)-4th (1853)
Foulke, L. M.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863-4)
Fowler, Thomas	D.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	D.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	22d (1877)
Franck, Frederick C.	R.	Santa Clara	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Franklin, J. J.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Fraser, Thomas	R.	El Dorado	20th (1873)
	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	21st (1875), 25th (1883)
	R.	El Dorado, Placer	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Freeman, J. W.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
	D.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	17th (1867)

³⁴ Expelled from Senate February 27, 1905.³⁵ Resigned from Senate after election to Congress at special election in 1943. Succeeded by Louis G. Sutton.³⁶ Elected at special election May 15, 1951, succeeding Chris N. Jespersen, deceased.³⁷ Elected March 2, 1850, succeeding Nelson Taylor.³⁸ Elected at special election May 3, 1953, succeeding Fred Weybret, deceased.³⁹ Died in office September 14, 1858. Succeeded by Johnson Price.⁴⁰ Qualified February 26, 1851. Succeeded Alexander W. Hope.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
French, Alfred	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
⁴¹ French, Frank	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Frye, Jacob	D.	Placer	3d (1852)
Gallagher, P. A.	Douglas D.	Amador, Calaveras	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Calaveras	13th (1862)
Gardiner, James H.	D.	Sierra	5th (1854)
Garratt, W. T.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Garrison, J. C.	R., D.	Alpine, Calaveras, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D.	Stanislaus	51st (1935)-54th (1941)
Garter, E.	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Gaskill, R. C.	R.	Butte	13th (1862)
	Union	Butte	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Gates, Egbert J.	R., D.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)-45th (1923)
Gates, Lee C.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Gates, Dr. W. F.	R.	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
George, William	R.	Nevada, Sierra	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Gerdes, Fred C.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Gesford, Henry C.	D.	Napa, Yolo	27th (1887)
	D.	Lake, Napa	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Gibbons, Edward	Ind.	Alameda	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Gibson, Luther E.	D.	Solano	1949-1956
	D., R.	Solano	1957, 1958
Gillette, J. N.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Glascocck, Benjamin B.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Gleaves, James M.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
⁴² Goad, J. W.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Godsil, Charles W.	R.	San Francisco	41th (1921)
	R., D.	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Goodale, David	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Goodwin, Jesse O.	American	Sutter, Yuba	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	R.	Sutter, Yuba	22d (1877)
Gordon, Frank L.	R.	Napa, Yolo	50th (1933)-52d (1937)
	R., D.	Napa, Yolo	53d (1939)-1948
Gorman, Joseph C.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Goucher, George G.	D.	Alpine, Fresno, Mariposa, Mono	27th (1887)-29th (1891)
	D.	Fresno	30th (1893)
Gove, A. S.	D.	Sacramento	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Grant, Edwin E.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Grant, Gilbert A.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Graves, William J.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Gray, P. J.	R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
⁴³ Greely, F. H.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	28th (1889)
Green, James J.	Union	Contra Costa, Marin	17th (1867)
	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	18th (1869)
Green, Thomas J.	D.	Sacramento district	1st (1849)
	D.	El Dorado	2d (1851)
Greenwell, Charles B.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Gregory, D. S.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
⁴⁴ Gregory, Raymond H.	R.	San Bernardino	1958
Grewell, Jacob	Whig.	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	4th (1853)
	Whig.	Alameda, Santa Clara	5th (1854)
Griffith, Humphrey	D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	9th (1858)
	A.-L. D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	10th (1859)
Grunsky, Donald L.	R., D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1953-1956
	R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1957, 1958
Gwin, William M., Jr.	D.	Calaveras	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	D.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	22d (1887)
⁴⁵ Hager, John S.	Union	San Francisco	4th (1853), 5th (1854), 16th (1865)-18th (1869)
Hahn, Benjamin W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Hale, James E.	Union	Placer	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Hall, A. P.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	27th (1887)
Hall, Gaven D.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Hall, John T.	Union	Solano, Yolo	15th (1863-4)
Hall, Sydney	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Hamill, John E.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Hamilton, Henry	D.	Los Angeles	15th (1863-4)
Hamm, S. F.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Handy, Fred C.	R., D.	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
Hans, George J.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)-42d (1917)

⁴¹ Expelled from Senate, February 27, 1905.⁴² Elected, vice John Boggs, deceased. Qualified March 17, 1899.⁴³ Elected, vice Augustus L. Chandler, deceased.⁴⁴ Elected at special election November 26, 1957, vice James E. Cunningham, Sr., resigned.⁴⁵ Elected November 25, 1865, vice J. H. Redington, resigned

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hardy, Thomas	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Hare, John P.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Harlan, Joseph H.	D.	Solano, Yolo	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Harp, T. D.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	29th (1891)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	30th (1893)
⁴⁶ Harper, John H.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	3d (1852)
Harper, William E.	R.	San Diego	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Harrigan, John J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Harriman, William D.	R.	Placer	13th (1862)
	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Harris, M. B.	R.	Fresno	43d (1919), 44th (1921), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Fresno	45th (1923)
Hart, A. S.	D.	Butte, Plumas	9th (1858)
	A.-L. D.	Butte, Plumas	10th (1859)
Hart, Dwight H.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)-45th (1923)
Hart, E. C.	R.	Sacramento	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Hartman, Gus	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hartson, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Harvey, Obed	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
	Union.	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Haskin, J. W.	Union.	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863-4)
Haskins, Phillip J.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter, Yuba	15th (1863-4)
⁴⁷ Hathfield, George J.	R., D.	Madera, Merced	55th (1943)-1953
Hathaway, B. W.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	13th (1862)
	Union.	San Francisco, San Mateo	14th (1863)
Hawes, Horace	Union.	San Francisco, San Mateo	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Hawks, William W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
	American	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Hawthorne, J. C.	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
	American	Placer	7th (1856)
Haymond, Creed	Ind.	Sacramento	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Haynes, John P.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	12th (1861)
	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt	27th (1887)
Hays, Ray W.	R.	Fresno	49th (1931)-54th (1941)
Heacock, E. H.	R.	Sacramento	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
	Union.	Sacramento	15th (1863-4)-17th (1867)
	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Heintzleman, H. P.	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Henderson, Percy L.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Hendricks, William C.	D.	Butte	20th (1873)
	D.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	21st (1875)
Henry, A. C.	Union.	El Dorado	15th (1863-4)
Hewitt, Leslie R.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
⁴⁸ Heydenfeldt, Elcan		San Francisco district	1st (1849)
	Whig	San Francisco	2d (1851)
Higby, William	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Higgins, Felix B.	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R.	Solano	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Hill, John H.	Douglas D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Sonoma	13th (1862)
Hill, William J.	Work.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Hill, William McP.	D.	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Hinshaw, E. C.	D.	Sonoma	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Hittell, Theodore H.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Hoey, John A.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Hoffman, Verne W.	R.	San Joaquin	1951-1954
Holden, William	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	D.	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Hollister, J. James	R., D., Prog.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	D.	Santa Barbara	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
⁴⁹ Hollister, John J., Jr.	D.	Santa Barbara	1956-1958
Holohan, James B.	D.	Santa Cruz, San Mateo	38th (1909), 39th (1911), 52d (1937), 53d (1939)
Holloway, J. C.	R.	Sonoma	31st (1895) 52d (1897)
Hook, George W.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)-7th (1856)
⁵⁰ Hope, Alexander W.		Los Angeles, San Diego district	1st (1849)
	Whig	Los Angeles	2d (1851)

⁴⁶ Unseated on contest, February 27, 1852. Succeeded by James W. Denver.⁴⁷ Died in office November 15, 1953. Succeeded by James A. Cobeys.⁴⁸ Elected February 2, 1850, succeeding G. B. Post, resigned.⁴⁹ Elected November 8, 1955, succeeding Clarence C. Ward, deceased.⁵⁰ Resigned January 11, 1851.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hopkins, Rienza	R.	Calaveras	20th (1873)
	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	21st (1875)
Howe, Robert	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Hoyt, J. B.	R.	Solano	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Hubbell, Orrin Z.	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	35th (1903)
Hubbs, Paul K.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Hudson, A. T.	R.	Amador, San Joaquin	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Hudspeth, James M.	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Hughes, Ralph	R., D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	45th (1923)
Hulse, Ben.	R.	Imperial	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 56th (1945)-1948
	R., D.	Imperial	1949-1956
Hunter, George W.	D.	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Murd, H. M.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Hurlburt, B. G.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	26th (1885)
Hurley, Edgar S.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
Hutchings, Samuel C.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Ingels, R. R.	R., D.	Lake, Mendocino	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Ingram, Thomas	R., D.	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado	42d (1917), 46th (1925)- 48th (1929)
	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado	43d (1919)-45th (1923)
Inman, J. M.	R., P., Prog.	Sacramento	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R.	Sacramento	44th (1921)
	R., D.	Sacramento	45th (1923)-50th (1933)
Irish, John P.	R.	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Irwin, J. L. C.	D.	Kings, Tulare, Kern	41st (1915)-44th (1921)
Irwin, Richard	Douglas D.	Butte, Plumas	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Butte, Plumas	13th (1862)
Irwin, William	D.	Siskiyou	18th (1869)-20th (1873)
⁵¹ Jespersen, Chris N.	R., D.	San Luis Obispo	50th (1933), 51st (1935) 53† (1939)-1951
	R.	San Luis Obispo	52d (1937)
Johnson, A. Burlingame	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Johnson, A. P.	R.	San Bernardino, San Diego	26th (1885)
Johnson, Ed. C.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	1951-1956
	R., D.	Sutter, Yuba	1957-1958
Johnson, George A.	D.	Sonoma	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Sacramento	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Johnson, Harold T.	D.	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	1949-1956
	D., R.	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	1957, 1958
Johnson, James	D.	El Dorado	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Johnson, Josiah	D.	Sacramento	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Johnson, M. B.	R., D.	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	42d (1917), 45th (1923)-47th (1927)
	R.	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Johnson, Samuel M.	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
⁵² Johnston, William	R.	Sacramento	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Jones, Albert F.	D.	Butte	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Jones, Herbert C.	R.	Santa Clara	40th (1913), 43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., Prog. D., Proh.	Santa Clara	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	45th (1923)-50th (1933)
Jones, John P.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Jones, Ray	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Jones, T. J.	R.	Orange, Riverside, San Ber- nardino	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Judah, H. R.	D.	Santa Cruz	54th (1941)-1952
Juillard, L. W.	D.	Sonoma	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Kane, Thomas	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Keane, George B.	D.	San Francisco	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Keating, Edward	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
⁵³ Keating, Thomas F.	D.	Marin	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
	D., R.	Marin	54th (1941)-1950
Keene, Benjamin F.	D.	El Dorado	3d (1852)-6th (1855)
Kehoe, William	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Te- hama, Trinity	40th (1913)-42d (1917)
	R., Prog., Proh.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Te- hama, Trinity	43d (1919)
Kelley, K. E.	D.	Solano, Yolo	25th (1883)
Kellogg, William W.	D.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	25th (1883), 26th (1885)

⁵¹ Died in office February 28, 1951. Succeeded by A. A. Erhart.⁵² Resigned, April 1, 1882.⁵³ Resigned, 1950. Succeeded by John F. McCarthy.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Kelly, Martin	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Kendall, Thomas	D.	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Kennedy, T. J.	D.	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Kenny, Robert W.	D., R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Kent, Charles	R.	Nevada	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Keough, Karl P.	D.	Inyo, Mono	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Ketcham, Lewis N.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Keyes, Thomas J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Keyser, Philip W.	D.	Sutter	3d (1852)
⁵⁴ Kimball, William	R.	Sierra	13th (1862)
Kincaid, Harvey	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
King, Charles	D., R.	Kings	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
King, Lyman M.	R., Prog.	Inyo, San Bernardino	41st (1915), 42d (1917), 44th (1921)
	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	43d (1919)
Kirkpatrick, M.	D.	Sierra	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Kline, Chester M.	R., D.	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
⁵⁵ Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Alameda	35th (1903)
Knowland, William F.	R.	Alameda	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
⁵⁶ Knox, William J.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Kraft, Fred H.	R.	San Diego	57th (1947)-1958
⁵⁷ Kuchel, Thomas H.	R.	Orange	54th (1941)-1946
Kurtz, D. B.	Whig	San Diego	4th (1853)
	Whig	Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino	5th (1854)
Kutz, Joseph	R.	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	14th (1863)-16th (1865)
Laine, Thomas H.	Ind.	Santa Clara	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Laird, James T.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Lambert, John	D.	Solano, Yolo	22d (1877)
Lampson, Royal M.	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Langford, Benjamin F.	D.	San Joaquin	23d (1880)-33d (1899)
Lansing, C. J.	D.	Nevada	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Lardner, William B.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Larkin, Henry	D.	El Dorado	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Larkins, E. O.	R.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
La Rue, C. L.	D.	Lake, Napa	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Law, Edward H.	D.	Imperial	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
Lawrence, James H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Leake, Charles A.	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
	D.	Amador, Calaveras	6th (1855)
Leavitt, Frank W.	R.	Alameda	33d (1899)-38th (1909)
Leeke, William T.	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	36th (1905)
Leet, Samuel T.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Placer	12th (1861)
Lenahan, John	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lent, William M.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Leonard, William H.	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Lewis, Charles H. V.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Lewis, Edward J.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	17th (1867), 18th (1869), 21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Lewis, John T.	R.	San Joaquin	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
⁵⁸ Lewis, Joseph E. N.	D.	Butte, Shasta	3d (1852)
⁵⁹ Lewis, William T.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	9th (1858)
	Union D.	Calaveras	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Lind, John Y.	D.	Calaveras	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Linder, R.	R.	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	20th (1873)
	Ind.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	21st (1875)
Lippincott, Benjamin S.		San Joaquin district	1st (1849)
	Ind.	Tuolumne	2d (1851)
Lippincott, Charles E.	D.	Yuba	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Livermore, H. G.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)

⁵⁴ Elected, vice Harry J. Thornton, resigned.⁵⁵ Resigned September 28, 1904.⁵⁶ Died in office November 13, 1867. Succeeded by Charles Maclay.⁵⁷ Resigned February 11, 1946, when appointed State Controller.⁵⁸ Elected, vice Alonzo W. Adams, who resigned. The apportionment of May 1, 1851, provided for 27 Senators, without provision for a holdover Senator for Adams' seat. The Governor's election proclamation of July 28, 1851, directed that Butte and Shasta Counties should elect a Senator, vice Adams, in addition to one from each of the two counties. Lewis was elected, vice Adams, and his claim to a seat was referred to a Senate committee. On January 6, 1852, the committee reported that he was entitled to a seat, and he was qualified. The Senate membership was thereby increased from 27 to 28.⁵⁹ Elected December 5, 1857, vice William B. Norman, resigned.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Logan, Jonathan	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	11th (1860)
Lott, Charles F.	Douglas D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	12th (1861)
Lovett, William E.	D.	Butte	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Lowe, James R.	Union	Monterey, Santa Cruz	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Luce, Edgar A.	R.	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Luchsinger, John J.	D., Prog.	San Diego	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Luckey, E. George	R.	Solano	32d (1897)-35th (1903)
Lukens, George R.	D.	Imperial	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Lynch, Jeremiah	R.	Alameda	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Lynch, Henry W.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Lyon, Charles W.	R.	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Lyon, Henry H.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)-48th (1929)
Lyons, William H.	R., D.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
⁶⁰ Maclay, Charles	D.	Nevada	42d (1917)
Maddox, C. H.	D.	Santa Clara	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Maddox, F. L.	D.	Santa Clara	17th (1867)-19th (1871)
Maddux, L. J.	Union	El Dorado	25th (1883)
Maggard, W. F.	D.	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Maher, Thomas C.	R.	Butte, Tehama	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Mahler, Henry	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
⁶¹ Mahoney, David	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Mahoney, Jeremiah H.	D.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Maloney, Thomas A.	R., D.	San Francisco	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
⁶² Mandeville, James W.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	29th (1891)-32d (1897)
Markey, Frank A.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Martin, Noble	Ind.	Placer	6th (1855)-8th (1857)
Martinelli, E. B.	D.	El Dorado, Placer	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
⁶³ Mathews, John R.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Mattos, John G., Jr.	D.	Los Angeles	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
May, William B.	R.	Alameda	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
⁶⁴ Mayo, Jesse M.	D.	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
McAllister, Elliott	R., D.	Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
McBride, James J.	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	52d (1937), 54th (1941)-1948
McCallum, John G.	D., R.	Ventura	53d (1939), 1949-1958
McCarthy, D. J.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
⁶⁵ McCarthy, John F.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
McCarthy, Robert I.	R.	Marin	1951-1956
McCarthy, Timothy	R., D.	Marin	1957, 1958
McCartney, H. S. G.	D., R.	San Francisco	1955, 1956
McClure, David	D.	San Francisco	1957, 1958
⁶⁶ McColl, John B.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877), 25th (1883)
McComas, J. E.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
McCoppin, Frank	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
McCormack, Thomas	R., D.	Shasta, Trinity	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
McCoun, W. H.	R.	Shasta, Trinity	52d (1937), 1st Ex. (1938)
McCoy, James	R.	Los Angeles	28th (1880)
McCudden, James	R.	Los Angeles, Orange	29th (1891)
McCullough, John G.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
McCune, H. E.	R.	Napa, Solano	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
McDonald, James M.	R., D.	Solano	50th (1933)-52d (1937), 55th (1943)-1948
McDonald, Thomas H.	R.	Solano	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
McDonald, Walter A.	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	6th (1855)
	American	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	7th (1856)
	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
	D.	Solano	27th (1887)
	Union	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	14th (1863)
	Ind.	Solano, Yolo	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
	D.	Sacramento	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	R., Prog.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D.	San Francisco	45th (1923)

⁶⁰ Elected January 2, 1868, succeeding William J. Knox, deceased.⁶¹ Elected December 19, 1853, succeeding Samuel Brannan, who had been elected at the general election, but who declined to serve.⁶² Resigned July 24, 1857. After service at the 1867 and 1869 Sessions, he again resigned on April 15, 1870.⁶³ Resigned January 25, 1896.⁶⁴ Died in office, March 12, 1953. Succeeded by Stephen P. Teale.⁶⁵ Elected at special election, November 7, 1950, vice Thomas F. Keating, resigned.⁶⁶ Died in office December 19, 1938. Succeeded by Jesse W. Carter.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McDougall, F. A.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
McFarland, J. P.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa, Solano, Yolo	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
McGarvey, Robert	Ind.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	21st (1875)
	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	22d (1877)
McGee, John B.	American	Butte, Plumas	7th (1856)
	D.	Butte, Plumas	8th (1857)
McGovern, Walter	R.	San Francisco	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
McGowan, Frank	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt	28th (1889)-31st (1895)
⁶⁷ McGuinness, Henry	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	51st (1935)
McKee, J. A.	R.	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
McKibben, Joseph C.	D.	Yuba	3d (1852)
	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
McKinley, J. W.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)-50th (1933)
McKusick, H. J.	R.	El Dorado	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
McMurray, John	D.	Shasta, Trinity	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
McMurtry, W. S.	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863-4)
McNabb, James H.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
McNeill, A.	D.	Mariposa, Tulare	6th (1855)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	7th (1856)
Mead, M. H.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Meany, A. J.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
⁶⁸ Meloney, Aaron R.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
⁶⁹ Merriam, Frank F.	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
Merriitt, Samuel A.	D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	8th (1857)-11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	12th (1861)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	13th (1862)
⁷⁰ Mesick, Richard S.	American	Yuba	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Metzger, D. Jack	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
	R., D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Meyers, Samuel	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Miller, E. O.	D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Miller, George, Jr.	D., R., Prog.	Contra Costa	1949-1956
	D.	Contra Costa	1957, 1958
⁷¹ Miller, James	D.	Mariposa	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
Minis, William	D.	Solano, Yolo	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Mitchell, T. F.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Mixter, Frank W.	R., D.	Tulare	49th (1931)-56th (1946)
Mizner, Lansing B.	Union	Solano, Yolo	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Moffitt, Frank J.	D.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	21st (1875)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	22d (1877)
Montgomery, Robert L.	D., R.	Kings	1953-1958
Montgomery, Warren S.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Moore, Elliott J.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Moran, John L.	R., D.	Santa Clara	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Morehouse, H. V.	R.	Sonoma	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Moreland, W. W.	D.	Calaveras	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Morrill, D. L.	R.	Ventura, Santa Barbara	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Mott, D. W.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863-4)
Moyle, J. W.	R.	San Diego	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Mueller, Edwin A.	R.	San Joaquin	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Muenter, August E.	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	17th (1867)
Murch, L. H.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	18th (1869)
Murdy, John A., Jr.	R., D.	Orange	1953-1956
	R.	Orange	1957, 1958
Murphy, Bernard D.	D.	Santa Clara	22d (1877), 25th (1883)
Murphy, Daniel C.	D., R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
Murphy, John C.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Murphy, P. J.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)

⁶⁷ Died in office March 16, 1936. Succeeded by James M. Allen.⁶⁸ Resigned April 24, 1858.⁶⁹ Resigned after his election as Lieutenant Governor on November 4, 1930.⁷⁰ Resigned March 30, 1858.⁷¹ Resigned May 5, 1852.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Murphy, Patrick W.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	22d (1877)
Myhand, Peter P.	D.	Madera, Merced	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Nealon, James C.	D.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Neff, Jacob H.	R.	Placer	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Nelson, H. C.	R.	Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Nelson, John H.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Nelson, Thorward K.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Neuman, Paul	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Nielsen, Roy J.	R.	Sacramento	52d (1937)
	R., D.	Sacramento	53d (1939)
Nixon, Alexander B.	R.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
⁷² Norman, William B.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	6th (1855)-8th (1857)
Norton, William C.	R.	Placer	22d (1877)
Nunan, Edward	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Nutt, A. E.	R.	San Diego	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Nye, Stephen G.	D.	Alameda	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
O'Connor, Miles P.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)-21st (1875)
O'Farrell, Jasper	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
O'Gara, Gerald J.	D.	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948, 1953, 1954
	D., R.	San Francisco	1949-1952
Olson, Culbert L.	R.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Oneal, Louis	D.	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
⁷³ Orr, N. M.	R.	San Joaquin	18th (1869)
Orr, Orestes	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Osborne, A. E.	R.	Santa Clara	44th (1921)
	R., D., Soc.	Santa Clara	45th (1923)
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	29th (1891)
	D.	Sutter, Yuba, Yolo	30th (1893)
Otis, Edwin M.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Oulton, George	R.	Siskiyou	13th (1862)
	Union	Siskiyou	14th (1863)
	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Owens, James C.	D.	Marin, Contra Costa	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Pace, H. L.	D.	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
⁷⁴ Pacheco, Romualdo	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	Union D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	18th (1869)
Palmieri, Egisto C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Pardee, E. H.	R.	Alameda	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Parker, Samuel H.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Parker, William Boyd	R.	Solano, Yolo	26th (1885)
Parkinson, George C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Parkman, Harry L.	R., D.	San Mateo	50th (1933)-55th (1943), 1949-1956
	R.	San Mateo	56th (1945)-1948
Parks, William H.	D.	Yuba	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Sutter, Yuba	13th (1862)
	Union	Sutter, Yuba	14th (1863)
Patterson, W. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	27th (1887)
⁷⁵ Peachy, Archibald C.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	11th (1860)
Peck, Elisha T.	Whig.	Butte	5th (1854)
	Whig.	Butte, Plumas	6th (1855)
Pedlar, A. J.	R.	Fresno, Madera	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R.	Fresno, Madera	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
	R., D.	Fresno, Madera	49th (1931)
Pendegast, William Wirt	D.	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	17th (1868)-20th (1873)
Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
⁷⁶ Perkins, George C.	R.	Butte	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	20th (1873)
Perkins, Richard F.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
⁷⁷ Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Perry, George H.	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)

⁷² Resigned November 6, 1857. Succeeded by William T. Lewis.⁷³ Elected November 2, 1868, vice James E. Perley, deceased.⁷⁴ Resigned October 6, 1871. Succeeded by James Van Ness.⁷⁵ Elected December 10, 1859, vice Charles H. S. Williams, resigned.⁷⁶ Elected, vice David Boucher, deceased.⁷⁷ Died in office June 17, 1868. Succeeded by N. M. Orr.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Perry, Harry A.	R.	Humboldt.	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo.	9th (1858)-12th (1861)
⁷⁸ Phillips, John	R.	Riverside.	52d (1937)-54th (1941)
Pico, Andres	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	12th (1861)
Pierce, George	D.	Sonoma.	15th (1863)-17th (1867)
Pierovich, A. L.	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	50th (1933)-53d (1939)
Pierson, William M.	D.	San Francisco.	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Pinder, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco.	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Plunkett, Joseph M.	D.	San Francisco.	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Pool, David M.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus.	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Porter, Charles B.	Union.	Contra Costa, Marin.	14th (1863)-16th (1865)
Porter, George K.	R.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	13th (1862)
	Union.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	14th (1863)
⁷⁹ Porter, Nathan	R.	Alameda.	22d (1877)
⁸⁰ Post, G. B.		San Francisco district.	1st (1849)
Powers, F. J.	R., D., Soc.	Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen.	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
⁸¹ Powers, Harold J.	R., D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas.	50th (1933)-1953
Powers, O. B.	R.	Solano, Yolo.	13th (1862)
	Union.	Solano, Yolo.	14th (1863)
Pratt, Leonidas E.	Union.	Sierra.	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Preston, E. M.	R.	Nevada.	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
⁸² Price, Johnson.	D.	Sacramento.	10th (1859)
Price, W. F.	R.	Sonoma.	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Prisk, W. F.	D.	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra.	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Purkitt, Claude F.	D., R., Pro.	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn.	41st (1915), 42d (1917), 44th (1921)
	D.	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn.	43d (1919)
Quinn, Irwin T.	D.	Humboldt.	52d (1937)-56th (1945)
	D., R.	Humboldt.	57th (1947), 1948
Quinn, Isaac N.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne.	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
⁸³ Quint, Leander	Union D.	Mono, Tuolumne.	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Ragsdale, James W.	R.	Sonoma.	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Ralston, James H.	D.	Sacramento.	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Ralston, William C.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono.	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Rambo, Samuel H.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz.	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Ream, Daniel.	D.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	22d (1877)
Reddy, Patrick	D.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare.	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
⁸⁴ Redington, J. H.	Union.	San Francisco.	15th (1863-4)
Redman, R. A.	D.	Alameda, Santa Clara.	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Regan, D. P.	R.	San Francisco.	39th (1911), (40th (1913)
Regan, Edwin J.	D., R.	Shasta, Trinity.	1949-1958
Reilly, D. J.	R.	San Francisco.	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Reindollar, Charles F.	R., D.	Marin.	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Reynolds, Charles D.	D.	Calaveras, Tuolumne.	25th (1883)
Rhodes, Augustus L.	R.	Alameda, Santa Clara.	12th (1861)
	R.	Santa Clara.	13th (1862)
Rich, W. P.	R., D.	Sutter, Yuba.	49th (1931)-52d (1937), 56th (1945)-1950
	R.	Sutter, Yuba.	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
Richards, Richard.	D., R.	Los Angeles.	1955, 1956
	D.	Los Angeles.	1957, 1958
Rigdon, E. S.	D., Soc., Pro.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo.	42d (1917), 44th (1921)
	D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo.	43d (1919)
Riley, Joe.	R.	Inyo, Mono.	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Roach, Philip A.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
	D.	San Francisco.	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Roberts, Edmund W.	Union.	Nevada.	15th (1863-4)-17th (1867)
	R.	Nevada.	18th (1869)
Robinson, Henry	Union.	Alameda.	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Robinson, Henry E.		Sacramento district.	1st (1849)
	D.	Sacramento.	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
Rochester, George W.	R.	Los Angeles.	48th (1929)
	R., D.	Los Angeles.	49th (1931)
Rogers, George H.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne.	9th (1858)
	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo.	21st (1875), 22d (1877)

⁷⁸ Resigned in 1942, after election to Congress on November 15, 1942.⁷⁹ Died in office, January 5, 1878. Succeeded by John W. Bones.⁸⁰ Resigned January 21, 1850. Succeeded by Elcan Heydenfeldt.⁸¹ Resigned, October 5, 1953, to become Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded by Dale C. Williams.⁸² Elected November 6, 1858, vice William I. Ferguson, deceased.⁸³ Seat declared vacant, March 28, 1863.⁸⁴ Resigned August, 1865. Succeeded by John S. Hager.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Tenney, Jack B.	D., R.	Los Angeles	1943
Thom, Cameron E.	R.	Los Angeles	1945-1954
Thomas, Philip W.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Thompson, J. R.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th (1861)
Thompson, John F.	Union D.	Placer	13th (1862)
Thompson, N. W.	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
⁹⁸ Thompson, Harry L.	R.	Santa Clara	1951-1958
⁹⁸ Thurman, Allen G.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909)-41st (1915)
Tiekle, Edward H.	Breck. D.	Sierra	12th (1861)
	R.	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	1948-1950
	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	50th (1933)-52d (1937), 55th (1943)
⁹⁹ Tilford, Frank	R.	Monterey, San Benito	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Tingley, George B.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857)
¹⁰⁰ Tinnin, Wiley J.	Whig	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
	D.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	21st (1875)
Titus, Isaac S.	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Tompkins, Edward	Ind.	Alameda	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Toner, Hugh	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Traylor, William W.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
¹⁰¹ Freacy, Timothy E.	R.	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Trout, D. H.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Tubbs, A. L.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Tubbs, Tallant	R.	San Francisco	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
	R., D.	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Turner, Henry K.	R.	Sierra	18th (1869)-20th (1873)
	R.	Nevada, Sierra	21st (1875)
¹⁰² Tuttle, Benj. F.	D.	Sonoma	19th (1871)-21st (1875)
Tuttle, Charles A.	D.	Placer	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Tuttle, M. C.	Union	San Bernardino, San Diego	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Tweed, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Tyrell, Edward J.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Tyrell, John G.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Tyrell, John R.	R.	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
¹⁰³ Vallejo, Mariano G.		Sonoma district	1st (1849)
Van Buren, Thomas B.	D.	San Joaquin	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
Vance, James M.	D.	Butte, Plumas	11th (1860)
Van Dyke, Walter	Breck. D.	Butte, Plumas	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	13th (1862)
	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	14th (1863)
¹⁰⁴ Van Ness, James	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	19th (1871)
¹⁰⁵ Vermeule, Thomas L.		San Joaquin district	1st (1849)
Vineyard, James R.	D.	Los Angeles	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Voorheis, E. C.	R.	Amador, Calaveras	29th (1891)
	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	30th (1893)-32d (1897)
Vrooman, Henry	R.	Alameda	25th (1883)-27th (1887)
Wade, James H.	Whig	Mariposa, Tulare	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Wadsworth, E.	Union	Siskiyou	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Wagy, J. I.	R., D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R.	Kern	49th (1931)-52d (1937)
	R., D.	Kern	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Waite, Edwin G.	American	Nevada	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Walker, George S.	R.	Santa Clara	37th (1907)-39th (1911)
¹⁰⁶ Walkup, Joseph	D.	Placer	4th (1853), 5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Wallis, Hiram W.	R.	Nevada, Sierra	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Wallis, Joseph S.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Walrath, Austin	R.	Nevada	27th (1887)

⁹⁷ Resigned June 19, 1861. Succeeded by William Kimball.⁹⁸ Elected at special election October 14, 1947, succeeding Jerrold L. Seawell, resigned.⁹⁹ Resigned February 5, 1857.¹⁰⁰ Elected, vice William Irwin, who resigned in 1875 to become Governor.¹⁰¹ Elected at special election March 3, 1931.¹⁰² Elected September 6, 1871, succeeding William Burnett, deceased.¹⁰³ Succeeded Jonas Spect, contested seat. Qualified December 27, 1849.¹⁰⁴ Elected November 25, 1871, succeeding Romualdo Pacheco, resigned.¹⁰⁵ Resigned April 10, 1850.¹⁰⁶ Resigned July 27, 1857. Lieutenant Governor, 1858-60.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Walsh, James	D.	Nevada	3d (1852)
Walton, John	D.	El Dorado	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Wand, Thomas N.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
¹⁰⁷ Ward, Clarence C.	R.	Santa Barbara	54th (1941)
	R., D.	Santa Barbara	55th (1943)-1955
Ward, Martin L.	R.	San Diego	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Warmcastle, F. M.	Breck. D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	12th (1861)
	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	13th (1862)
Warner, Jonathan J.	D.	San Diego	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
Watkins, Henry P.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Sutter, Yuba	12th (1861)
¹⁰⁸ Watson, B. J.	R.	Nevada	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Watson, Clyde A.	R.	Orange	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Orange	1949-1952
Watson, John H.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	12th (1861)
Watt, William	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Nevada	13th (1862)
¹⁰⁹ Way, A. W.	R., D.	Humboldt	1950-1956
Weed, Abner	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Siskiyou	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Welch, J. W.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Welch, Richard J.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)-37th (1905)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1907), 39th (1911)
Weller, Frank C.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Wendell, Joseph F.	R.	Solano	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
West, John P.	Work.	Los Angeles	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
West, T. C.	R., D.	Alameda	45th (1923)-48th (1929)
Westmoreland, Charles	American	Placer	7th (1856)
	D.	Placer	8th (1857)
Westover, Harry C.	D.	Orange	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
¹¹⁰ Weybret, Fred	R.	Monterey, San Benito	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	1949-1952
	R., D.	Monterey	1953-1955
Wheeler, E. D.	A.-L. D.	Yuba	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
¹¹¹ White, Stephen M.	D.	Los Angeles	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Whitehurst, L. A.	D.	Santa Clara	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Whiting, B. C.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Whiting, M. S.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Whitney, A. P.	R.	Sonoma	22d (1877)
Whitney, George E.	R.	Alameda	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
¹¹² Williams, Chas. H. S.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th (1859)
¹¹³ Williams, Dale C.	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1954, 1955
Williams, Dan E.	R., D.	Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne	49th (1931)-52d (1937)
Williams, George H.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893), 35th (1903)
Williams, J. Howard	R.	Tulare	57th (1947)-1958
¹¹⁴ Williams, L. S.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	4th (1853)
Williams, William H.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th (1861)
	D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Willis, Henry M.	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Wilson, B. D.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
	Ind.	Los Angeles	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Wilson, Henry C.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	29th (1891)
	D.	Butte, Tehama	30th (1893)
Wilson, J. N. E.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Wing, Stephen	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Withington, D. L.	R.	San Diego	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Wolcott, Oliver	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865)
	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
Wolfe, Edward I.	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)-37th (1907), 41st (1915)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Wolfskill, John	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	25th (1883)
Wombough, M. M.	D.	Colusa, Yolo	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Woodward, Edward F.	R.	Sonoma	35th (1903), 36th (1905)

¹⁰⁷ Died in office May 9, 1955. Succeeded by John J. Hollister, Jr.¹⁰⁸ Resigned May 26, 1881.¹⁰⁹ Elected at special election November 8, 1949, succeeding Michael J. Burns, deceased.¹¹⁰ Died in office January 3, 1955. Succeeded by Fred S. Farr.¹¹¹ President pro Tempore of the Senate, 1887, 1889. Acting Lieutenant Governor, 1887-1891.¹¹² Resigned October 6, 1859. Succeeded by Archibald C. Peachy.¹¹³ Elected at special election December 1, 1953, succeeding Harold J. Powers, resigned. Died in office May 12, 1955. Succeeded by Stanley Arnold.¹¹⁴ Qualified March 30, 1853, succeeding James W. Denver.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
¹¹⁵ Woodworth, Frederick A.	Ind.	San Francisco, San Mateo ..	8th (1857)
Woodworth, Selim E.	Monterey district	1st (1849)
	Monterey, Santa Cruz	2d (1851)
¹¹⁶ Wright, Eli	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Wright, Leroy A.	R.	San Diego	37th (1907)-40th (1913)
Wright, Martin J.	R.	Solano	26th (1885)
Wright, S. P.	Union ..	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klam- ath	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Yell, Archibald	D.	Lake, Mendocino	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Yonkin, H. H.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Young, Sanborn	R.	Santa Clara	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Young, Wm. Sanborn	R.	Santa Clara	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Yule, John	Union ..	Placer	15th (1863-4)
Zuck, James C.	R.	Santa Clara	23d (1880), 24th (1881)

¹¹⁵ Elected February 24, 1857, succeeding Frank Tilford, resigned February 5, 1857.

¹¹⁶ Expelled February 27, 1905.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1849 to 1958 Sessions)

Session	Speaker	Speaker pro Tem.	Chief Clerk	Sergeant-at-Arms
1849	(Thomas J. White ¹ John Bigler.....)	George B. Tingley ²	E. H. Tharp ³ John Nugent.....	Samuel N. Houston
1851	John Bigler (D.).....		George O. McMullin.....	William W. Gift
1852	Richard P. Hammond (D.).....		Blanton McAlpin.....	C. C. Hornsby
1853	Isaac B. Wall (D.).....	Patrick Canney ⁴	Blanton McAlpin ⁵	G. W. Coffey
1854	Charles S. Fairfax (D.).....	Jas. W. Mandeville ⁶	Blanton McAlpin.....	George H. Blake
1855	William W. Stow (Whig).....		J. M. Anderson.....	Blanton McAlpin
1856	Jas. T. Farley (Am.).....		J. M. Anderson.....	E. Gates
1857	Elwood T. Beatty (D.).....	James O'Neil ⁷	William Campbell.....	Silas Brown
1858	N. E. Whiteside (D.).....		Joseph W. Seoby.....	James F. Quinn
1859	William C. Stratton (D.).....		Caleb Gilman.....	James H. Moore
1860	Philip Moore (D.).....	E. A. Stevenson ⁸	J. M. Anderson.....	Charles S. Tozer
1861	R. Burnell (Doug. D.).....	Daniel Showalter ⁹	J. M. Anderson.....	M. Gray
1862	George Barstow (R.).....		John Sedgwick.....	H. J. Clayton
1863	Tim N. Machin (Union).....	James Collins.....	H. G. Worthington.....	Thomas Eager
1864	William H. Sears (Union).....	J. J. Owen.....	Osgood C. Wheeler.....	W. M. Rider
1865	John Yule (Union).....	John W. Wilcox.....	Marcus D. Boruek.....	Benjamin Dore
1866	Caiaa T. Ryland (D.).....	J. J. O'Malley.....	John A. Eagon.....	John K. Luttrell
1867	George H. Rogers (D.).....	Charles Gildea.....	Robert Ferral.....	W. Dana Perkins
1872	Thos. B. Shannon (R.).....	Peter J. Hopper.....	Marcus D. Boruek.....	A. J. Rhodes
1874	Morris M. Estee (Ind.).....	Robert Howe.....	D. L. Loafborrow.....	Wm. M. Crutcher
1876	G. J. Carpenter (D.).....	James E. Murphy.....	Robert Ferral.....	W. Dana Perkins
1878	Campbell P. Berry (D.).....	James E. Murphy.....	Robert C. Page.....	J. M. Farrelly
1880	Jabez F. Cowdrey (R.).....	Thomas Fraser.....	C. E. Gunn.....	Robert W. Parker
1881	William H. Parks (R.).....	Thomas Fraser.....	George E. McStay.....	E. Walters
1883	Hugh M. LaRue (D.).....	John F. Campbell.....	M. C. Haley.....	J. M. Farrelly
1885	William H. Parks (R.).....	J. H. G. Weaver.....	Frank D. Ryan.....	Jerome Porter
1887	William H. Jordan (R.).....	John R. Brierly.....	Frank D. Ryan.....	P. R. Klein
1889	Robert Howe (D.).....	T. W. H. Shanahan.....	Edward E. Leake.....	J. J. Driscoll
1891	Frank L. Coombs (R.).....	Nestor A. Young.....	H. A. Mason.....	J. J. McKusick
1893	F. H. Gould (D.).....	William P. Mathews.....	George W. Peckham.....	Thomas E. Healy
1895	John C. Lynch (R.).....	E. V. Spencer.....	S. J. Duckworth.....	George C. Parkinson
1897	Frank L. Coombs (R.).....	Brewster C. Kenyon.....	S. J. Duckworth.....	William O. Banks
1899	Howard E. Wright (R.) ¹⁰	Alden Anderson ¹¹	C. W. Kyle.....	William O. Banks
	Alden Anderson (R.).....	F. E. Dunlap.....		
1901	Cornelius W. Fendletor (R.).....	William C. Ralston.....	Clio Lloyd.....	William O. Banks
1903	Arthur G. Fisk (R.).....	Henry E. Carter.....	Clio Lloyd.....	John T. Stafford
1905	Frank C. Prescott (R.).....	T. E. Atkinson ¹²	Clio Lloyd.....	John T. Stafford
1907	R. L. Beardslee (R.).....	J. P. Transue.....	Clio Lloyd.....	John T. Stafford
1909	P. A. Stanton (R.).....	George M. Perine.....	Clio Lloyd.....	John T. Stafford
1911	A. H. Hewitt (R.).....	H. G. Cattell.....	L. B. Mallory.....	E. H. Whyte
1913	C. C. Young (R.).....	W. A. Johnstone.....	L. B. Mallory.....	Ed E. Reese
1915	C. C. Young (Prog.).....	Howard J. Fish.....	L. B. Mallory.....	H. B. Miller
1917	C. C. Young (R.).....	James J. Ryan.....	B. O. Boothby.....	W. J. Leflar
1919	Henry W. Wright (R.).....	Clarence W. Morris.....	B. O. Boothby.....	W. J. Leflar
1921	Henry W. Wright (R.).....	Albert A. Rosenshine.....	J. B. Kavanagh.....	W. J. Leflar
1923	Frank F. Merriam (R.).....	Frank W. Anderson.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	W. J. Leflar
1925	Frank F. Merriam (R.).....	Homer R. Spence.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Charles H. Wilkinson
1927	Edgar C. Levey (R.).....	William M. Byrne.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	William J. McQuillan
1929	Edgar C. Levey (R.).....	William M. Byrne.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	John T. Ferguson
1931	Edgar C. Levey (R.).....	Chester M. Kline.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Arthur Ferguson
1933	Walter J. Little (R.).....	F. C. Cloudsley.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Michael Connolly
1934 (Ex.)	F. C. Cloudsley (R.).....	Harry B. Riley.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Michael Connolly
1935	Edward Craig (R.).....	John H. O'Donnell.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Joseph Moloney
1937	Wm. Moseley Jones (D.).....	Henry P. Meehan.....	James G. Smyth.....	Delwin W. Smith
1939	Paul Peek (D.).....	Hugh P. Donnelly.....	Jack Carl Greenburg.....	(David V. Gill
1940 (Ex.)	Gordon H. Garland (D.) ¹³	Gardiner Johnson ¹⁴		Wilkie Ogg ¹⁵
1941	Gordon H. Garland (D.).....	Earl D. Desmond.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1943	Charles W. Lyon (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1945	Charles W. Lyon (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1947	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1948	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1949	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1950	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur M. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1951	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1952	Sam L. Collins (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1953	James W. Silliman (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1954	James W. Silliman (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg
1955	L. H. Lincoln (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Wilkie Ogg ¹⁶
1956	L. H. Lincoln (R.).....	Thomas A. Maloney.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Tony Beard
1957	L. H. Lincoln (R.).....	Charles J. Conrad.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Tony Beard
1958	L. H. Lincoln (R.).....	Charles J. Conrad.....	Arthur A. Ohnimus.....	Tony Beard

¹ Resigned February 6, 1850, when Bigler was elected. ² Elected March 25, 1850. ³ Resigned February 21, 1850, when Nugent was elected. ⁴ Elected April 2, 1853. ⁵ Resigned February 15, 1853, when J. G. Stebbins was elected. ⁶ Elected January 11, 1854. ⁷ Elected January 9, 1857. ⁸ Elected February 13, 1860. ⁹ Elected April 12, 1861. ¹⁰ Resigned January 31, 1899, when Anderson was elected. ¹¹ Anderson elected Speaker January 31, 1899, when Dunlap was elected Speaker pro Tempore. ¹² Thomas E. Atkinson, acting Speaker, extra session, 1906. ¹³ Elected January 29, 1940. ¹⁴ Elected January 29, 1940. ¹⁵ Elected January 29, 1940. ¹⁶ Deceased November 23, 1955.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Abbott, Carlisle S.	R.	Monterey	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Ables, Thomas J.	Union	Marin	17th (1867), 20th (1873)
Adams, Amos	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th (1861)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Adams, E. G.	D.	Madera, Merced	46th (1925)
	D., R.	Madera, Merced	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Adams, James	R.	Sonoma	23d (1880)
Adams, L. B.	D.	Yolo	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Adams, P. R.	D.	Santa Cruz	30th (1893)
Adams, W. S.	D.	Kern, Tulare	22d (1877)
Adkison, D. O.	Whig	Yuba	6th (1855)
	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)
Aldrich, W. A.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Aldridge, Frank	D., Peo. P.	Santa Cruz	32d (1897)
Alexander, Chas. O.	R.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Alexander, John K.	D.	Monterey, San Benito	40th (1913)
Alexander, J. S.	R.	Stanislaus	29th (1891)
Alford, William H.	D.	Tulare	30th (1893)
Allen, Bruce F.	R.	Santa Clara	1953-1958
Allen, Charles D.	R.	Marin	22d (1877)
Allen, Crombie	R., Proh.	San Bernardino	42d (1917)
	R.	San Bernardino	43d (1919)
¹ Allen, Don A., Sr.	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
	D.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Allen, E. H.	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863)
Allen, John	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Allen, R. G.	Breck. D.	San Bernardino	14th (1863)
Allen, Samuel I.	R.	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Allen, W. W., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Alley, S. H.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863)
Almy, Joseph	R.	Marin	26th (1885)
Alter, Hobart R.	R.	San Bernardino	50th (1933)
Alviso, Valentine	R.	Alameda	24th (1881)
Ambrose, Thomas L.	R., Prog., Pro.	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 42d (1917)
	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Amerige, Edward R.	R.	Orange	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Amerige, George	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Amerman, Isaac A.	R.	Alameda	20th (1873)
Ames, Almon	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Ames, Josiah P.	R.	San Mateo	22d (1877)
Ames, T. M.	Union D.	Mendocino	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Amyx, Fleming	D.	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Anderson, Alden	R.	Solano	32d (1897), 34th (1901)
Anderson, David P.	R., D.	Sonoma	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
² Anderson, Don	R.	Los Angeles	1958
Anderson, Francis	D.	Sierra	5th (1854)
Anderson, Frank W.	Prog., R.	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R.	Alameda	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R., D.	Alameda	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Anderson, George H.	R.	Santa Clara	34th (1901)
Anderson, Glenn M.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1949, 1950
	D., R., Prog.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Anderson, H. Dewey	R.	Santa Clara	51st (1935)
Anderson, Roscoe J.	R.	Shasta, Trinity	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	Shasta, Trinity	48th (1929)
Anderson, Thomas H.	D.	Napa	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Anderson, William A.	R.	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Anderson, William F.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Andreas, Godfrey A.	D.	San Bernardino	51st (1935)-54th (1941)
Andrews, A. B.	Union D.	Amador	14th (1863)
Andrews, Alexander R.	American	Shasta	7th (1856)
	D.	Shasta	18th (1869), 19th (1871)

¹ Resigned June 20, 1947. Succeeded by G. Delbert Morris. Allen was re-elected at special election, June 5, 1956, succeeding G. Delbert Morris, resigned.

² Elected at special election August 6, 1957, succeeding Thomas J. Doyle, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Andrews, Moses	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Androus, S. N.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Anglin, Clifford C.	D., R.	Contra Costa	50th (1933)
Angney, W. Z.	D.	Santa Clara	17th (1867)
Anthony, Elihu	Work.	Santa Cruz	23d (1880)
Anthony, Marc	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Anthony, William	Union	Santa Cruz	16th (1865)
Appling, Peter C.	D.	Fresno	18th (1869)
Aram, Joseph		San Jose District	1st (1849)
Archer, Lawrence	D.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Argabrite, Joseph M.	D.	Ventura	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Arick, Rufus E.	D.	Kern, Tulare	24th (1881)
Arms, Charles S.	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Armstrong, Douglas P.	R.	San Bernardino	55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Bernardino	56th (1945)
Armstrong, William B.	D.	Nevada	10th (1859)
Arnerich, M. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Arnerich, Paul J.	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
	R.	Alameda	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Arnold, Emory J.	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Arrington, J. J.	Whig	Klamath	6th (1855)
Ash, William	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	31st (1895)
Ashe, R. I.	D.	Kern, Ventura	26th (1885)
Ashley, Delos R.	D.	Monterey	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Ashley, George W.	R.	San Joaquin	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Asmussen, W.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Atherton, J. W.	R.	Marin	27th (1887), 28th (1889), 33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Athinson, Maurice E.	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)
Atkinson, Thomas E.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
^{2a} Atwell, A. J.		Kern, Tulare	25th (1883)
Aud, Francis L.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Aull, Thomas M.	D.	San Joaquin	8th (1857)
Austin, Charles W.	R.	San Joaquin	32d (1897)
Avery, John M.	R.	Nevada	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Avey, William A.	Prog., D.	Riverside	41st (1915)
Ayer, Isaac	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
^a Aylett, W. D.	D.	Siskiyou	5th (1854)
Babbage, John D.	R., D.	Riverside	1949-1952
Babcock, Jasper	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Bachman, N. L. F.	D.	Fresno	31st (1895)
Backstrand, L. M.	R.	Riverside	1953, 1954
	R., D.	Riverside	1955, 1956
	R.	Riverside	1957, 1958
Backus, Samuel W.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Bacon, P. B.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Badaracco, John B.	D.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
	D., R.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Badham, W. E.	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)-50th (1933)
Badlam, Alexander, Jr.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863-4)
Baehotel, Martin	Breck. D.	Mendocino	12th (1861)
Bagby, Henry C.	D.	Santa Barbara	40th (1913)
Bagge, Theodore F.	D.	Alameda	21st (1875)
Bagley, John W.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Bailey, D. B.	D.	Santa Clara	11th (1860)
Bailey, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	11th (1860)
Bailey, Hiram	R.	Alameda	27th (1887)
Baird, Curtis	R.	San Mateo	19th (1871)
Baker, C. C.	R.	Monterey, San Benito	45th (1923)
Baker, Edwin	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)-45th (1923)
Baker, Frank E.	D.	Yolo	24th (1881)
Baker, John E.	R.	Sacramento	24th (1881)
Baker, Thomas	D.	Tulare	6th (1855)
Baldwin, Drury P.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Tuolumne	2d (1851)
Baldwin, Hugh J.	R.	San Diego	42d (1917)

^{2a} Elected at special election January 24, 1883, vice William L. Morton, who had been elected, but who died December 29, 1882, before taking office.

³ Resigned March 30, 1854.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Ball, C. D.	R.	Orange	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Orange	47th (1927)
Ballou, S. A.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
	D.	Plumas	9th (1858)
Banbury, J.	R.	Los Angeles	26th (1885)
Bangs, Vital E.	D.	Stanislaus	28th (1889)
	D.	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	35th (1903)
Banks, James A.	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859), 12th (1861)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Barber, Phineas S.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Barber, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Barclay, James	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Barclay, William P.	D.	Placer	10th (1859)
Barker, C. O.	R.	San Bernardino	30th (1893)
Barker, James L.	Peo. P.	Santa Barbara	31st (1895)
Barker, S.	R.	Nevada	19th (1871)
Barklage, William	R.	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Barlow, Charles A.	Peo. P.	San Luis Obispo	30th (1893)
Barnard, T. H.	R.	Butte	29th (1891)
Barndollar, Harry	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
Barnes, B. W.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	19th (1871)
^{3a} Barnes, Douglas G.	R.	Solano	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
⁴ Barnes, Frank W.	R.	San Diego	34th (1901)-36th (1905)
Barnett, A. T.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Barnett, J. D.	R.	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Barnett, Robert	D.	Colusa	26th (1885)
Barrett, Herndon	D.	Yuba	8th (1857)
Barry, Dennis W.	R., U-L	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Barry, Michael H.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 33d (1899)
Barry, Thomas F.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Barstow, George	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Bartlett, Alfred L.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Barton, Benjamin	Breck. D.	San Bernardino	13th (1862)
Barton, Hiram M.	D.	San Bernardino	27th (1887)
Barton, James N.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Barton, William H.	R.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
⁵ Bashore, Lee T.	R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
Bass, John S. P.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	23d (1880)
Bassford, J. M.	R.	Solano	31st (1895)
Batchelder, A. J.	Am.	Yuba	7th (1856)
	Union	Yuba	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
⁶ Bateman, E. B.		San Joaquin District	1st (1850)
Bates, Fordyce	D.	Trinity	10th (1859)
Bates, Henry	Whig	Shasta	6th (1855)
Bates, J. Clem, Jr.	R.	Alameda	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Battelle, T. S.	Union	Sierra	17th (1867)
Battles, William W.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Bauer, Hamilton, A.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Baughman, W. E.	R.	El Dorado	29th (1891)
Baum, Willis M.	R., I.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Baxter, Edward N.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	35th (1903)-38th (1909)
⁷ Bayley, A. J.	D.	El Dorado	19th (1871)
	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	25th (1884)
Baynham, Frank L.	D.	Los Angeles	52d (1937)
Beach, D. Seymour	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Beal, Ralph A.	Ind.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Beal, W. F.	R., D.	Imperial	44th (1921)
Beaman, J. H.	Union	Yuba	15th (1863)

^{3a} Seat declared vacant on contest February 16, 1883. Re-elected for special session, March 15, 1884, and qualified.

⁴ Resigned during recess, February 2, 1905.

⁵ Won both party nominations at June, 1944, primary, but died September 14, 1944. Succeeded by Ernest R. Geddes.

⁶ Qualified March 29, 1850, vice J. F. Stephens, resigned.

⁷ Elected at special election March 15, 1884, vice T. B. Rowland, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Beard, Elihu B.	D.	Stanislaus	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Beardslee, R. L.	R.	San Joaquin	36th (1905)-38th (1909)
Beatty, Elwood T.	D.	Calaveras	6th (1855)-8th (1857)
Beatty, Henry N.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Beaver, Jack A.	R.	San Bernardino	1955-1958
Beban, D. J.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Beck, George	D.	Alameda	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
*Beck, Julian	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)-1950
	D.	Los Angeles	1951-1953
Beckett, John F.	R.	San Luis Obispo	39th (1911)
Beckett, Samuel H.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Bee, Carlos	D.	Alameda	1955-1956
	D., R.	Alameda	1957, 1958
Beecher, J. H.	R.	Modoc, Shasta	33d (1899)
Beecher, J. L., Jr.	R.	San Joaquin	29th (1891)
Beene, Adron A.	R.	Santa Clara	52d (1937)
Beeson, J. B.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Bell, John C.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Bell, Robert	R.	Nevada	19th (1871)
Bell, Robson O.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
Bell, Samuel	D.	Mariposa	4th (1853)
Bell, Samuel B.	R.	Alameda	13th (1862)
Bell, Vincent G.	American	Nevada	7th (1856)
Belotti, Frank P.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1951, 1952, 1957, 1958
	R., D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1953-1956
Belshaw, Chas. M.	R.	Contra Costa	31st (1895)-33d (1899)
Benedict, H. Stanley	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
*Bennett, A. G.	R.	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Bennett, Albert	R.	Solano	23d (1880)
Bennett, C. F.	D.	Orange	30th (1893)
Bennett, Elwyn S.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1950
Bennett, F. C.	Whig	San Francisco	2d (1851)
Bennett, F. Ray	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Bennett, Grant R.	R.	Santa Clara	43d (1919)
Bennett, James W.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th (1854)
Bennett, Peter	R.	Ventura	31st (1895)
Bennink, C. H. G.	R.	San Bernardino	34th (1901), 39th (1911)
Benton, John E.	R.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
Benton, Richmond P.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 44th (1921)
Bernard, Van	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	44th (1921), 45th, (1923), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	46th (1925), 48th (1929)
Berry, Campbell P.	D.	Sutter	18th (1869), 19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Berry, Cyrus P.	R.	Santa Clara	31st (1895)
Berry, George S.	D.	Tulare	28th (1889)
Berry, T. J. T.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	34th (1901)
	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	
		Trinity	37th (1907)
*Berry, William Clifton	D.	San Francisco	55th (1943)
	D., R.	San Francisco	56th (1945)-1954
Bert, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Bever, Tunis S.	Union	Calaveras	17th (1867)
Bibb, D. H.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Biddick, William, Jr.	D.	San Joaquin	1957-1958
Bigelow, Samuel C.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Biggar, George M.	R.	Mendocino, Lake	49th (1931)
Biggs, Marion	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867)
	D.	Butte	18th (1869)

* Resigned September 25, 1953. Succeeded by Allen Miller.

** Resigned April 13, 1894.

° Died in office May 5, 1954.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Biggs, Marion, Jr.	D.	Sacramento	21st (1875)
¹⁰ Bigler, John	D.	Sacramento District	1st (1849)
	D.	Sacramento	2d (1851)
Bird, A. B.	D.	El Dorado	17th (1867)
Birdsall, E. S.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	37th (1907)
Birney, Thomas C.	D.	Tuolumne	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Bishop, Clyde	R.	Orange	37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Bishop, James O.	R.	San Diego	44th (1921)
Bishop, Roy	R.	Alameda	47th (1927)-49th (1931)
Black, George J.	D., U. L., I. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Black, H. M.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Black, Joseph F.	D.	Alameda	26th (1885)
Black, Marshall	R.	Santa Clara	35th (1903)
Blackburn, William	American	Santa Cruz	7th (1856)
Blackwell, S. L.	D.	Nevada	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Blair, A. W.	R.	Monterey	12th (1861)
Blake, George H.	D.	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Blake, Maurice C.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Blake, Seth B.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Blakeley, F. A.	R.	Tulare	30th (1893)
Blanchard, D. L.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852)
Blanchard, N. W.	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Blankenship, J. A.	D.	Monterey	18th (1869)
Bledsoe, A. C.	D.	Sonoma	16th (1865)
¹⁰ Bledsoe, A. J.	R.	Humboldt	29th (1891)-31st (1895)
Bliss, Charles A.	R.	Sacramento	39th (1911)
Bliss, George R.	R.	Santa Barbara	48th (1929)-50th (1933)
Bliss, John A.	R.	Alameda	33d (1899)-36th (1905)
Blood, H. S.	R.	Calaveras	33d (1899)
Bloodgood, F. H.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Blosser, Raymond W.	R., D.	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948
Blue, Thomas P.	D.	Nevada	21st (1875)
Bockius, G. W.	R.	Santa Cruz	19th (1871)
Bodley, Thomas	Whig	Santa Clara	2d (1851)
Bogardus, Edgar	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Boggs, Lilburn W.	D.	Sonoma	3d (1852)
Bohnett, L. D.	R.	Santa Clara	38th (1909)-40th (1913)
Boisson, George G.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Boles, John L.	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
¹¹ Bonelli, Frank G.	D.	Los Angeles	1954-1958
Bonelli, William G.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Boone, W. P.	D.	Tulare	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Booth, Andrew G.	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Boothby, William F.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Boring, Samuel W.	American	Nevada	7th (1856)
Borland, John	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Bosquit, John	Union	Placer	16th (1865)
Bost, John W.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	24th (1881), 27th (1887)
Bostwick, John H.	D.	Nevada	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Boude, Knox	R., Pro., Soc.	Sonoma	41st (1915)
Boulware, Col. Madison	Union	Sutter	15th (1863)
Bowe, James E.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Bowers, George B.	R.	San Diego	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Bowers, Stephen C.	D.	Marin	25th (1883)
Bowers, W. W.	R.	San Diego	20th (1873)
Bowie, George W.	Whig	Colusa	5th (1854)
Bowman, D. D.	R.	Santa Cruz	40th (1913)
Bowman, James	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Bowman, James H.	D.	Amador	11th (1860)
Boyce, A. E.	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	41st (1915)
Boyce, W. T.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Boyd, Philip L.	R., D.	Riverside	56th (1945)-1948
Boyle, James J.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)-52d (1937)
Boyle, Patrick J.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)

¹⁰ Succeeded William B. Dickinson, unseated on contest.^{10a} Resigned October 15, 1895.¹¹ Elected at special election November 10, 1953, succeeding Jonathan J. Hollibaugh, deceased. Resigned from the Assembly on June 4, 1958.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Boynton, C. H.	R.	Humboldt	33d (1899)
Brackett, J. E.		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
Brackett, W. R.	Ind.	Alameda	42d (1917)
Bradford, A. C.	D.	San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Bradford, Hugh B.	D.	Sacramento	40th (1913)
Bradford, John S.		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma	2d (1851)
¹² Bradley, Clark L.	R.	Santa Clara	1953-1958
Bradley, John C.	R.	Yuba	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
	Ind.	Yuba	21st (1875)
Bradley, L. R.	Breck, D.	San Joaquin	12th (1861)
^{12a} Bradley, Willis W.	R.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
Brady, Bernard R.	D.	San Francisco	55th (1943), 56th (1945), 1949-1952, 1955, 1956
	D., R.	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948, 1953, 1954
Brady, Martin W.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Braly, Marcus A.		San Francisco	16th (1865)
Branch, L. C.	D.	Stanislaus	24th (1881)
Brannan, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Branstetter, Louis P.	R.	Humboldt	36th (1905)
Braunhart, Samuel	Work	San Francisco	23d (1880)
¹³ Breckinridge, John W.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	25th (1884)
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R., D.	Alameda	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Breen, James F.	D.	San Benito	22d (1877)
Breiling, Oscar F.	R.	Alameda	32d (1897)
Brennan, James F.	D., R.	San Francisco	51st (1935)
Brent, J. Lancaster	D.	Los Angeles	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Bretz, Aaron	D.	Alameda	30th (1893)
Brewton, J. G.	D.	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Briceland, John M.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	21st (1875), 25th (1883)
Brickwiedel, H. M.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Bridgeford, E. A.	D., Peo. P.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	32d (1897)
Brierly, John R.	R.	Los Angeles	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Briggs, Alfred	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
	A. L. D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Briggs, H. W.	R.	Santa Clara	12th (1861)
Briggs, Robert M.	American	Amador	9th (1858)
Britschgi, Carl A.	R.	San Mateo	1957-1958
Britt, E. W.	D.	Lake	26th (1885)
Britt, James E.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Brock, Archibald E.	R., D.	San Bernardino	46th (1925)
	R.	San Bernardino	47th (1927)-50th (1933)
Broderick, William	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Broderson, B. S.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Bromley, Elmer P.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Brooke, Morris	D.	Sacramento	33d (1899)
Brooks, Clifton E.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	44th (1921)
Brooks, George J.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Brooks, J. Marion	D.	Tulare, Kern	27th (1887)
Brooks, Max	R.	Butte	22d (1877), 23d (1880)
Broughton, Esto B.	D.	Stanislaus	43d (1919)
	D., R., Proh., Soc.	Stanislaus	44th (1921)-46th (1925)
Broughton, H. A.	R.	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
^{13a} Brown, A. C.	Union	Amador	15th (1863-4)
	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865), 18th (1869)
Brown, Alexander	R.	Calaveras	29th (1891)
Brown, C. H.	R.	Butte	42d (1917)
Brown, C. L. F.	R.	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Brown, Elam		San Jose District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Contra Costa	2d (1851)
Brown, George C.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)

¹² Elected at special election March 19, 1953, succeeding Robert C. Kirkwood, resigned.^{12a} Died in office August 27, 1954.¹³ Elected at special election March 15, 1884, vice William L. Smith, deceased.^{13a} Successfully contested 16th Session seat of Miner Frink, Jr. Qualified January 26, 1866.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Brown, H. M. C.	D.	Nevada	6th (1855)
Brown, Henry K.	D.	Sonoma	23d (1880)
Brown, Henry Ward	R.	San Mateo	33d (1899)-35th (1903), 39th (1911)-41st (1915)
Brown, Isaac E.	D.	Yuba	18th (1869)
Brown, J. F.	R.	Solano	28th (1889)
Brown, James B.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Brown, Joseph C.	D.	Tulare	15th (1863)-16th (1865)
	D.	Kern, Tulare	17th (1867)
Brown, Joseph E.	R.	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
Brown, Josiah P.	R.	Yuba	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Brown, J. Stanley	R.	Imperial	43d (1919)
Brown, Lewis H.	R.	Alameda	25th (1883)
Brown, Ralph M.	D.	Stanislaus	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Stanislaus	56th (1945), 57th (1947)- 1958
Brown, Thomas A.	Union	Contra Costa	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Brown, T. V.	R.	Santa Clara	42d (1917)
Brown, Warren	Whig	Contra Costa	6th (1855)
Brown, William A.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Browne, Maurice B.	D., Proh.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	41st (1915)
	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	43d (1919), 46th (1925)
Brownlie, John	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Brubbs, Charles W.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Bruck, Bismarck	R., D.	Napa, Lake	41st (1915)
	R.	Napa, Lake	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Bruner, Elwood	R.	Sacramento	23d (1880), 29th (1891)
Brunton, Thomas C.	American	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
Brush, Gilbert R.	American	Marin	7th (1856)
Brush, Jesse	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Brusie, Judson C.	R.	Amador	27th (1887)
	R.	Sacramento	29th (1891), 31st (1895)
Brusie, Luther	R.	Amador	23d (1880)
Bryan, William E.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Bryant, Frederick	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Buck, Samuel M.	D.	Tuolumne	10th (1859)
Buckbee, John R.	Union	Lassen, Plumas	17th (1867)
Buckley, John E.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Buel, David E.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Buell, W. M.	Douglas D.	Del Norte, Klamath	12th (1861)
Buffum, A. C.	Union	Butte	15th (1863)
Buffum, E. Gould	Ind.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Bugbee, S. C.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)
¹⁴ Buhlert, Julius	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Bulen, Edwin S.	R.	San Diego	1953, 1954
Bulla, Robert N.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Burbank, Caleb	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858)
Burbank, George W.	R.	Marin	21st (1875)
Burch, John C.	D.	Trinity	8th (1857)
Burckhalter, Jeremiah	D.	Kern, Tulare	19th (1871)
Burdick, James	D.	Calaveras	10th (1859)
Burge, S. S.	R.	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	36th (1905)
Burgess, John G.	R.	San Diego	35th (1903)
Burke, E. M.	Whig	Mariposa	6th (1855)
Burke, Joe C.	R.	Orange	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
¹⁵ Burke, John J.	R.	Alameda	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Burke, Montivel A.	R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Burke, T. W.	Ind.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943), 1949, 1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1951, 1952
Burnell, R.	Douglas D.	Amador	12th (1861)
Burnett, G. W.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)

¹⁴ Successfully contested seat of Daniel J. Leary. Qualified January 19, 1885.¹⁵ Deceased January 19, 1907.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Burnett, J. K.	D., Peo. P.	San Luis Obispo	32d (1897)
	D.	San Luis Obispo	33d (1899)
Burnett, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Burnham, G. H.	R.	El Dorado	32d (1897)
Burns, Hugh M.	D.	Fresno	52d (1937)-54th (1941)
Burns, John	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Burns, Joseph F.	D., R.	San Francisco	44th (1921)-47th (1927)
¹⁶ Burns, Michael J.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	50th (1933), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	51st (1935)-53d (1939), 56th (1946)-1948
Burns, Walter	D.	Yuba	8th (1857)
Burr, James	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Burson, Lewis M.	D.	Humboldt	11th (1860)
Burson, Roscoe W.	R.	Ventura	53d (1939)
Burt, Samuel B.	R.	Placer	20th (1873)
Burton, Edward F.	Whig	Nevada	5th (1854)
Burton, A. Phillip	D.	San Francisco	1957, 1958
Burwell, Lewis	D.	Butte	28th (1889)
Bush, Frank W.	R.	Napa	37th (1907)
Bush, William B.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Busick, Charles O.	R.	Sacramento	36th (1905)
Busterud, John A.	R.	San Francisco	1957, 1958
Butler, A. B.	R.	Tulare	27th (1887)
Butler, E. M.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Butler, Edward I.	R.	Marin	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Butler, John	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Butler, John E.	R.	Sacramento	31st (1895)
Butler, Thomas J.	Union	Colusa, Tehama	14th (1863)
¹⁷ Butters, George R.	R., D.	Imperial	56th (1945)-1951
Byers, James D.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	20th (1873)
Byington, Lewis F.	D.	Sierra	22d (1877)
Bynum, Edward	D.	Yolo	7th (1856)
Byrne, Henry D.	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
Byrne, William M.	R., D.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
Byrnes, Chas. W.	R.	Marin	40th (1913)
Byrnes, James D.	R.	San Mateo	20th (1873)
Byrnes, James J.	D.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Cabaniss, T. T.	Whig	Shasta	4th (1853)
Cahalan, Chris W.	D.	Nevada	10th (1859)
Cain, John Edward	D.	Sacramento	54th (1941)
Caine, Philip D.	A.-L. D.	Butte	10th (1859)
Calahan, William E.	R.	Contra Costa	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
¹⁸ Caldecott, Thomas W.	R.	Alameda	57th (1947), 1948, 1951, 1952, 1955-1957
	R., D.	Alameda	1949, 1950, 1953, 1954
Calderwood, M. H.	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Caldwell, A. B.	Whig	Yolo	4th (1853)
Caldwell, A. G.	Whig	Sutter	3d (1852)
Caldwell, John	D.	Nevada	9th (1858)
	A.-L. D.	Nevada	10th (1859)
Caldwell, William	D.	Sonoma	17th (1867), 19th (1871)
Call, Harrison W.	R.	San Mateo	52d (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Mateo	53d (1939), 56th (1945)
Callaghan, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 27th (1887)
Callaghan, R. J.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)
Callahan, Bert V.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Callan, E. F.	R.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Callbreath, J. C.	D.	Stanislaus	7th (1856)
Caminetti, A.	D.	Amador	25th (1883)
	D., Peo. P.	Amador	32d (1897)
	D.	Amador	33d (1899)
Cammatt, John	Ind.	San Francisco	6th (1855)

¹⁶ Elected to Senate in November, 1948, but served in Assembly in 1948.¹⁷ Died in office April 24, 1951.¹⁸ Resigned September 26, 1957. Succeeded by Don Mulford.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Camp, Edgar W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903)
Campbell, A. C.	Whig	Santa Clara	2d (1851)
Campbell, Alexander	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Campbell, Edgar O.	R.	Santa Barbara	46th (1925)
Campbell, J. C.	R.	Colusa	28th (1889)
Campbell, J. S.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Campbell, John T.	D.	Sonoma	25th (1883)
Campbell, P. C.	R.	Contra Costa	37th (1907)
Campbell, R. H.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	27th (1887)
Campbell, Thomas	Union D.	Calaveras	13th (1862)
Campbell, Thompson	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Campbell, W. L.	D.	San Joaquin	11th (1860)
Canron, William W.	R.	Alameda	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Canavan, M.	R.	Marin	32d (1897)
Canavan, Matthew	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Canepa, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
	Proh., R., D.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Canfield, W.	Ind.	Kern, Tulare	20th (1873)
Canney, Patrick	D.	Placer	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Cannon, Frank E.	A.-L. D.	Butte	10th (1859)
Caperton, W. W.	D.	Placer	8th (1857)
Cardoza, Isaac N.	D.	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Cardwell, H. C.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Carey, Edward J.	R.	Alameda	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Alameda	56th (1945)-1948
Cargill, Charles G.	R.	San Benito	29th (1891), 31st (1895), 33d (1899)
Carhart, George M.	Whig	Colusa	4th (1853)
Carillo, Pedro C.	D.	Santa Barbara	5th (1854)
Carlson, A. W.	R.	Fresno	42d (1917)
Carlson, Arthur W.	R.	Alameda	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
Carlson, Thomas M.	R.	Contra Costa	45th (1923)
Carlson, W. H.	Ind.	San Diego	30th (1893)
Carnes, Henry	D.	Santa Barbara	2d (1851)
Carothers, James H.	R.	Contra Costa	18th (1869)
Carpenter, G. J.	D.	El Dorado	21st (1875)
Carpenter, Jonathan	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
^{18a} Carpentier, Horace W.	D.	Contra Costa	4th (1853)
Carr, Charles E.	D.	Los Angeles	5th (1854)
Carr, Jesse D.	Whig	San Francisco	2d (1851)
Carr, Seymour	R.	Sacramento	23d (1880), 27th (1887)
Carr, T. H.	D.	Yuba	23d (1880)
Carroll, Harry W.	R.	Sacramento	27th (1887)
Carson, James G.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Carter, George E.	R.	Contra Costa	29th (1891)
Carter, George H.	American	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Carter, George W. T.	R.	Contra Costa	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Carter, Henry A.	D.	Amador	21st (1875)
Carter, Henry E.	R.	Los Angeles	34th (1901), 35th (1903), 43d (1919)-47th (1927)
Carter, John C.	R.	Yuba	20th (1873)
Carter, R. C.	R.	Solano	26th (1885)
Cartwright, Geo. W.	Fusion	Fresno	32d (1897)
Cary, L. B.	R.	Fresno	40th (1913)
	Prog., R.	Fresno	41st (1915)
Cary, Luther H.	R.	Alameda	25th (1883)
Case, G. S.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
Casey, J. Ward	R.	Imperial	1953, 1954
	R., D.	Imperial	1955, 1956
^{18b} Cassidy, James M.	D.	Alameda	50th (1933)-54th (1941)
Cassin, Michael	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
Casterline, W. M.	R.	San Diego	30th (1893)
Castro, Estevan	Am.	Monterey	8th (1857)
	D.	Monterey	15th (1863-4)
Castro, Manuel A.	D.	San Luis Obispo	7th (1856)
	Union D.	Monterey	14th (1863)
Catlin, Amos P.	American	Sacramento	8th (1857)

^{18a} Seat contested by Samuel J. Clarke, and declared vacant March 11, 1853. Carpentier re-elected March 26, 1853.^{18b} Died in office June 17, 1941.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Cattell, H. G.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Cavagnaro, August A.	D.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
¹⁹ Cave, John		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Center, Samuel H.	R.	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Chalmers, Robert	R.	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Chamberlain, Chas. H.	Union	San Joaquin	16th (1865)
Chamberlain, Thos. L.	R.	Placer	23d (1880)
Chamberlin, Harry A.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Chandler, Augustus L.	Ind.	Sutter	20th (1873)
	R.	Sutter	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Chandler, T. J.	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Chandler, W. F.	R.	Fresno, Madera	34th (1901)
	R.	Fresno	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Chapel, Charles Edward	R.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Chapman, John S.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	21st (1875)
Chapman, M. C.	R.	Alameda	28th (1889)
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta	14th (1863)-16th (1865)
Chase, Chas. S.	D.	Yuba	6th (1855)
Chase, E. Jacob	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Chatters, Ford A.	R., D.	Kings, Tulare	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Chauncey, David M.	D.	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Chenery, Richard	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Chenoweth, Walter W.	R., D.	Sacramento	41st (1915)
Cherry, John W.	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859), 12th (1861)
	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Childs, William	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th (1861)
Chiles, J. F.	D.	Yolo	34th (1901)
Chipman, H. C.	R.	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Christian, E. H.	R.	Alameda	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Church, A. M.	Union	Alameda	17th (1867)
Chynoweth, H. W.	R.	Orange	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Clark, A. M.	D.	Fresno	26th (1885)
Clark, C. Todd	D., R.	Fresno	49th (1931)
Clark, J. B.	D.	Butte	20th (1873)
²⁰ Clark, J. E.	Work.	Santa Clara	22d (1878)
Clark, J. R.	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Clark, John Gee	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Clark, Jonathan	R.	Humboldt	21st (1875)
Clark, L. B.	D.	Yuba	17th (1867)
Clark, Reese	R.	Yolo	29th (1891)
Clark, Reuben	D.	Colusa, Tehama	25th (1883)
Clark, Robert	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Clark, Robert A.	Union	Plumas	15th (1863)
Clark, Robert C.	American	Sacramento	8th (1857)
Clark, W. A.	R.	Santa Clara	33d (1899)
Clark, William C.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Clarke, George A.	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Madera, Merced	40th (1913), 45th (1923), 53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	R., D.	Madera, Merced	56th (1945)-1956
Clarke, J. A.	D.	Sierra	9th (1858)
Clarke, J. W.	R.	Alameda	32d (1897)
Clarke, Robert M.	R.	Ventura	34th (1901)
²¹ Clarke, Samuel J.		San Francisco District	1st (1850)
Clarken, Richard M.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Clayton, Charles		San Francisco	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865-6)
Clayton, J. E.	D.	Yuba	6th (1855)
Cleary, Chas. W.	R.	Tulare	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Tulare	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Clement, Wesley B.	R.	Alameda	25th (1883)

¹⁹ Qualified March 26, 1850, succeeding J. W. Van Benschoten, resigned.²⁰ Elected February 19, 1878, vice Clarence W. Upton, deceased.²¹ Elected January 8, 1850, vice William C. Van Voorhies, resigned. See also footnote 18a above.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Cleveland, Geo. C.	R.	Santa Cruz	36th (1905)
	R., D.	Santa Cruz	44th (1921)-46th (1925)
Clingan, David	D.	Marin	5th (1854)
Cloudman, Harold C.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Clough, G. G.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	33d (1899)
Cloudsley, F. C.	D., R.	San Joaquin	47th (1927), 48th (1929) 50th (1933)
	R.	San Joaquin	49th (1931)
²² Cloyed, Ralph R.	R.	San Diego	1950
	R., D.	San Diego	1951-1954
Clunie, Thomas J.	D.	Sacramento	21st (1875)
Coats, Arthur W., Jr.	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1951, 1952
Coats, Thomas H.	D.	Klamath	3d (1852)
Cobb, Lawrence	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Cobb, W. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Cochran, R. M.	D.	Butte	17th (1867)
Coffey, James V.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Coffey, M. W.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Coffman, William F.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	23d (1880)
Coffroth, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852)
Coggins, Paschal	Union	Sacramento	17th (1867)
	Ind.	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Coghlan, John M.	Union	Lake, Napa	16th (1865)
Coghlan, Nathan C.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905), 39th (1911)
	R., D.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Coghlin, J. D.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907)-39th (1911)
Cohen, Richard	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Coil, Benjamin J.	D.	Sierra	8th (1857)
Colbert, John H.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Colburn, R. W.	R.	San Diego	44th (1921)
Colby, George H.	R.	Placer	26th (1885)
Colby, Gilbert W.	D.	Sacramento	3d (1852)
Coleman, Cyrus	R.	Alpine, Amador	19th (1871)
	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	28th (1889), 31st (1895)
Coleman, James V.	D.	San Mateo	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Coleman, William	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Collier, E. B.	R.	Riverside	38th (1909)
Collier, Frank B.	R., D.	Stanislaus	48th (1929)
Collier, John L. E.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Collier, M. M.	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865)
²³ Collins, Barnabas	R.	Butte	34th (1901)
Collins, George D., Jr.	D.	San Francisco	53d (1939)-55th (1943), 1953, 1954
	D., R.	San Francisco	56th (1945), 57th (1947), 1948, 1951, 1952
	D., Ind. Prog.	San Francisco	1949, 1950
²³ Collins, H. M.	R.	Alameda	31st (1895)
Collins, James	R.	Nevada	13th (1862)
	D.	Nevada	14th (1863)
Collins, James D.	D.	Fresno	21st (1875)
Collins, Jeremiah F.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Collins, Sam L.	R.	Orange	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	Orange	56th (1945)-1952
Collins, William M.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
	Pro., R., D.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
	R., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Collister, Stanley W.	R.	Sonoma	37th (1907)
Collum, B. J.	D.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Coltrin, C. W.	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Comte, Augustus, Jr.	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867)

²² Elected at special election November 8, 1949, succeeding Howard K. Cramer, resigned.²³ Deceased January 15, 1901.^{23a} Successfully contested seat of J. B. McDonald. Qualified February 28, 1895. Died in office March 24, 1896.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Condee, George M.	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Condon, Robert L.	D. I. Prog.	Contra Costa	1949, 1950
	D.	Contra Costa	1951, 1952
Cone, George	American	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Conn, William Alexander	D.	San Bernardino	11th (1860)
^{23b} Conness, John	D.	El Dorado	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	A.-L. D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
²⁴ Connolly, Arthur H., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	1948
	R., D.	San Francisco	1949-1952
Connolly, David W.	D.	San Mateo	10th (1859)
	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Connolly, James E.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Connolly, P.	D., R.	Mendocino	45th (1923)
Connolly, W. C.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Conrad, Charles J.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1950
	R.	Los Angeles	1951-1958
Conrad, Grant	L.	San Diego	41st (1915)
Conrey, Nathaniel P.	R.	Los Angeles	33d (1899)
Conroy, M. C.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Conway, Bernard	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Cook, J. W.	R.	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Cook, John	Whig	San Diego	2d (1851)
Cook, John	Whig	Stanislaus	6th (1855)
Cook, John	D.	Yuba	3d (1852)
Cook, John R.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	23d (1880)
Cooke, John B.	D.	Ventura	54th (1941), 57th (1947)-1950
	D., R.	Ventura	1951-1954
Cooley, Chas. H.	R.	Sonoma	22d (1877)
Cooley, F. M.	R.	Alameda	27th (1887)
Coolidge, Glenn E.	R., D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1953-1958
Coombs, Frank L.	R.	Napa	27th (1887)-29th (1891), 32d (1897)
	R., D.	Napa	44th (1921)-46th (1925)
	R.	Napa	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Coombs, Nathan	D.	Napa	6th (1855)
	A.-L. D.	Napa	11th (1860)
Coombs, Nathaniel D.	D.	Yuba	25th (1883)
Coombs, Thomas M.	Ind.	Alameda	7th (1856)
Cooper, J. B. R.	R.	Monterey	36th (1905)
Cooper, Joel H.	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	19th (1871)
Cooper, L. F.	D.	Del Norte	23d (1880)
Cope, Jesse	D.	Santa Cruz	27th (1887)
Cope, Warner W.	D.	Amador	10th (1859)
Copus, Jay N.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Corcoran, Hugh J.	D.	San Joaquin	23d (1880), 26th (1885)
Corey, Benjamin		San Jose District	1st (1849)
Corey, J. M.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Corey, William	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Cornish, N. A.	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta	37th (1907)
Cornwall, George N.	D.	Napa	5th, (1854), 21st (1875)
^{24a} Cornwall, P. B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Coronel, Manuel F.	D.	Los Angeles	18th (1869)
Corwin, Gordon W.	R.	San Bernardino	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Cosper, E. T.	R.	Kings, Tulare	33d (1899)
Costar, W. J.	R.	Butte	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Cot, Guan Y.	Union D.	Monterey	13th (1862)
Cottrell, C. C.	R., D.	Santa Clara	50th (1933)-51st (1935)
	R.	Santa Clara	52d (1937)
Councilman, Jose M.	R.	Nevada	12th (1861)

^{23b} Elected November 26, 1859, succeeding Thomas Robertson, who was elected, but died before he was qualified.²⁴ Elected at special election November 4, 1947, succeeding Albert C. Wollenberg, resigned.^{24a} Resigned January 28, 1850. Succeeded by William Grove Deal.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
^{24b} Covarrubias, Jose M.	D.	Santa Barbara District Santa Barbara	1st (1849) 2d (1851)-4th (1853), 6th (1855)-8th (1857), 11th (1860)
Covert, John G.	Douglas D.	Santa Barbara	12th (1861)
Covington, Joseph M.	D.	Kings	35th (1903)
Cowan, W. F.	D.	Mendocino	21st (1875)
Cowdery, Jabez F.	Ind.	Sonoma	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
	R.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Coyle, James L.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	36th (1905)
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	3d (1852)
Craig, Edward	R.	Orange	48th (1929)-51st (1935)
Cram, E. G.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Cram, James E.	R.	San Bernardino	40th (1913)
²⁵ Cramer, Howard K.	R., D.	San Diego	57th (1947)-1949
Crane, E. T.	R.	Alameda	19th (1871)
²⁶ Crane, George W.	Whig	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2d (1851)
Crank, James F.	D.	Monterey	9th (1858)
Crawford, C. M.	R.	Los Angeles	24th (1881)
Crawford, George G.	D.	Lake	28th (1889)
Crawford, James	R.	San Diego	1957, 1958
Crawford, James C.	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927, 48th (1929)
^{26a} Creaner, Charles M.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
²⁷ Creedon, Daniel J.	R. D.	San Mateo	1953, 1955
Creighton, J. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	36th (1905)
Crenshaw, George H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	10th (1859)
Crenshaw, John T.	D.	Nevada	4th (1853)
Cressler, William T.	Ind.	Siskiyou	20th (1873)
Crichton, James G.	D.	Fresno	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Fresno	56th (1945)-1950
Crigler, John C.	D.	Napa, Lake	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Crist, Frank Lee	R.	Santa Clara	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Crittenden, Alexander P.		Los Angeles District	1st (1849)
	D.	Santa Clara	3d (1852)
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R.	San Joaquin	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	San Joaquin	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
Crocker, Charles	R.	Sacramento	12th (1861)
Cromwell, Frank A.	R.	Sonoma	34th (1901)-36th (1905)
Cronin, John R.	R.	Solano	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
²⁸ Cronin, Melvyn I.	R.	San Francisco	48th (1929)
	D., R.	San Francisco	49th (1931)-54th (1941)
Crosby, Sumner	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)
Cross, John	R.	Los Angeles	32d (1897)
²⁹ Croter, J.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923)-47th (1927)
	R., D.	Alameda	46th (1925)
Crowder, A. S.	R.	San Diego	33d (1899)
Crowell, J. M.	D.	Yuba	11th (1860)
³⁰ Crowley, Ernest C.	D.	Solano, Lake, Napa	48th (1929), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Solano, Lake, Napa	49th (1931)-54th (1941) 56th (1945)-1952
Crowley, J. J.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Crown, Robert W.	D.	Alameda	1957, 1958
Crumpton, H. J.	D.	Lake	24th (1881), 25th (1883)
Crutcher, William M.	Ind.	Placer	21st (1875)
Cullen, John A.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., D., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Culver, C. B.	R.	Yolo	26th (1885)
Culver, E. S.	R.	Alameda	28th (1889), 29th (1891)

^{24b} Resigned April 26, 1850. Re-elected, and again resigned November 6, 1852. Again re-elected for following sessions.

²⁵ Resigned May 28, 1949. Succeeded by Ralph R. Cloyd.

²⁶ Unseated on contest by Hiram P. Osgood in 1851.

^{26a} Resigned April 2, 1850.

²⁷ Resigned January 4, 1955. Succeeded by Louis Francis.

²⁸ Resigned January 4, 1942.

²⁹ Resigned July 1, 1927.

³⁰ Died in office September 22, 1952.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Culver, James H.	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Cummings, Frank J.	R.	Humboldt	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Cunnard, J. M.	R.	Butte	13th (1862)
Cunningham, A.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Cunningham, James F.	D.	Santa Cruz	24th (1881)
Cunningham, N. C.	D.	Sierra	6th (1855)
Cunningham, Rex M.	D.	Ventura	1955, 1956
	D., R.	Ventura	1957, 1958
Cunningham, Thomas J.	R.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Cunningham, W. F.	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Cunningham, W. S.	D.	Tulare	29th (1891)
Cureton, William H.	D.	Mendocino	17th (1867)
Currey, Robert J.	R.	Solano	27th (1887)
Curry, C. F.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Curtis, D. B.	D.	Placer	9th (1858)
Curtis, Edward J.	Whig	Siskiyou	6th (1855)
	American	Siskiyou	7th (1856)
Curtis, J. S.	American	Yolo	8th (1857)
Curtis, John M.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Curtis, N. Greene	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th (1861)
Curtis, Samuel T.	D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
³¹ Cusanovich, Lou L.	R.	Los Angeles	1958
Cusick, T. P.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Cuthbert, William W.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Cutler, John	Whig	El Dorado	3d (1852)
Cutler, Nathan	D.	Solano	10th (1859)
Cutten, Charles P.	R.	Humboldt	37th (1907)
Cutter, William M.	D.	Yuba	25th (1883)
	R.	Sutter, Yuba	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Daggett, John	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	24th (1881)
³² Dahl, Walter I.	R.	Alameda	1954-1958
Dale, R. C.	R.	Kern	31st (1895)-33d (1899)
Daley, James H.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885), 29th (1891)
Daley, Jeanette E.	D.	San Diego	52d (1937)-54th (1941)
Dameron, William B.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852)
Damon, E. D.	R.	Humboldt	32d (1897)
Damron, J. M.	R.	Los Angeles	28th (1889)
Dana, Charles W.	R.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	13th (1862)
Dana, William A.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Dannals, Charles W.	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Dannals, George W.	D.	San Diego	19th (1871)
Dannenbrink, Henry A.	D.	Alameda	52d (1937)
Dare, John T.	D.	Solano	22d (1877)
Davidson, E. M.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
Davidson, Thomas R.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Davis, William A.	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
^{32a} Davis, B. K.	Breck. D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Davis, Caswell	American	Santa Clara	7th (1856)
Davis, E. L.	A.-L. D.	Humboldt	10th (1859)
Davis, George H.	R.	Imperial	45th (1923)
Davis, H. B.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	20th (1873)
Davis, Howard W.	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
Davis, J. O.	D.	San Benito	37th (1907)
Davis, J. W.	R.	Kings, Tulare	31st (1895)
Davis, John	R.	Placer	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
³³ Davis, Lester Thomas	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	57th (1947), 1948-1952
Davis, M. Philip	R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948
Davis, N. H.	D.	Solano	9th (1858)

³¹ Elected at special election November 19, 1957, succeeding Patrick McGee, resigned.³² Elected at special election November 10, 1953, succeeding Marvin Sherwin, resigned.^{32a} Seat successfully contested by Nelson M. Orr.³³ Died in office May 23, 1952. Succeeded by Pauline L. Davis.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
^{33a} Davis, Pauline L.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	1953, 1954
	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	1955-1958
^{33b} Davis, T. Frank	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Davis, Winfield J.	R.	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Dawley, Isaac N.	D.	Nevada	5th (1854)
Dawson, Charles B.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Dawson, Kenneth B.	R., D.	San Francisco	51st (1935)
	R., D., Prog.	San Francisco	52d (1937)
Days, John M.	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
	D.	Nevada	19th (1871)
Dayton, F. E.	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	46th (1925)
^{33c} Deal, William Grove		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Dean, Arthur M.	R.	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	38th (1909)
Dean, George A.	R.	San Joaquin	45th (1923)
Dean, Seneca	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
³⁴ Debs, Ernest E.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
Deeth, Jacob	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
DeHaven, John J.	R.	Humboldt	18th (1869)
DeHaven, W. N.	R.	Butte	19th (1871)
Dekker, Albert	D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
DeLancie, R.	R.	Butte	33d (1899)
DeLap, T. H.	R., D.	Contra Costa	51st (1935)
Del Mutolo, M. G.	D.	Santa Clara	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
DeLong, Charles E.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
	A.-L. D.	Yuba	10th (1859)
Del Valle, Ignacio	D.	Los Angeles	3d (1852)
^{34a} Del Valle, R. F.	D.	Los Angeles	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Dempster, Charles W.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Denegri, D. M.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Dennery, Leon	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Dennett, L. L.	Prog., R.	Stanislaus	41st (1915)
	R.	Stanislaus	42d (1917)
Dennis, John H.	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Dennis, Thomas W.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Denniston, James G.	Douglas D.	San Mateo	12th (1861)
	Union D.	San Mateo	14th (1863)
Denny, Paul	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	56th (1945)
Desmond, Earl D.	D.	Sacramento	51st (1935), 52d (1937), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Sacramento	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Deuel, Charles H.	D.	Butte	46th (1925)
	D., R.	Butte	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Deveny, Peter	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Devine, Mark A.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Devitt, James	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Devlin, Frank R.	R.	Solano	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Devoe, Alfred	Union	Santa Cruz	15th (1863)
Devoto, L. A.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
DeWitt, E. L.	D.	Tulare	26th (1885)
DeWitt, W. M.	D.	Yolo	22d (1877)
DeYoe, Ray C.	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	48th (1929)
Dibble, Henry C.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891), 32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Dick, John	American	Butte	7th (1856)

^{33a} Elected at general election, November, 1952, succeeding her husband, Lester T. Davis, deceased.^{33b} Elected at special election February 4, 1863, in place of Thomas Campbell, who was elected, but who died December 30, 1862, before he was qualified.^{33c} Qualified March 4, 1850, vice P. B. Cornwall, resigned.³⁴ Resigned June 30, 1947. Succeeded by Glenard P. Lipscomb.^{34a} Resigned October 23, 1880.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
³⁵ Dickenson, William B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Dickey, Randal F.	R.	Alameda	54th (1941)-56th (1945)
	R., D.	Alameda	1949, 1950, 1955, 1956
			57th (1947), 1948, 1951-1954
Dickinson, W. L.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	15th (1863)
Dillinger, H. E.	D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	46th (1925)
	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	49th (1931)
Dills, Clayton A.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1952
	D.	Los Angeles	1953-1958
³⁶ Dills, Ralph C.	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1949
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R.	Riverside	52d (1937)-55th (1943)
Dimond, Daniel	R.	Tuolumne	23d (1880)
Dinan, W. E.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Dinkelspiel, H. G. W.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dinniene, John H.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Dixon, George W.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dixon, James	D.	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Dixon, M. W.	D.	Alameda	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Dobbin, H. H.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Dodge, C. G.	R.	Alameda	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Dodge, Thomas L.	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
Dodson, W. B. H.	Union	Lake, Napa	15th (1863)
Dolan, Lawrence J.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Dolwig, Richard J.	R.	San Mateo	57th (1947)-1950, 1955, 1956
	R., D.	San Mateo	1951-1954
Donahoe, Dorothy M.	D.	Kern	1953, 1954
	D., R.	Kern	1955-1958
Donihue, Leon M.	D.	Alameda	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D.	Stanislaus	51st (1935), 52d (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R.	Stanislaus	53d (1939)
Donohue, Emmett I.	R.	Sonoma	45th (1923)
Doolling, Maurice T.	D.	San Benito	26th (1885)
Doran, W. A.	R.	San Diego	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Dore, Benjamin	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Dornin, George D.	Union	Nevada	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Dorr, J. C.	Union	Trinity	16th (1865)
Dorris, Mrs. Grace S.	R.	Kern	43d (1919), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	Kern	46th (1925)
Dorsey, Caleb	D.	Stanislaus	22d (1877)
Dorsey, Jesse R.	R.	Kern	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Doss, E. W.	D.	Kern, Tulare	18th (1869)
Doty, Gillis	D.	Sacramento	25th (1883), 29th (1891)
Dougherty, John	Douglas D.	Sierra	12th (1861)
Dougherty, Wm. J.	D.	San Benito	35th (1903)
Doughty, John	Whig	Solano	6th (1855)
Douglas, Charles D.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Douglas, G. H.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	45th (1923)
Douglass, David F.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th (1855)
Douglass, George A.	A.-L. D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Douglass, George N.	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Dow, E. E.	D.	Santa Clara	29th (1891)
Dow, F. A.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863)
Dow, J. G.	Union D.	Sonoma	13th (1862)
Dow, William	D.	Tuolumne	10th (1859)

³⁵ Unseated on contest. Succeeded by John Bigler. See State Senators.³⁶ Resigned in June, 1949. Succeeded by Carley V. Porter.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Dower, Will A.	D.	Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado	40th (1913)
Downey, J. W.	Union	Sierra	17th (1867)
Downey, John G.	D.	Los Angeles	7th (1856)
Downing, Geo. W.	Soc.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Downing, J. L.	D.	Sonoma	16th (1865)
Downs, Robert C.	R.	Amador	23d (1880)
Doyle, Donald D.	R.	Contra Costa	1953-1958
³⁷ Doyle, Thomas J.	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1954
	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1957
Dozier, Dr. Earnest	R.	Shasta, Trinity	45th (1923)
Drees, E. E.	D.	Sonoma	30th (1893)
Drew, Alexander M.	R.	Fresno	35th (1903)-38th (1909)
Dryden, J. L.	Fusion	San Diego	32d (1897)
Dryer, Perry	Union	Shasta	17th (1867)
Du Brutz, A. B.	D.	Kern, Tulare	23d (1880)
Duckworth, S. J.	R.	Monterey	30th (1893)
Dudley, Charles C.	Union D.	Placer	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Dudley, Jonathan M.	R.	Solano	13th (1862)
	Union	Solano	14th (1863)
³⁷ Duffey, A. D.	D.	Santa Cruz	35th (1903)
Duffy, James A.	R.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Duffy, Thomas	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	30th (1893)
Dunbar, Charles O.	D.	Sonoma	35th (1903)
Dunbar, Willis	R.	Calaveras	31st (1895)
³⁷ Duncombe, Charles	A.-L. D.	Sacramento	10th (1859)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Dunlap, Elon	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Dunlap, Frank E.	R.	San Joaquin	33d (1899)-35th (1903)
Dunlap, H. W.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	10th (1859)
Dunlap, Thomas	D.	Amador	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Dunn, Francis, Jr.	D.	Alameda	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Alameda	56th (1945)-1954
Dunn, William J.	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Dunne, E. F.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Durham, W. W.	R.	Butte	23d (1880)
Durner, Charles	R.	Solano	29th (1891)
Durst, D. P.	Douglas D.	Colusa, Tehama	12th (1861)
	R.	Sutter, Yuba	30th (1893)
Duryea, Frank A.	R.	Placer	34th (1901)
	R.	El Dorado, Placer	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Dustin, Daniel	American	Nevada	7th (1856)
Dutton, Henry	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Duval, Walter H.	R.	Ventura	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Ventura	47th (1927)
Dwinelle, John W.	Union	Alameda	17th (1867)
Dwyer, David	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dyer, Barlow	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863)
Eagar, Thomas	R.	Santa Cruz	13th (1862)
	Union	Alameda	16th (1865)
Eagon, John A.	D.	Amador	10th (1859)
	Ind.	Amador, Alpine	19th (1871)
Eakle, H. P.	D.	Colusa	29th (1891)
Easley, Robert P.	R., D.	Contra Costa	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
	R.	Contra Costa	49th (1931)
Eastman, J. C.	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
Easton, George M.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Eddy, Crowell D.	R., D.	San Diego	47th (1927)
	R.	San Diego	48th (1929)
Eden, Walter	R.	Orange	43d (1919)
Edgar, William	R.	Yuba	19th (1871)
Edwards, E. E.	R.	Los Angeles	26th (1885), 28th (1889)
Edwards, Lawrence	D.	San Joaquin	41st (1915)
	D., Prog.	San Joaquin	42d (1917)

³⁷ Died in office May 5, 1957. Succeeded by Don Anderson.^{37a} Unseated on contest by H. S. Wanzer.^{37b} Seat declared vacant January 22, 1859, because not a citizen. Re-elected by the people on March 2, 1859, but again declared to be ineligible on March 8th.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Edwards, Lemuel B.	R.	Alameda	24th (1881)
Edwards, Philip L.	Whig	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Edwards, Roger C.	R.	Ventura	41st (1915)
Edwards, Uriah	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Eichelroth, Wm. E.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
³⁸ Eicke, Dana P.	D.	San Joaquin	51st (1935)
Eksward, Frank L.	R.	San Mateo	42d (1917), 43d (1919), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	San Mateo	44th (1921), 46th (1925)
Eliason, W. A.	R.	Sonoma	13th (1862)
³⁹ Elliott, Edward E.	D.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	D., R., I. Prog.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951-1954
	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Elliott, John G.	Fusion	Merced, Stanislaus	32d (1897)
Ellis, Alfred J.	Whig	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Ellis, Asa	D.	Los Angeles	17th (1867), 19th (1871), 22d (1877)
Ellis, Edward F. W.	Whig	Nevada	3d (1852)
Ellis, Edward S.	D., R.	Merced, Madera	41st (1915)
Ellis, R. B.	D.	Sacramento	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Ellis, William H.	R.	Riverside	40th (1913)
Ellison, John F.	R.	Tehama	26th (1885)
Ells, Harry	R.	Contra Costa	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Ellsworth, John	R.	Alameda	27th (1887)
Ely, Benjamin E. S.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
Emeric, H. F.	D.	Contra Costa	30th (1893)
Emlay, Fred	D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	56th (1945)
Emme, Otto J.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Emmett, Dan W.	R.	Ventura	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Emmons, E. J.	Fusion	Kern	32d (1897)
Emmons, Elijah A.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Encell, Harry A.	Prog.	Alameda	41st (1915)
Ennis, Scott F.	R.	Sacramento	32d (1897)
Ensworth, A. S.	D.	San Diego	10th (1859)
Erb, Louis F.	R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Erkson, William	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863-4)
Erwin, Thomas M.	R.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1950
	R.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Escandon, A. G.	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	18th (1869)
	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura	20th (1873)
Eshlemen, John M.	R., U. L.	Alameda	37th (1907)
Espey, R. H. E.	R.	Alameda	36th (1905)
Estee, Morris M.	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Estell, James M.	D.	Marin	8th (1857)
Estep, Joseph H.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Estey, Charles L.	R.	Marin	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Estey, Thomas H.	R.	Marin	29th (1891)
Estudillo, Miguel	R.	Riverside	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Evans, Herbert J.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Evans, John W.	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1954
Evans, Ralph W.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Evatt, W. J.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Everett, Henry	R.	Nevada	19th (1871)
Evey, Edward	Union D.	Lake, Napa	13th (1862)
Ewalt, John	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Ewer, Seneca	D.	Butte	5th (1854)
Ewing, Andrew	D.	Mariposa, Merced	22d (1877)
Ewing, Calvin	Peo. P.	San Francisco	31st (1895)

³⁸ Died in office January 27, 1935. Succeeded by Charles M. Weber.³⁹ Elected at special election April 1, 1947. Succeeded John B. Pelletier, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Ewing, Luther L.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Ewing, W. P.	D.	Sonoma	4th (1853)
Fahey, Edward	D.	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Fairchild, David	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Fairchild, John H.	D.	Siskiyou	17th (1867)
Fairfax, Charles S.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Fairfield, B. L.	D.	Placer	5th (1854)
Fairweather, J.	D.	Fresno, Madera	33d (1899)
Fargo, Frank F.	R.	Alameda	12th (1861)
Farish, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Farley, Hugh	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Farley, James T.	Whig	Amador	6th (1855)
	American	Amador	7th (1856)
	D.	Sierra	25th (1883)
Farley, Michael	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
Farmer, Bert L.	R.	Alameda	22d (1877)
Farnum, John E.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Farwell, Lyman	R.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Farwell, Willard B.	Whig	Alameda	31st (1895)
Fassett, F. R.	R.	Sacramento	28th (1889)
Fassett, L. H.	D.	Monterey	25th (1883)
Faw, Thomas F.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Fay, Caleb T.	R., U. L.	Alameda	38th (1909)
Feeley, James T.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Feeley, Thomas J.	R.	Alameda	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Feeley, Walter W.	R., D.	San Francisco	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Feigenbaum, B. J.	R.	San Francisco	50th (1931)
Feliz, Frederick P.	D.	Monterey	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Fellom, Roy	R., D.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Felton, Charles N.	R.	San Mateo	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Ferguson, Daniel	R.	Alameda	40th (1913)
	Prog., D.	Alameda	41st (1915)
Ferguson, John W.	D.	Fresno	20th (1873)
Ferguson, R. D.	D.	Sacramento	9th (1858)
	Union D.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
Ferguson, William T.	Whig	Sierra	6th (1855)
Ferrel, Walter	D.	Sonoma	21st (1875)
Ferrell, William C.	Whig	San Diego	6th (1855)
Ferris, Leonard W.	American	Sacramento	8th (1857)
Field, C. Don	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)-56th (1945)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Field, John	D.	Sonoma	25th (1883)
Field, Stephen J.	D.	Yuba	2d (1851)
Finlayson, Frank G.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Finlayson, James R.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
⁴⁰ Finley, T. R.	D.	Santa Barbara	42d (1917)
	D., R.	Santa Barbara	47th (1927)
^{40 a} Finn, Thomas F.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Finnegan, Geo. B.	D.	Nevada, Placer	40th (1913)
Finney, A. C.	R., D., Soc.	Imperial	46th (1925)
Finney, J. W.	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	37th (1907)
Finney, Seldon J.	R.	San Mateo	18th (1869)
Firebaugh, Henry C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Fish, Howard J.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
	Prog.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Fisher, Charles M.	R.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Fisher, Charles W.	R.	Alameda	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
	R., D.	Alameda	51st (1935)
Fisher, Robert F.	R., D.	Humboldt	47th (1927)
	R.	Humboldt	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
^{40 b} Fisk, Arthur G.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Fitzgerald, George	R.	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Fitch, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Flanders, Alvan	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Flavelle, J. W.	R.	San Bernardino	38th (1909)
Fleisher, Samuel	R.	Santa Barbara	38th (1909)

⁴⁰ Resigned June 1, 1927.^{40 a} Resigned January 6, 1904.^{40 b} Resigned December 30, 1903.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Fleming, Alexander P.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Fleming, T. R.	D.	Butte	25th (1883)
Flemming, Samuel	D.	Shasta	3d (1852)
Fletcher, Carl	D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947)-1950
⁴¹ Fleury, Gordon A.	R., D.	Sacramento	1949-1955
Flint, Gene	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Flint, W. R.	R.	San Benito	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Flournoy, T. C.	D.	Mariposa	6th (1855)
⁴¹ *Flower, Samuel	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Flynn, James C.	R., D.	San Francisco	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Flynn, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Fontana, C. D.	R.	Calaveras	32d (1897)
Forbes, P. W.	D.	Inyo, Tulare	37th (1907)
Ford, Charles	R.	Santa Cruz	12th (1861)
Ford, Henry L.	D.	Colusa	3d (1852)
Ford, John J., Jr.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Foreman, A. L.	D., Peo. P.	San Joaquin	32d (1897)
Forsyth, William K.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Fortna, Stephen R.	D.	Sutter	25th (1883)
Fortune, H. W.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Foster, Charles A.	R.	Fresno	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Fresno	47th (1927)
⁴² Foster, Newell K.	R.	Alameda	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Foster, Theron	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Fourgeaud, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Fourt, Walter J.	R.	Ventura	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Ventura	56th (1945)
Fowler, Chandler B.	Whig	Butte	3d (1852)
Fowler, Frank L.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Fox, Charles N.	R.	Alameda	23d (1880)
Fox, Chris B.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923)
⁴³ Francis, Louis	R.	San Mateo	1957, 1958
Frank, Frederick C.	R.	Santa Clara	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Franklin, Charles R.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Franklin, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Franks, L. J.	D.	San Mateo	28th (1889)
Fraser, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863-4)
	R.	El Dorado	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Fratessa, Paul F.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Frazier, John	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Frazier, John E.	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
⁴⁴ Freeman, C. J.	D.	San Luis Obispo	2d (1851)
Freeman, E. A.	R.	Amador	29th (1891)
Freeman, Edwin W.	R.	Riverside	31st (1895)
Freeman, Frank S.	R.	Yolo	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Freeman, George R.	R.	Riverside	39th (1911)
Freeman, Isaac F.	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Freeman, J. W.	Breck. D.	Tulare	14th (1863)
Freer, Leon D.	D.	Butte	24th (1881)
Freidenrich, D.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
French, C. G. W.	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
French, Frank	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
French, Parker H.		San Luis Obispo	5th (1854)
Frew, Myron H.	D.	Kings, Tulare	1957, 1958
Friedman, Leo R.	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
Frink, Daniel	R.	Santa Clara	23d (1880)
^{41a} Frink, Miner, Jr.	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865-6)
Friskie, John B.	Union	Solano	17th (1867)
Fry, Robert B.	R.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	San Francisco	48th (1929)
Fryer, Richard C.	D.	Los Angeles	18th (1869)

⁴¹ Resigned August 28, 1955. Succeeded by Thomas J. MacBride.^{41a} Resigned April 1, 1853; re-elected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.⁴² Resigned March 16, 1903.⁴³ Elected at special election June 5, 1956, succeeding Daniel J. Creedon, resigned.⁴⁴ Resigned February 6, 1851.^{44a} Seat successfully contested by A. C. Brown.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Fulcher, Clinton J.	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	51st (1935), 53d (1939)
	D.	All above counties	52d (1937)
Fuller, Mortimer	D.	Yuba	8th (1857)
	A.-L. D.	Yuba	10th (1859)
Fulwider, Lucien E.	R., D.	Sonoma	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Gabbert, Thomas G.	R.	Ventura	40th (1913)
Gaffey, Patrick T.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Gaffney, Edward M.	D.	San Francisco	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	San Francisco	56th (1945)-1952
	D.	San Francisco	1955-1958
Gage, Stephen T.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Galbraith, J. D.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Galbraith, W. H.	R.	Santa Cruz	29th (1891)
⁴⁵ Gallagher, Dan	D.	San Francisco	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Gallagher, J. G.	R.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Gallagher, P. A.	D.	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Galloway, Joseph W.	R.	Contra Costa	19th (1871)
⁴⁶ Galvin, E. R.	D.	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Gannon, Chester F.	D.	Sacramento	52d (1937)
	D., R.	Sacramento	53d (1939)
	R.	Sacramento	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Sacramento	56th (1945)-1948
Gans, H. S.	R.	Trinity, Tehama	34th (1901)
	R.	Tehama, Plumas, Sierra	36th (1905)
Gant, Vernon F.	R.	Stanislaus	47th (1927)
Gardiner, James H.	D.	Yuba	3d (1852)
	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
Gardner, John	R.	Calaveras	28th (1889)
Garfield, Selucius	D.	El Dorado	4th (1853)
Garibaldi, James D.	D., R.	Madera, Merced	51st (1935)
	D.	Madera, Merced	52d (1937)
Garibaldi, Stephen J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Garland, Gordon H.	D.	Kings, Tulare	52d (1937)
	D., R.	Kings, Tulare	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Garretson, John	R.	San Mateo	21st (1875)
Garritty, Peter	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Garver, Michael	D.	Nevada	22d (1877), 29th (1891)
Gaston, Henry A.	American	Sierra	7th (1856)
Gately, William	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Gates, Egbert J.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Gates, Dr. W. F.	R.	Butte	36th (1905)
Gaussail, Emile A.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Gaver, E. S.	D.	Yuba	6th (1855)
Gavigan, William J.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gay, Milus H.	R.	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Gay, Robert	R.	Alameda	31st (1895)
Gaylord, E. C.	R.	Placer, El Dorado	39th (1911)
Gaylord, E. H.	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855)
Geary, Dennis	Work.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gebhart, Lee	Prog.	Sacramento	41st (1915)
	R., Prog., D.	Sacramento	42d (1917)
	R.	Sacramento	43d (1919)
⁴⁶ Geddes, Ernest R.	R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	57th (1947)-1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Geddes, Samuel R.	D.	Napa, Solano	1953, 1954
	D., R.	Napa, Solano	1955-1958
Gelder, George	R.	Alameda	40th (1913), 42d (1917)
	Prog., R.	Alameda	41st (1915)
Geller, William	D.	Yuba	6th (1855)
Gelwicks, Daniel W.	D.	Alameda	21st (1875)
George, James	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Gerdes, Fred C.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)

⁴⁵ Resigned January 7, 1942.⁴⁶ Unseated on contest, succeeded by Samuel McCurdy.^{46a} Elected by write-in at general election November 7, 1944. Succeeded Lee T. Bashore, who had won both party nominations at the June primary, 1944, but who died September 14, 1944.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Geyer, Lee E.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Gibbons, Oscar	D.	San Luis Obispo	38th (1909)
Gibson, John L.	D.	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Gibson, Joseph H.		Placer	3d (1852)
Giffen, George W.	D.	Nevada	20th (1873)-22d (1877)
Gilbert, James A.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Gilbert, Wilbur F.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Gildea, Charles	D.	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Gillette, George F.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Gillette, M. G.	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Gillis, K. C.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	38th (1909)
Gilman, Caleb	D.	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
Gilmore, George W.	R.	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Gilmore, John	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gilmore, Joseph P.	R., D.	San Francisco	48th (1929)-51st (1933)
	R.	San Francisco	53d (1939)
Gilmore, N.	D.	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Giltner, Francis	D.	Mariposa	17th (1867)
Glass, J. H.	R.	San Luis Obispo	31st (1895)
Gleson, William H.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Glick, Fred P.	D.	Los Angeles	52d (1937)
Glover, A. Franklin	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Glynn, John P.	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	33d (1899)
Glynn, John P.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Gober, William R.	Whig	Santa Clara	6th (1855)
Godard, H. B.	D.	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Godchaux, Edmond	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Godfrey, George B.	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Godsil, Charles W.	R.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 43d (1919)
	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
Goetting, Chas. W.	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Goff, T. H.	R.	San Bernardino	32d (1897)
Golden, Milton M.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Goodall, Charles	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Goodall, J. E.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865-6)
Goodhue, S. G.	R.	San Mateo	32d (1897)
Goodman, L. C.	D.	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Goodrich, John A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Goodwin, John D.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	16th (1865)
⁴⁷ Gordon, Alexander	R.	Marin	13th (1862)
	R.	San Mateo	29th (1891)
Gordon, Frank L.	R.	Napa, Yolo	49th (1931)
Gordon, Marion W.		Calaveras	5th (1854)
Gordon, S. B.	D.	San Mateo	9th (1858)
Gordon, Upton M.	Breck. D.	Marin	12th (1861)
Gorley, Hugh A.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Goucher, George G.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	26th (1885)
Gough, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Gould, Andrew J.	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	27th (1887)
Gould, Frank H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	29th (1891)
	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	30th (1893)
Gragg, R. F.	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Graham, A. J.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Graham, James S.	Whig	Solano	3d (1852)
Granger, Lewis C.	D.	Butte	25th (1883), 27th (1887)
Grant, William S.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1952
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Graves, Sidney T.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)-46th (1925)
Graves, William J.	D.	San Luis Obispo	6th (1855), 8th (1857)
Gray, Giles H.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Gray, J. S.		Monterey District	1st (1849)
Gray, John C.	R.	Butte	20th (1873)
Gray, Leon E.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
Gray, Nathaniel	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863-4)
Gray, P. J.	R.	San Francisco	44th (1921)

⁴⁷ Successfully contested seat of A. C. McAllister. Qualified February 21, 1862.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Gray, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858)
Green, A. B.	R.	San Luis Obispo	40th (1913)
Green, A. F.	Union	San Mateo	15th (1863)
Green, Alfred A.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Green, Edward L.	D.	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Green, James J.	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Green, Lyman	R.	Sonoma	42d (1917)
Green, Perry M.	R.	Los Angeles	23d (1880)
⁴⁸ Green, Robert Miller	R.	San Francisco	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Green, Will S.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	17th (1867)
Greene, Carlton W.	R., D.	San Luis Obispo	42d (1917), 44th (1921)
	R.	San Luis Obispo	43d (1919)
Greene, Sam M.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Greene, W. E.	Union	San Joaquin	16th (1865)
Greenwell, Chas. B.	R.	Ventura	33d (1899)
Greer, Walter W.	R.	Sacramento	34th (1901), 35th (1903), 38th (1909)
Gregory, Andrew J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	10th (1859)
	Breck D.	Mariposa, Merced	12th (1861)
Gregory, J. B.	D.	Amador, Alpine	17th (1867)
Gregory, U. S.	D.	Amador	26th (1885)
Griffin J. J.	D.	Merced, Madera	40th (1913)
Griffin, J. M.	D.	Fresno	33d (1899)
Griffin, Thos. F.	D.	Stanislaus, Merced, Ma- dera	39th (1911)
Griffith, A. J.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Griffith, Emerson J.	D.	Fresno	24th (1881)
Griffith, Humphrey	D.	Yolo	5th (1854)
Griffiths, W. B.	R.	Napa	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Griswold, J. W.	Union D.	Calaveras	13th (1862)
Griswold, John C.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Griswold, M.	D.	Inyo, Mono	21st (1875)
Groom, Robert W.	D.	San Diego	9th (1858), 11th (1860)
Grotefend, George A.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	35th (1903)
Grubbs, Charles W.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Grunsky, Donald L.	R., D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	57th (1947)-1952
Gruwell, L. H.	D.	Lake	27th (1887)
Gubser, Charles S.	R.	Santa Clara	1951, 1952
Guiberson, J. W.	D.	Kings	40th (1913)
Guilfoyle, William J.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Guill, John H., Jr.	D.	Butte	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Gunlock, Wm. I.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Sis- kiyou, Trinity	54th (1941)
Gunnison, Andrew J.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Gurnett, W. J.	R.	Alameda	20th (1873)
⁴⁹ Guthrie, Charles Lester	D.	Kings, Tulare	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Kings, Tulare	56th (1945)
Guy, W. R.	R.	San Diego	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Gwinn, Harrison	D.	Yolo	10th (1859), 11th (1860) *
Hagans, William B.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th (1854)
	Douglas D.	Humboldt	12th (1861)
Hagen, Harlan	D.	Kings, Tulare	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Kings, Tulare	1951, 1952
Haggerty, Gerald P.	D.	San Francisco	55th (1943)
	D., R.	San Francisco	56th (1945)
⁵⁰ Hahn, Gordon R.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1953
Hail, F. G.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	29th (1891)
Haile, Richard C.	American	Napa	7th (1856)
	D.	Solano	18th (1869), 22d (1877)
Haldeman, P. M.	D.	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Hale, James E.	R.	Placer	24th (1881)
Haley, J. W.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	34th (1901)
Haliday, Thomas J.	D.	Sierra	11th (1860)
Hall, A. P.	R.	Placer	31st (1895)

⁴⁸ Resigned January 7, 1942.⁴⁹ Died in office January 27, 1946.⁵⁰ Resigned June 15, 1953. Succeeded by Kenneth A. Ross.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hall, Fred H.	D.	Kern	39th (1911)
Hall, Gaven D.	D.	El Dorado	2d (1851), 8th (1857)
Hall, James A.	D.	Santa Cruz	28th (1889)
Hall, Sydney	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Halley, M. P.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
Hallner, Herbert S.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Halsted, James L.	D.	Santa Cruz	11th (1860)
Hamill, John	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Hamilton, George W.	D.	Placer	30th (1893)
Hamilton, James W.	R.	Sonoma	39th (1911)
Hamilton, William A.	D.	Del Norte	25th (1883)
Hamlin, Francis	Union	Sutter	16th (1865)
Hamlin, Thomas T.	D.	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Hamm, S. F.	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Hammit, A. W.	Ind.	Contra Costa	20th (1873)
Hammon, Percy V.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hammond, J. B.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	11th (1860)
Hammond, Richard P.	D.	San Joaquin	3d (1852)
Hancock, Henry	D.	Los Angeles	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Handy, Philo	R.	Mendocino	27th (1887)
Hanen, William	R.	Mendocino	34th (1901)
Hanley, J. M.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Hanlon, William J.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
⁶¹ Hanna, Richard T.	D.	Orange	1956-1958
Hanna, William	D.	Santa Clara	22d (1877)
Hans, George J.	R.	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hansbrow, Thomas	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
⁶² Hansen, William W.	R.	Fresno	1950
	R., D.	Fresno	1951-1956
	R.	Fresno	1957, 1958
Hanson, James H.	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
Haraszthy, Agostan	D.	San Diego	3d (1852)
Harding, James W.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Hare, Isaac	D.	Shasta	8th (1857)
Harlan, George H.	R.	Marin	39th (1911)
Harloe, Marcus	R.	San Luis Obispo	29th (1891)
Harper, William E.	R.	San Diego	48th (1929)
Harriman, William D.	R.	Placer	12th (1861)
Harris, G. F.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	21st (1875)
Harris, J. J.	D.	San Benito	23d (1880)
Harris, James O.	D.	Sutter	9th (1858)
Harris, L.	R.	Santa Barbara	32d (1897)
Harris, P. H.	Douglas D.	Butte	12th (1861)
Harris, W. W.	Soc., Prog. D., R., Prog.	Kern	41st (1915)
	D.	Kern	42d (1917)
Harrison, J. W.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Harrison, Richard	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th (1857)
Harrison, W. J.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th (1861)
Hart, E. C.	R.	Sacramento	28th (1889)
Hart, James D.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Hart, Thomas J.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
	D.	Colusa	27th (1887)
Hart, W. O.	R., D.	Orange	44th (1921)
Hartman, F. Hugo	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Hartman, Gus	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Hartmanft, S. C.	R.	Orange	46th (1925)
^{52a} Hartson, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Napa	14th (1863)
	R.	Napa	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Hartsough, J. B.	Union	Yolo	15th (1863)
Harvey, Joel A.	R.	Solano	25th (1883)
Harvey, Obed	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Harville, John W.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Hasson, D. W.	R.	Orange	34th (1901)
Hastain, Harvey E.	R.	Imperial	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Hastings, E. O. F.	D.	Sutter	5th (1854)

⁵¹ Elected at special election June, 1956, succeeding LeRoy E. Lyon, resigned.⁵² Elected at special election February 28, 1950, succeeding S. L. Heisinger, deceased.^{52a} Elected at special election January 16, 1880, succeeding W. J. Maclay, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter	14th (1863)
Hatch, Henry L.	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Hatch, Ira S.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Hatfield, L. T.	R.	Sacramento	31st (1895)
Haun, David L.	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
Havens, H. W.	D.	Humboldt	9th (1858)
Hawes, Frederick C.	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
	R., D.	San Francisco	44th (1921)-49th (1931)
Hawes, Horace	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Hawk, E. L.	R.	Sacramento	38th (1909)
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)
	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948
	D., R., Ind., Prog.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951-1958
Hawkins, Michael	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Hawkins, N. A.	D.	Yolo	36th (1905)
Hawley, Asa H.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Hawley, B. F.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)
Hawley, W. A.	R.	Santa Barbara	29th (1891)
Haworth, James	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Hawson, Henry	D.	Fresno	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Hay, Alexander	Ind.	Santa Clara	20th (1873)
Hayes, Benjamin	D.	San Diego	17th (1867)
Hayes, Daniel R.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th (1909)
	R.	Santa Clara	39th (1911)-42d (1917)
Hayes, George R. B.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Hayes, H. M.	R.	Monterey	19th (1871)
Hayes, Henry	D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
Hayes, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Hayes, J. P.	R.	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Hayes, John	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Hayes, Michael	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Hayne, William A.	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	21st (1875)
Hazard, Henry T.	R.	Los Angeles	26th (1885)
Head, Ed. L.	R.	San Diego	49th (1931)
Head, H. W.	D.	Los Angeles	25th (1883)
Heald, Harmon G.	American	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th (1856)
Heald, John L.	Ind.	Solano	20th (1873)
Healey, H.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Healy, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Hearst, George	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Heath, Lucien	R.	Santa Cruz	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
^{52b} Heath, Richard W.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Heath, Russell	D.	Santa Barbara	9th (1858), 27th (1887)
Heck, Franklin	D., R.	Kern	44th (1921)
Hedges, E. Walton, Jr.	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	47th (1927)
Hegland, Sheridan N.	D.	San Diego	1955-1958
⁵³ Heisinger, S. L.	D., R.	Fresno	44th (1921)-48th (1929), 51st (1935)
	D.	Fresno	52d (1937)-1949
Heiskell, Tyler D.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Held, W. D. L.	R.	Mendocino	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Henderson, Robert	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Henderson, Wallace D.	D.	Fresno	1951-1954
	D., R.	Fresno	1955-1958
Hendrick, Elijah W.	R.	San Diego	24th (1881)
Hendrickson, W.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Henley, Barclay	D.	Sonoma	18th (1869)
Henley, George W.	D.	Mendocino	18th (1869)
^{53a} Henley, Thomas J.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Henley, Whit	D.	Mendocino	26th (1885)
Henry, Allen	D.	Butte	26th (1885), 27th (1887)

^{52b} Resigned February 18, 1850.⁵³ Died in office September 22, 1949. Succeeded by William W. Hansen.^{53a} Qualified March 15, 1850, succeeding Thomas J. White, resigned.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Henry, Brice M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	11th (1860)
Henry, James R.	D.	San Joaquin	27th (1887)
Henry, John C.	Whig	Mariposa	5th (1854)
Henry, Lorenzo A.	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)-34th (1901)
Herbert, Philemon T.	D.	Mariposa	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Herrington, Dennis W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Hersey, George E.	R.	Santa Clara	29th (1891)
Hersey, Philo	R.	Santa Clara	28th (1889)
Hershey, David N.	D.	Yolo	23d (1880), 25th (1883)
Heston, Thomas M.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	11th (1860)
Hewitt, A. H.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	37th (1907)-39th (1911)
^{53b} Heydenfeldt, Elcan	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Heywood, Walter M.	R.	Alameda	26th (1885)
Hicks, John A.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Higbie, A.	Ind.	Los Angeles	20th (1873)
Higby, William	R.	San Benito	34th (1901)
Higgins, J. T.	R.	Santa Clara	37th (1907)
Higgins, John M.	R.	Sacramento	35th (1903)
Hihn, F. A.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	18th (1869)
Hill, A. W.	R.	Humboldt	32d (1897)
Hill, Albert A.	R.	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Hill, Ben A.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Hill, R. D.	D.	Sierra	9th (1858)
Hill, Raymon J.	Breck. D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	14th (1863)
	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
Hill, Samuel	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Hill, William H.	D.	Nevada	9th (1858), 20th (1873)
Hillyer, E. W.	R.	Placer	13th (1862)
Hilton, Oscar W.	R., D.	Solano	42d (1917)
	R.	Solano	43d (1919)
Hinchman, Augustus F.	Whig	Santa Barbara	3d (1852)
Hines, Benjamin S.	D.	Contra Costa	10th (1859)
Hinkle, E. C.	R.	San Diego	38th (1909)-40th (1913)
⁵⁴ Hinckley, L. Stewart	R., D.	San Bernardino	57th (1947)-1954
Hinshaw, Edward C.	D.	Sonoma	19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22d (1877), 24th (1881)
Hinshaw, W. E.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Hinton, Walter R.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Hirst, R. P.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	9th (1858)
	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	15th (1863-4)
Hitchens, James	D.	Butte	9th (1858)
Hittell, John S.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Hoag, Isaac N.	Union D.	Yolo	13th (1862)
Hoag, O. H.	D.	Sonoma	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Hobart, J. A.	R.	Alameda	9th (1858)
⁵⁵ Hobbie, Don	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1953-1955
Hocking, Thomas C.	R.	Nevada	29th (1891)
Hoey, Lawrence	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Hoey, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Hoff, John J.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Hoff, William C.	D.	San Francisco	2d (1851)
Hoffman, D. B.	Union D.	San Diego	13th (1862)
Hoffman, Verne W.	R., D.	San Joaquin	1949, 1950
Hoffman, William W.	R.	Alameda	1929, 1931
	R., D.	Alameda	1933
Hogle, L. I.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865)
Hoitt, Ira G.	R.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Holden, William	D.	Stanislaus	8th (1857)
	D.	Mendocino	16th (1865), 24th (1881)
Holland, Charles A.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	31st (1895)
Holland, Nathaniel	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)

^{53b} Resigned April 1, 1853; re-elected at special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.⁵⁴ Resigned July 31, 1954.⁵⁵ Died in office May 7, 1955. Succeeded by Harold T. Sedgwick.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
⁵⁶ Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R.	Los Angeles	55th (1943), 57th (1947), 1948
Holliday, S. W.	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1949-1953
Hollister, Dwight	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858)
	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
	R.	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Hollister, Hannibal	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Hollister, John H.	R.	San Luis Obispo	25th (1883)
Holloway, J. B.	D.	Los Angeles	22d (1877)
Holman, D. B.	Breck. D.	Solano	12th (1861)
Holman, G. C.	D.	San Joaquin	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Holmes, E. W.	R.	San Bernardino	28th (1889)
Holmes, James L.	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1955-1958
Holmquist, H. E.	R.	San Mateo	38th (1909)
Honnold, Arthur R.	R.	San Diego	49th (1931)
Hook, Henry	R.	Contra Costa	28th (1889)
Hoover, A. A.	American	Sierra	7th (1856)
Hopkins, J. E.	D., I. L., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
⁵⁶ Hopkins, William R.	Whig	El Dorado	3d (1852)
Hopper, Peter J.	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Horan, Michael S.	R.	Tulare	42d (1917)
Horbach, Robert	R.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923), 48th (1929), 52d (1937)
Hornblower, Wm. B.	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927), 49th (1931)-51st (1935)
Horr, D. B.	Whig	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Horrell, T. M.	Douglas D.	Amador	12th (1861)
Hosmer, Horace B.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Hotchkiss, W. J.	D.	Sonoma	27th (1887)
Houghtaling, A. J.	Whig	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Houghton, Frank	D.	Tehama, Trinity	32d (1897)
Hourigan, John J.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
House, Leverette D.	D.	Imperial	1957, 1958
Houser, Frederick F.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Houser, Frederick W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Howard, Benjamin F.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	35th (1903)
Howard, George H.	Union	San Mateo	16th (1865)
Howard, Moses B.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Howard, William J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	8th (1857)
Howe, Robert	D.	Tuolumne	10th, (1859), 11th (1860)
	D.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	D.	Sonoma	28th (1889)
	D.	Sacramento	9th (1858)
Howell, Charles S.	Union	Plumas	14th (1863)
Howell, Matt D.	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
⁵⁷ Howser, Fred N.	D.	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Hoyt, James T.	D.	Modoc, Shasta	34th (1901)
Hubbard, J. A.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Hubbard, J. C.	D.	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Hubbard, Lorenzo	Union	Yuba	31st (1895), 33d (1899)
Huber, Orlando H.	R.	Los Angeles	5th (1854)
Hubert, Numa	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Hubner, Charles G.	D.	San Joaquin	42d (1917)
Hudson, R. H.	R., D.	Santa Cruz	18th (1869)
Hudson, Thomas W.	D.	Sonoma	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Hudson, W. G.	R.	Monterey	3d (1852)
Hudspeth, James M.	D.	Sonoma	16th (1865)
Huestis, A. J.	Union	Humboldt	11th (1860), 22d (1877)
Hugg, Benjamin P.	D.	Yuba	25th (1883)
⁵⁷ Hughes, Charles A.	D.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
Hughes, Mrs. Elizabeth	R.	Butte	44th (1921)
	R., D.	Butte	1st (1849)
Hughes, John T.	R.	Sacramento District	

⁵⁶ Died in office June 11, 1953. Succeeded by Frank G. Bonelli.^{56a} Resigned December 30, 1852.⁵⁷ Resigned February 2, 1943.^{57a} Died in office March 17, 1883. Succeeded by William T. Wallace.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hume, George E.	R.	Ventura	44th (1921)
Hume, John	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Hundley, P. O.	D.	Plumas	11th (1860)
Hunewell, F. E.	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	29th (1891)
Hunt, Aaron B.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Hunt, Charles A.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)-52d (1937)
Hunt, Jefferson	Whig	Los Angeles	4th (1853)
	D.	San Bernardino	5th (1854)-8th (1857)
Hunt, William B.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863-4), 16th (1865)
	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Hunter, A. B.	D.	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Hunter, Alexander	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Hunter, Edward	D.	Los Angeles	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Hunter, James W.	American	San Joaquin	7th (1856)
Hurlburt, B. G.	Ind.	Humboldt	20th (1873)
Hurley, Edgar S.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Alameda	44th (1921)
Hurley, M. J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
^{57b} Huse, Charles E.	Whig	Santa Barbara	4th (1853)
Hussey, Frank W.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Hutson, J. L.	D.	San Joaquin	30th (1893)
Huyck, Willard M.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947)-1950
Hyde, M. D.	R.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Hynes, James	D.	Sonoma	23d (1880)
Imus, Hiram A.	A.-L.D.	Santa Cruz	10th (1859)
Ingels, R. R.	R., D.	Mendocino	48th (1929)
Ingersoll, Thomas J.	D.	Tuolumne	3d (1852)
Ingham, George H.	D.	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Inman, A.	D.	Contra Costa	8th (1857)
Inman, Daniel	Ind.	Alameda	18th (1869)
Inman, J. M.	R.	Sacramento	40th (1913)
Ireland, M. C.	Union	Monterey	16th (1865)
Irish, John B.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	34th (1901)
Irving, S. W.	D.	El Dorado	34th (1901)
Irwin, Charles F.	D.	El Dorado	25th (1883)
Irwin, Richard	D.	Butte	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	D.	Plumas	8th (1857)
Irwin, Rowen	D.	Kern	38th (1909)
Irwin, William	Union D.	Siskiyou	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Israel, Frank S.	R.	San Joaquin	49th (1931)
Jackson, A. J.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	29th (1891)
Jackson, Andrew B.	A.-L. D.	Sacramento	10th (1859)
Jackson, Horace J.	Work.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Jackson, T. O.	Union D.	Yuba	13th (1862)
Jacobs, I. W.	D.	Yolo	30th (1893)
Jacobsen, H. J. T.	R.	Fresno	30th (1893)
Jacobson, Leland Richard	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
James, D. W.	D.	San Luis Obispo	28th (1889)
James, Frank	D.	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
James, John C.	D.	Sierra	5th (1854)
James, John M.	D.	San Bernardino	17th (1867)
James, W. E.	R.	Kern	57th (1947), 1948
James, W. T.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Jamison, Samuel I.	D.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Jarvis, Ward	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Jasper, Gustavus A.	R.	Humboldt	39th (1911)
Jenkins, Thomas	D.	San Joaquin	8th (1857)
Jenkins, Thomas J.	D.	Butte	21st (1875)
Jenkins, Timothy F.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	11th (1860)
Jennison, S.	Union	Colusa, Tehama	15th (1863-4)
Jespersen, Chris N.	R., D.	San Luis Obispo	47th (1927), 49th (1931)
	R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	48th (1929)
Jessup, Richard M.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Jewett, Augustus F., Jr.	R.	Kings	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
		Kings, Tulare	49th (1931)
Jilson, C. B.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	33d (1899)
Joel, A.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
John, Warren M.	R.	San Luis Obispo	34th (1901)-37th (1907)
Johnson, A. Burlingame	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)

^{57b} Qualified March 25, 1853, succeeding C. V. R. Lee who resigned when Huse contested his seat.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Johnson, Chas. H.	Breck. D.	San Luis Obispo.	12th (1861)
Johnson, D. J.	R.	Humboldt.	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Johnson, Frank	R.	Kings.	44th (1921)-46th (1925)
Johnson, Gardiner	R.	Alameda	51st (1935), 52d (1937), 54th (1941)-56th (1945)
	R., D.	Alameda	53d (1939)
^{57c} Johnson, George A.	Union D.	San Diego	14th (1863)
	Union	San Diego	16th (1865)
Johnson, George H.	R.	San Bernardino	40th (1913)
	R., D.	San Bernardino	41st (1915)
Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Sacramento	22d (1877), 23d (1880), 34th (1901)-38th (1909)
Johnson, H. H.	D.	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Johnson, Harry J.	D.	Kings, Tulare	57th (1947)
	D., R.	Kings, Tulare	1948
Johnson, J. K.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	26th (1885)
Johnson, J. M.	D.	Alpine, Amador	18th (1869)
Johnson, J. Neely	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Johnson, James A.	D.	Sierra	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Johnson, John C.	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Johnson, P. C.	D.	Amador	11th (1860)
Johnson, Percy A.	R.	San Diego	36th (1905)-38th (1909)
Johnson, Patrick Henry	D.	Placer, El Dorado	38th (1909)
Johnson, R. S.	R.	San Joaquin	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Johnson, Sanborn	Union	Marin	15th (1863)
Johnson, Seth J.	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Johnston, Finis E.	D.	Napa	25th (1883)
Johnston, George Pen	D.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Johnston, John W.	R.	Sacramento	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R., D.	Sacramento	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Johnston, Thos. D.	R., U. L.	Contra Costa	38th (1909), 40th (1913)
Johnston, William	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Johnstone, Wm. A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905), 40th (1913)
Jones, C. V.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	36th (1905)
Jones, Charles T.	R.	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Jones, Cyrus	R.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Jones, Edward I.	R.	San Joaquin	31st (1895)
Jones, F. L.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Jones, Fred C.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Jones, Gilbert L.	R.	Alameda	44th (1921)
Jones, Isaac	R.	San Bernardino	44th (1921)-49th (1931)
Jones, J. C.	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Jones, Joseph P.	R.	Contra Costa	24th (1881)
Jones, Leon E.	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Jones, M. R.	R.	Contra Costa	39th (1911)
Jones, T. E.	Union	Trinity	17th (1867)
Jones, Wm. Moseley	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 52d (1937)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Jones, William P.	Whig	Calaveras	3d (1852)
Jones, Wilson W.	D.	Los Angeles	6th (1855)
Jordan, William H.	R.	Alameda	26th (1885), 27th (1887)
Josselyn, Edward S.	R.	Monterey	23d (1880)
Jost, Charles	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Jost, Wm. P.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Jourdan, Joseph W.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Judson, Fred E.	R.	San Diego	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Prog.	San Diego	41st (1915)
Juilliard, Louis W.	D.	Sonoma	38th (1909)
Jury, R. H.	R.	San Mateo	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Kalber, Nicolas	D.	Placer	9th (1858)
Kahn, Julius	R.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Kalben, E. C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Kallam, Clifford R.	D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	50th (1933)
	D., R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	51st (1935)
Kasch, Charles	R.	Mendocino	43d (1919)
Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	32d (1897)
Keating, Edward	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Keaton, Morgan	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)

^{57c} Successfully contested seat of D. B. Kurtz. Qualified January 30, 1866.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Keegan, John W.	D., Peo. P.	Sonoma	32d (1897)
Keeler, J. M.	R.	Inyo, Mono	25th (1883)
Keen, Alfred	R.	San Diego	31st (1895)
Kehoe, William	R.	Humboldt	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
Kelley, John M.	D.	Yolo	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Kelley, Joseph McD.	R.	Alameda	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Kellogg, E. B.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	2d (1851)
Kellogg, E. D.	American	Humboldt	29th (1891)
Kellogg, Henry B.	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Kellogg, Sarah E.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Kellogg, William W.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	24th (1881)
Kelly, H. M.	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Kelly, H. W.	R.	Kern	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Kern	1953-1958
Kelly, Peter J.	R.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Kelly, Ripley C.	American	Plumas	7th (1856)
Kelsey, H. C.	R.	Alameda	47th (1927)
*Kelsey, John D.	R.	Santa Clara	31st (1895)-33d (1899)
Kelso, William H.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903)
Kendall, C. W.	Union D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Kendrick, Jephtha J.	D.	El Dorado	2d (1851)
	D.	San Diego	7th (1856), 8th (1857), 15th (1863-4)
Kenneally, Charles F.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Kennedy, John J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Kennedy, John O'B.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Kennedy, Wm. P.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
	Prog., R.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Kenney, W. J.	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
Kenyon, Brewster C.	R.	Los Angeles	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Kepple, Gerald C.	R.	Los Angeles	52d (1937), 54th (1941)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)
Kercheval, Reuben	R.	Sacramento	20th (1873)
	Ind.	Sacramento	22d (1877)
Kerns, T. J.	D.	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Kerr, Robert I.	D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	41st (1915)
Kerrick, J. W.	D.	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
Kerrigan, Matt J.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Kewen, E. J. C.	Breck, D.	Los Angeles	14th (1863)
	D.	Los Angeles	15th (1863-4)
Keyes, Thomas J.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th (1855)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
Kidder, John F.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Kiernan, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Kilburn, Paris	R.	Monterey	24th (1881)
Killingsworth, W. S.	D.	Solano	35th (1903)
Killingsworth, W. S., Sr.	D.	Solano	40th (1913)
Kilpatrick, Vernon	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-1948
	D., R., I. Prog.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	D.	Los Angeles	1953-1958
Kineaid, F. H.	D.	San Joaquin	34th (1901)
Kineaid, John E.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
King, A. J.	D.	Los Angeles	11th (1860)
King, Albert M.	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	56th (1945)
King, Cecil R.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 52d (1937)- 54th (1941)
King, Homer	D.	Amador	9th (1858)
King, Percy S.	R.	Napa	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
King, William A.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)
Kingsley, C. W.	Soc.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Kinney, Asa	D.	Plumas	6th (1855)
Kipp, Alpheas	D.	Sacramento	3d (1852)
⁵⁸ Kirkwood, Robert C.	R.	Santa Clara	57th (1947)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	1949-1953

⁵⁸ Succeeded J. J. McLaurin on contest.⁵⁹ Resigned January 6, 1953. Succeeded by Clark L. Bradley.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Kittridge, F. M.	D.	Santa Cruz	4th (1853)
Kline, Chester M.	R.	Riverside	42d (1917)–46th (1923), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Klocksien, Herbert R.	R.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955–1958
Klotz, Rudolph	D.	Shasta	20th (1873)
Knight, Edward D.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Knight, John B.	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Knight, Samuel	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
Knight, Samuel	R., Prog.	San Bernardino	42d (1917)
	R.	San Bernardino	43d (1919)
Knight, T. Fenton	R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)–55th (1943), 57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Knights, William D.	R.	Sacramento	33d (1899)
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Alameda	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Knowland, William F.	R.	Alameda	50th (1933)
Knox, G. W.	R.	Los Angeles	27th (1887)
Knox, Martin	R.	Yuba	20th (1873)
Knox, William J.	D.	Nevada	6th (1855)
Kohlman, Samuel T.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Koll, F. W.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Koutz, John	R.	Sierra	18th (1869)
	Ind.	Sierra	21st (1875)
Kraft, Fred H.	R.	San Diego	55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Diego	56th (1945)
Kramer, Ira E.	Prog., R.	Santa Barbara	41st (1915)
^{59a} Krimminger, J. H.	R.	Los Angeles	
Kuchel, Thomas H.	R.	Orange	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
Kuck, Arthur G.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Kungle, Charles H.	D.	Yuba	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
^{59b} Kurtz, D. B.	Breck. D.	San Diego	12th (1861)
	D.	San Diego	16th (1865)
Kylberg, H.	R.	Merced, Madera	42d (1917)
La Baree, W. H.	R.	Tehama, Trinity	33d (1899)
La Blanc, John	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lacey, C. F.	R.	Monterey	29th (1891)
Lacy, E. F.	D., Peo. P.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Lafferty, John	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
LaGrave, Clovis T.	D.	Amador	28th (1889)
Laird, J. W. P.	D.	Kern	34th (1901)
Laird, James T.	R.	Modoc, Shasta	31st (1895)
Lalor, Edward	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
Lamar, Joseph B.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859)
	D.	Mendocino	11th (1860)
Lamb, Charles	R.	San Joaquin	43d (1919)
Lamb, W. A.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Lambert, John	D.	Butte	11th (1860)
	D.	Lassen, Plumas	18th (1869)
Lambourn, Frederick	D.	Los Angeles	21st (1875)
Lammers, Martin	R.	San Joaquin	21st (1875)
Lamcn, Robert B.	American	Mariposa, Merced	7th (1856)
Landsborough, L. M.	Fusion	Sacramento	32d (1897)
Lane, Michael	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Lane, T. W.	Breck. D.	Merced, Stanislaus	13th (1862)
Langdon, Levi	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863)
Lanterman, Frank	R.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955–1958
Lardner, William B.	R.	Placer	33d (1899)
La Rue, Hugh M.	D.	Sacramento	25th (1883)
Larue, James B.	D.	Alameda	8th (1857)
Larue, John M.	D.	San Joaquin	30th (1893)
Laspeyre, Thomas	D.	San Joaquin	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	San Joaquin	12th (1861)
Latham, E. V.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–52d (1937)

^{59a} Elected at general election November 8, 1904, but died before qualifying.^{59b} Seat successfully contested by George A. Johnson.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Laugenour, H. W.	D.	Yolo	31st (1895)
Laughlin, Frank D.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Laughlin, S. N.	R.	Monterey	26th (1885)
Law, James L.	D.	Butte	3d (1852)
Lawrence, A. C.	D.	Trinity	11th (1860)
Lawrence, A. M.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
^{59c} Leach, Frank A.	R.	Solano	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Leach, Reuben	R.	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Leadbetter, Wallace R.	R.	San Joaquin	23d (1880)
Leake, Charles A.	D.	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Leake, Ed. E.	D.	Solano	24th (1881)
⁶⁰ Leary, Daniel J.	D.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Leavitt, Frank W.	R.	Alameda	32d (1897)
Le Baron, H. M.	R.	Sonoma	33d (1899)
Lee, Bruce B.	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867)
^{60a} Lee, C. V. R.	D.	Santa Barbara	4th (1853)
Lee, George W.	R.	San Francisco	44th (1921)
Lee, Harvey	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865)
Lee, Ira A.	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Lee, O. H.	R.	Placer	19th (1871)
Leeds, Walter R.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Leever, Joshiah	D.	Sierra	10th (1859)
Leihy, George W.	American	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Leininger, Clarence W.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	35th (1903)
Lemon, James M.	Union	Solano	16th (1865)
Lemon, W. F.	R.	San Bernardino	37th (1907)
Lenchan, Thomas J.	R., D.	San Francisco	47th (1927)
Leonard, Jacob M.	R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	52d (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	53d (1939), 56th (1945)
Letcher, William S.	Whig	Santa Clara	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Levee, Jeremiah	Work	Nevada	23d (1880)
Levering, Harold K.	R.	Los Angeles	1949-1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R., Proh.	Los Angeles	1955, 1956
	R.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
^{60b} Levenson, Montague R.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Levey, Edgar C.	R.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	San Francisco	48th (1929)-50th (1933)
	R., D., Prog.	San Francisco	52d (1937)
Levinson, H.	D.	Tulare	34th (1901)
Lewelling, E. D.	Ind.	Alameda	18th (1869)
Lewis, Ed.	R.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Lewis, Edward J.	D.	Colusa	7th (1856)
	D.	Colusa, Tehama	9th (1858)
Lewis, Edwin	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lewis, Frank D.	R.	Riverside	35th (1903)
Lewis, George E.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Lewis, Joe C.	D.	Kern	1949, 1950
Lewis, Marcus	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895), 35th (1903)
Lewis, Oscar	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Lewis, Samuel	D.	Marin	11th (1860)
Lewison, Jacob L.	R.	Nevada	25th (1883)
Leymel, Z. S.	R.	Fresno	47th (1927)
	R., D.	Fresno	48th (1929)
Libby, G. W.	D.	Sonoma	40th (1913)
Lies, Eugene	D.	Santa Barbara	10th (1859)
Lightner, C. W.	D.	Calaveras	10th (1859)
Lightner, Charles	D.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Lincoln, Charles G.	Whig	Butte	6th (1855)
Lincoln, Luther H.	R.	Alameda	1949, 1950
	R., D.	Alameda	1951-1954
	R.	Alameda	1955-1958
Lind, John Y.	D.	Calaveras	2d (1851)

^{59c} Resigned February 20, 1882.⁶⁰ Unseated on contest, succeeded by Julius Buhlert.^{60a} Seat contested by C. E. Huse. Resigned March 25, 1853.^{60b} Resigned April 28, 1884.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Lindenberger, F. T.	R.	Riverside	32d (1897)
Lindley, Fred E.	R.	San Diego	43d (1919)
Lindsay, Francis C.	R., D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	1949-1956
	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	1957, 1958
Lindsey, William H.	Whig	Nevada	5th (1854)
Lippincott, Benjamin S.	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th (1861)
^{61a} Lipscomb, Glenard P.	R.	Los Angeles	1948, 1953
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1952
^{61a} Lisle, Daniel J.	Whig	Sacramento	2d (1851)
Little, W. A.	D.	Siskiyou	19th (1871)
Little, Walter J.	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)-50th (1933)
Littlefield, S. L.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863)
Livermore, James	D.	Amador	8th (1857)
Llewellyn, William	R.	Los Angeles	31st (1895)
Locke, William J.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
Loewy, William	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Lofton, F. R.	R.	Yuba	19th (1871)
Long, Henry	R.	Placer	19th (1871)
Long, J. D.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Long, J. N.	R., D.	Contra Costa	44th (1921)
Long, James Sharon	D.	Butte	8th (1857)
Long, L. F.	D.	Mendocino	22d (1877)
Long, W. A.	R.	Kings	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Long, William D.	R.	Nevada	24th (1881)
Long, William G.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
	R.	Tuolumne	26th (1885)
Long, William S.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	16th (1865)
Loofborrow, D. T.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Loomis, Bert W.	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	57th (1947)-1948
Lore, Elmer E.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Lostutter, L. L.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Loucks, E. O.	R., Proh.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Louttit, Tom H.	R.	San Joaquin	46th (1925)
Love, David	R.	Sierra	13th (1862)
Lovell, Frederick M.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Lovell, S. W.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Lowe, James R.	R.	Santa Clara	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	56th (1945)-1958
Lucas, H. C.	R.	Santa Cruz	37th (1907)
Lucey, Jeremiah	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Luckel, Frank	R.	San Diego	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	San Diego	1949-1954
	R.	San Diego	1955-1958
Ludgate, Robert	D.	Amador	22d (1877)
Ludington, W. F.	R.	San Diego	37th (1907)
Ludlow, William B.	Union	Amador	15th (1863)
Lull, Louis R.	R.	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Lumley, Aubrey M.	D.	Inyo, Tulare	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Lundquist, F.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Lupton, Samuel L.	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Luttrell, Frank W.	D.	Sonoma	48th (1929)
Luttrell, John K.	D.	Siskiyou	16th (1865), 19th (1871)
Luttringer, R. J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Lux, A. L.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)

⁶¹ Elected at special election November 4, 1947, succeeding Ernest E. Debs, resigned. Resigned November 30, 1953.^{61a} Elected December 21, 1850, succeeding L. Dunlap who was elected but died before qualifying.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Lux, Frederick	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863), 15th (1863-64)
	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Lyman, Richard M., Jr.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923)
Lynch, Edward J.	R.	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Lynch, George A.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Lynch, John	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863-4)
Lynch, John C.	R.	San Bernardino	29th (1891), 31st (1895)
Lynch, Philip	D.	Placer	10th (1859)
Lyon, Charles W.	R., D.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 51st (1935), 53d (1939), 1953, 1954
	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917), 50th (1933), 52d (1937), 54th (1941)- 56th (1945), 1951, 1952
Lyon, Henry H.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
⁶² Lyon, LeRoy E., Jr.	R., D.	Orange	1953-1955
Lyon, W. T.	D.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Lyons, Harry	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)-49th (1931)
⁶³ Lyons, John C.	R.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948
Lyons, William H.	D.	Nevada	3d (1852)
Macauley, Walter	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Macbeth, Frank D.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
⁶⁴ MacBride, Thomas J.	D.	Sacramento	1956
	D., R.	Sacramento	1957, 1958
Mace, R. P.	D.	Fresno	16th (1865), 17th (1867), 22d (1877)
Machin, Timothy N.	R.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Mack, P. H.	D.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	30th (1893), 33d (1899)
Maclay, Charles	R.	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
Madison, Robert	R.	Sonoma	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Magruder, Lloyd	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
Maguire, Augustus B.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Maguire, James G.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Mahany, A. M.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Maher, J. B.	D.	Santa Cruz	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Maher, Thomas C.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Mahler, Henry	D.	El Dorado	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Maholmb, J. B.	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
Mahon, Frank	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Mahoney, Frank	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Makins, James N.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Malarin, Miriano	D.	Monterey	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Malcolm, N. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32d (1897)
Malone, George E.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	39th (1911)
Maloney, Thomas A.	R., D.	San Francisco	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53d (1939), 56th (1945)- 1956
	R.	San Francisco	52d (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Mandeville, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Mann, Henry R.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Manning, J. E.	R.	Marin	41st (1915)-43d (1919)
	R., D.	Marin	44th (1921)
Manwell, E. T.	R.	Yuba, Sutter	36th (1905)
March, J. C.	R.	Sacramento	39th (1911)
Mardis, Benj. A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
Marion, F. N.	R.	Los Angeles	29th (1891)
Markley, William J.	D.	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Marks, J. M.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Marks, Milton	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
Marron, J. E.	Prog., D.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Marsh, William F.	R.	Los Angeles	1953-1958

⁶² Resigned June 30, 1955. Succeeded by Richard T. Hanna.⁶³ Elected at general election in November, 1948, but died in office on December 10, 1948. Succeeded by Samuel W. Yorty.⁶⁴ Elected at special election December 6, 1955, succeeding Gordon A. Fleury, resigned.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Marshall, B. F.	D.	Calaveras	9th (1858)
Marston, B. O.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	30th (1893)
Martin, Andrew J.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Martin, Frank G.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)-52d (1937)
Martin, James C.	D.	Butte	18th (1869)
^{64a} Martin, Montgomery		Los Angeles District	1st (1849)
Martin, Noble	D.	Placer	29th (1891)
Martin, Robert M.	D.	Siskiyou	18th (1869)
Martin, Seth	Union	Nevada	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Martin, Silas M.	D.	Sonoma	17th (1867), 25th (1883)
^{64b} Martin, W. C.	Whig	Trinity	4th (1853)
Martin, William J.	R., D., Prog.	Monterey, San Benito	42d (1917)
	R.	Monterey, San Benito	43d (1919)
Marvin, G. D.	R.	Humboldt	33d (1899)
Mason, W. B.	R.	Del Norte	24th (1881)
Massion, Jack	D.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Masterson, S. C.	D.	Contra Costa	1953-1956
	D., R.	Contra Costa	1957, 1958
Mather, Franklin D.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Mathers, George B.	D.	Mendocino	19th (1871)
Mathews, A. J.	R.	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	42d (1917), 43d (1919), 45th (1923)
Mathews, William P.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
	D.	Tehama	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D.	Tehama, Trinity	30th (1893)
Matlock, James T.	R.	Tehama	29th (1891)
Matthews, John H.	Union D.	Trinity	13th (1862)
	D.	San Benito	24th (1881), 25th (1883), 27th (1887), 30th (1893)
Matthews, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	29th (1891)
Matthews, R. L.	American	Monterey	7th (1856)
Matthews, Wm. B.	D.	Napa	10th (1859)
Mattingly, R. L.	D.	San Mateo	17th (1867)
Mattos, John G., Jr.	R.	Alameda	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Maxson, William B.	A.-L. D.	San Mateo	11th (1860)
May, William B.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)-26th (1885)
Maybell, Stephen	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Mayfield, James B.	D.	Napa	22d (1877)
Mayo, Jesse M.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	50th (1933), 52d (1937)
	R., D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	51st (1935)
⁶⁵ McAllister, A. C.	Union D.	Marin	13th (1862)
McBrayer, John M.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854)
McBride, J. J.	D.	Ventura	50th (1933)
	D., R.	Ventura	51st (1935)
McBride, John W.	D.	Siskiyou	20th (1873)
McCall, J. G.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
McCallion, John J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
McCallum, D. W.	Ind.	Mendocino	20th (1873)
McCandless, A. G.	Whig	Shasta	2d (1851)
	Whig	Sutter	4th (1853)
McCandish, T. G.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	32d (1897)
McCarthy, Jeremiah J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
McCarthy, John	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
McCarthy, John D.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
McCarthy, John H.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
McCarthy, Michael	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)

^{64a} Resigned January 28, 1850.^{64b} Seat successfully contested by Jesse S. Pitzer, who qualified January 19, 1853. Martin was afterwards declared entitled to the seat, and qualified January 21, 1853.⁶⁵ Unseated on contest, succeeded by Alexander Gordon.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McCarthy, Robert I.	D.	San Francisco	1949-1950
	D., R.	San Francisco	1951-1952
McCarthy, Wm. C.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
McCartney, H. S. G.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
McCarty, A. P.	D.	Lake	23d (1880)
McCauley, C. D.	D.	Solano	30th (1893)
McClaskey, Calvin	D.	Yuba	18th (1869)
	D.	Lassen, Plumas	25th (1883)
McClellan, J. M.	Peo. P.	Kings, Tulare	32d (1897)
McClellan, John W.	R.	Humboldt	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
McClelland, John A.	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
McClenahan, F. W.	D.	Calaveras	27th (1887)
McCloskey, Daniel	R., D., Soc.	Monterey, San Benito	44th (1921)
McClure, David	R.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
McClure, Richard A.	R.	Alameda	22d (1877)
McColgan, Chas. J.	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
McColliam, T. W.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
McCollister, Richard H.	R.	Marin, Sonoma	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	Marin, Sonoma	56th (1945)-1950
	R.	Marin, Sonoma	1951, 1952
	R., D.	Marin, Sonoma	1953, 1954
	R.	Marin, Sonoma	1955-1958
McComas, Rush	R.	Santa Clara	22d (1877), 23d (1880)
McConaha, George N.	D.	Sacramento	3d (1852)
McConnell, J. L.	D.	Yolo	35th (1903), 37th (1907)
McConnell, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	21st (1875)
McConnell, William	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
McCorkle, Joseph W.	D.	Sutter	2d (1851)
McCoy, W. W.	D.	Santa Clara	9th (1858)
McCray, C. C.	R.	Shasta, Trinity	41st (1915), 43d (1919)
McCullough, J. G.	Union D.	Mariposa	13th (1862)
McCullough, Samuel	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
⁶⁶ McCurdy, Samuel	Whig	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
McCutcheon, J. L.	D.	Colusa	6th (1855)
McDade, John J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
⁶⁷ McDaniel, C. A.	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
McDaniel, Edwin A.	D., R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	49th (1931)
McDermitt, Charles	D.	Siskiyou	11th (1860)
McDonald, A. M.	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	33d (1899)
McDonald, F. G.	Union D.	Calaveras	14th (1863)
McDonald, George	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
^{67a} McDonald, J. B.	D.	Alameda	31st (1895)
McDonald, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
McDonald, John W.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
McDonald, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885), 28th (1889)
McDonald, Walter	American	Klamath	7th (1856)
McDonald, Walter A.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Proh., R., D.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
McDonald, William	R.	Alameda	33d (1899)
McDonnell, James, Jr.	R.	Sonoma	27th (1887)
McDonough, M. J.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	Alameda	48th (1929)
McDougall, William C.	Whig	San Joaquin	2d (1851)
McDowell, Herbert	R.	Fresno	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	Fresno	46th (1925)
McDuffie, James G.	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
McElhany, William T.	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	17th (1867)
McElroy, J. J.	D.	Alameda	30th (1893)
McFall, John J.	D.	San Joaquin	1951, 1952
	D., R.	San Joaquin	1953-1956
McFarland, J. P.	D.	Los Angeles	4th (1853)
McFarland, Thomas B.	American	Nevada	7th (1856)
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa	4th (1853)

⁶⁶ Elected at special election, succeeding E. R. Galvin who was unseated on contest. Qualified February 23, 1855.

⁶⁷ Elected January 10, 1854, vice James H. Carson, who had been elected, but who died December 12, 1853, before qualifying.

^{67a} Seat successfully contested by H. M. Collins.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McGee, John B.	D.	Butte	5th (1854)
⁶⁸ McGee, Patrick D.	R., D.	Los Angeles	1951-1954
	R.	Los Angeles	1955-1957
McGee, Ralph	D., R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	44th (1921)
McGehee, M.	American	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
McGinley, Frank	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
McGlashan, Charles F.	R.	Nevada	26th (1885)
McGowan, George A.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
McGowan, J. F.	R.	Humboldt	27th (1887)
McGowan, James	R.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
McGowen, E. H.	R.	San Joaquin	39th (1911)
McGrath, Henry	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
McGuinness, Henry	D., R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	48th (1929)
	D., R.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	49th (1931)
McGuire, William L.	R.	Kings	37th (1907)
McHale, Patrick	D.	Placer	25th (1883)
McInerny, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
McIntosh, Edwin J.	R.	San Joaquin	23d (1880)
McJunkin, Hugh K.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
McKamy, J.	D.	Sonoma	4th (1853)
McKeen, A. A.	R.	Alameda	33d (1899)
McKeen, B. W.	R.	Fresno	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
McKelvey, Charles S.	R.	Orange	31st (1895)
McKenna, Joseph	R.	Solano	21st (1875)
McKenney, Charles H.	R.	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Mono	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
McKenzie, F. S.	Whig	Trinity	3d (1852)
McKeon, John	D., I. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
McKeown, Joseph	R.	Alameda	28th (1889)
McKim, William S.	D.	Calaveras	3d (1852)
McKinley, B. F.	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
McKinney, Freeman S.	Whig	Santa Clara	5th (1854)
^{68a} McKinstry, Elisha W.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
McKnight, James S.	Prog., D.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
McKune, John H.	D.	Sacramento	8th (1857)
McLaughlin, Alexander C.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	35th (1903)
⁶⁹ McLaughlin, George J.	D.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
McLaurin, J. J.		Santa Clara	32d (1897)
McLean, Alexander	R.	Santa Barbara	26th (1885)
McMahon, Abner	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
⁷⁰ McMahon, James	D.	Klamath	4th (1853)
McMann, William	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
McManus, John J.	R.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
McMartin, Wm., H. R.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
McMeans, Selden A.	D.	El Dorado	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
McMillan, Alex	D.	San Luis Obispo	45th (1923)
McMillan, Lester A.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943), 56th (1945)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	D., R., I. Prog.	Los Angeles	1949-1952
	D., I. Prog.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
McMillen, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
McMullin, George O.	Whig	Trinity	3d (1852)
McMullin, H. W.	R.	Kern	37th (1907)
McMullin, John	D.	San Joaquin	28th (1889)
McMurray, James D.	D.	El Dorado	18th (1869)
McMurray, John	D.	Trinity	18th (1869)
	D.	Shasta, Trinity	24th (1881)
McMurray, Patrick J.	D.	San Francisco	50th (1933), 52d (1937)
	D., R.	San Francisco	51st (1935)
McMurray, V. C., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
McNamara, Francis	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
McNeil, Brice H.	R.	Humboldt	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
McPherson, H. E.	R., Prog.	Santa Cruz	41st (1915)

⁶⁸ Resigned August 21, 1957. Succeeded by Lou Cusanovich.^{68a} Resigned April 26, 1850.⁶⁹ Unseated on contest, succeeded by John B. Kelsey.⁷⁰ Successfully contested seat of Walter Van Dyke. Qualified February 17, 1853.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McPherson, Robert B.	R., D.	Solano	44th (1921)-47th (1927)
McVay, John M.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	28th (1889)
McWade, David F.	R.	Alameda	34th (1901)
Mead, William	Fusion	Los Angeles	32d (1897)
	D.	Los Angeles	33d (1899)
Meads, Walter A.	D.	Santa Clara	31st (1895)
Mcagher, Michael	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
Mears, William T.	R.	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Mebius, C. F.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Meehan, Henry P.	D.	Alameda	50th (1933), 52nd (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R.	Alameda	51st (1937), 53d (1939)
Meek, B. B.	D.	Butte	41st (1915)
Meeker, David	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Meeker, M. S.	R., D.	Fresno	48th (1929)-50th (1933)
Mein, Thomas	R.	Nevada	24th (1881)
Meineke, Fred J.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Melick, Walter S.	R.	Los Angeles	32d (1897)-34th (1901)
Mellus, Francis	Whig	Los Angeles	6th (1855)
Meloney, Aaron R.	D.	Contra Costa	7th (1856)
Melrose, Richard	R.	Orange	38th (1909)
Melville, Charles B.	R.	Mendocino	46th (1925)
	R., D.	Mendocino	47th (1927)
Mendenhall, John L.	D.	Glenn, Colusa, Lake	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Mentzell, Otto	D.	Calaveras	17th (1867)
Meredith, G.	Union	Sierra	16th (1865)
Meredith, H. B.	Whig	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Meredith, Thomas C.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853)
Merriam, Frank F.	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R., D., Proh.	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., Proh.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
Merrill, A. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Merrill, Isaac M.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Merritt, C. W.	R.	Santa Barbara	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Merritt, George	D.	Yuba	18th (1869)
Merritt, Samuel A.	D.	Mariposa	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
Merry, T. H.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Meserve, F. P.	Ind.	San Bernardino	33d (1899)
Messenger, Hiram A.	D.	Calaveras	23d (1880)
Meyers, Charles W.	D.	San Francisco	1949, 1950
	D., R.	San Francisco	1951-1954
	D.	San Francisco	1955-1958
Meyers, R. H.	R.	Kings, Tulare	34th (1901)
Meyers, Samuel	Union D.	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
	Ind.	San Joaquin	20th (1873)
	R.	San Joaquin	22d (1877)
Middleton, John	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Middough, Lorne D.	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Miles, Benjamin H.	D.	Santa Cruz	8th (1857)
Miles, Smyth M.	D.	Sierra	8th (1857)
Milice, A. S.	R.	Riverside	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
⁷¹ Miller, Allen	D.	Los Angeles	1954-1958
Miller, Charles H.	D.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	34th (1901)
Miller, David W.	D.	San Joaquin	43d (1919)
Miller, Eleanor	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)-47th (1927), 49th (1931)-54th (1941)
	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
Miller, George, Jr.	D.	Contra Costa	57th (1947)-1948
Miller, George P.	D.	Alameda	52d (1937)
	D., R.	Alameda	53d (1939)
Miller, H. B. M.	R.	Alameda	30th (1893)
Miller, H. W.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Miller, Henry A.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Miller, J. M.	R.	Los Angeles	33d (1899)
Miller, James A.	R.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	San Francisco	48th (1929)-50th (1933)
Miller, James H.	D.	El Dorado	18th (1869), 22d (1877)

⁷¹ Elected at special election December 15, 1953, succeeding Julian Beck, resigned.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Miller, L.	R.	Alpine, Amador	20th (1873)
Miller, Newton C.	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
Miller, Raup	R.	Santa Clara	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	56th (1945)
Miller, William J.	D.	Marin	18th (1869)
Millington, Seth	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	52d (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	53d (1939)
Minard, Claud	R.	Fresno	51st (1935)
Mindham, William J.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Minis, William	D.	Yolo	9th (1858)
Miro, Emanuel	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Mitchell, A. H.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	9th (1858)
Mitchell, Allen G.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Mitchell, E. F.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863)
Mitchell, Miles N.	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Mitchell, Thomas A.	R., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 44th (1921)- 46th (1925)
	D.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
Mitchell, Thomas F.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Mitcheltree, Fayette	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Mixer, Frank W.	R.	Tulare	46th (1925)
	R., D.	Tulare	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Moffatt, Solomon P.	D.	Inyo, Mono	22d (1877)
Moffitt, Albert B.	D.	Los Angeles	25th (1883)
Moffitt, Frank J.	D.	Alameda	26th (1885)
Montague, Joseph C.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	22d (1877)
Montgomery, Zach	Breck. D.	Sutter	12th (1861)
Mooney, J. S.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
Moore, Benjamin F.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Tuolumne	2d (1851)
Moore, E. B.	R.	Amador, Calaveras, Al- pine, Mono	38th (1909)
Moore, Fred J.	R.	Humboldt	45th (1923)
Moore, J. G.	Union	Butte	14th (1863)
Moore, Jacob B.	R.	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Moore, John H.	R.	Alameda	13th (1862)
Moore, John M.	D.	Santa Clara	17th (1867)
Moore, John W.	R.	San Joaquin	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Moore, Philip	D.	Nevada	4th (1853), 8th (1857)
	D.	Nevada	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
^{71a} Moorehead, James C.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Moorhouse, H. W.	R.	Imperial	40th (1913)
Mordecai, G. W.	D.	Fresno	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Moreland, Thomas	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Morgan, Albert Henry, Jr.	R.	Alameda	48th (1929), 50th (1933)
Morgan, Geoffrey F.	R.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Morgan, George W.	D.	Sonoma	27th (1887)
Morgan, James H.	R.	Santa Clara	12th (1861)
Morgan, W. R.	R.	Sierra	20th (1873)
Morgenstern, Alfred	R.	Alameda	40th (1913)
Morris, Clarence W.	R.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
	R., D.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
⁷² Morris, G. Delbert	R.	Los Angeles	1948, 1955
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1954
^{72a} Morris, Thomas C.	D.	Alameda	26th (1885)
Morris, W. D.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	27th (1887)
Morrison, Harry F.	R., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 44th (1921)- 48th (1929)
	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919), 49th (1931)
Morrison, Henry J.	D.	Butte	8th (1857)
Morrison, Murray	Breck. D.	Los Angeles	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Morrow, L. J.	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Morse, LeGrand	R.	Mendocino	23d (1880)
^{72b} Morse, Nelson D.	Whig	Butte	3d (1852)
Moses, H. A.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)

^{71a} Resigned April 16, 1850.⁷² Elected at special election November 4, 1947, succeeding Don A. Allen, Sr., resigned. Morris resigned February 29, 1956; succeeded by Don A. Allen, Sr.^{72a} Successfully contested seat of Tyler.^{72b} Resigned March 31, 1852.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Moss, John E., Jr.	D.	Sacramento	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Sacramento	1951, 1952
Mott, D. W.	R.	Ventura	39th (1911)
Mott, E. B., Jr.	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Mott, John W.	R.	Alameda	35th (1903), 38th (1909)
Mott, Thomas D.	D.	Los Angeles	19th (1871)
Moulthrop, T. W.	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Moultrie, L. W.	Fusion	Fresno, Madera	32d (1897)
Mount, Charles E.	D.	Calaveras	10th (1859)
Mouser, Frank H.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
	Prog., R., D.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
Moynihan, T. J.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Mudgett, Cilman C.	Greenback	Humboldt	24th (1881)
Mueller, Edwin A.	R.	San Diego	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Muenter, August E.	R.	San Joaquin	33d (1899)
Mulcrevy, Harry I.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Muldoon, Fred P.	D.	Ventura	52d (1937)
⁷³ Mulford, Don R.	R.	Alameda	1958
Mulgrew, F. B.	D.	Sonoma	28th (1889)
Mulholland, Charles	R.	Lassen, Plumas	23d (1880)
Mullaly, J. E.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Mullaney, J. A.	D.	Solano	28th (1889)
Mulvey, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Munday, Beverly B.	D.	Sonoma	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Munday, M. E. C.	D.	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Munday, Patrick	Douglas D.	Placer	12th (1861)
Munnell, William A.	D.	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1953-1956
	D.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Murch, L. H.	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	16th (1865)
Murdock, A. H.	Whig	Humboldt	6th (1855)
Murdock, Charles A.	R.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Murnam, Frank T.	D.	Tuolumne	29th (1891)
Murphy, B. D.	D.	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Murphy, Duncan W.	D.	Calaveras	2d (1851)
Murphy, Frank J.	R.	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Murphy, J. J.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Murphy, James E.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	18th (1869), 20th (1873), 21st (1875)
	D.	Del Norte	22d (1877)
Murphy, John C.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Murphy, John M.	U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Murphy, Patrick W.	D.	San Luis Obispo	24th (1881)
Murphy, R. W.	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Murphy, Rufus	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Murphy, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
⁷⁴ Murray, Alfred C.	R.	Riverside	46th (1925)
Murray, Edward	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Murray, J. A.	R.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	40th (1913)
Murray, J. G.	R.	Humboldt	28th (1889)
Murray, Walter	D.	San Luis Obispo	10th (1859)
Musser, John	D.	Trinity	5th (1854)
Myers, Benjamin F.	D.	Placer	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Myers, R. H.	R.	Kings, Tulare	34th (1901)
Naphthaly, Joseph	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Neally, Gilbert H.	D.	Butte	22d (1877)
Neblett, Edward	D.	Trinity	9th (1858)
Nelson, Charles A.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Nelson, H. C.	R.	Humboldt	40th (1913)
Nelson, James	R.	Sierra	23d (1880)
Nelson, T. A.	R.	San Joaquin	31st (1895)
Newell, Hugh B.	D.	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Newsom, John M.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	17th (1867)
Nichols, Elijah	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Nicol, Frank D.	D.	Tuolumne	25th (1883)
Niehuse, Kathryn	R.	San Diego	55th (1943), 1953, 1954
	R., D.	San Diego	56th (1945)-1951

⁷³ Elected at special election December 10, 1957, succeeding Thomas W. Caldecott, resigned.⁷⁴ Deceased following 46th Session in 1925. Succeeded by John E. Wherrell.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
^{74a} Nielsen, Roy J.	R., D.	Sacramento	46th (1925)-51st (1935), 1953, 1954
	R.	Sacramento	1955-1958
Nisbet, Eugene G.	D.	San Bernardino	1955-1958
Noel, Charles P.	D.	San Diego	5th (1854)
Nolan, E. J. D.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Noonan, John G.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
North, A. W.	R.	Yolo	32d (1897)
North, Hart H.	R.	Alameda	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Northcutt, William H.	D.	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Northup, B. C.	D.	Nevada	20th (1873)
Norton, William C.	Ind.	Placer	20th (1873)
Nott, Samuel A.	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
Noyes, Fred B.	R.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	45th (1923)
	R., D.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	46th (1925)-48th (1929)
Oakley, W. C.	D.	Santa Barbara	43d (1919)
Oates, Samuel T.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)
O'Brien, D. S.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
O'Brien, Frank J.	R.	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
O'Brien, Thomas	D.	Calaveras	9th (1858)
	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th (1861)
	Union D.	Calaveras	13th (1862)
O'Connell, John A.	D.	San Francisco	1955, 1956
	D., R.	San Francisco	1957, 1958
O'Connell, William	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869), 21st (1875)
O'Connor, E. J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
O'Connor, James S.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
O'Connor, Miles P.	A.-L. D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
O'Connor, Timothy	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Odale, Oscar L.	D.	Kings	43d (1919)
^{75a} O'Day, Edward F.	D.	San Francisco	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	San Francisco	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
O'Day, J.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Odell, John A.	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Odum, William R.	D.	Fresno	38th (1909)
O'Donnell, John H.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	50th (1933), 52d (1937)
	D., R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	51st (1935), 53d (1939)
Ogler, Isaac S. K.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
O'Grady, Frank	D.	Solano	27th (1887)
Ohleyer, George	D.	Sutter, Yuba	27th (1887)
O'Keefe, James T.	R.	San Mateo	30th (1893)
Olds, Daniel, Jr.	Union	Marin	16th (1865)
Oliva, Charles A.	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R.	San Francisco	47th (1927)
Oliver, J. W.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Oliver, W. A.	D.	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Oliver, Warner	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Olmsted, Stephen H.	R.	Marin	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
O'Malley, J. J.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
O'Neill, Florence J.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
O'Neill, H. J.	D.	Alameda	30th (1893)
O'Neill, James	D.	Placer	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Ord, W. M.	D.	Butte	17th (1867)
O'Rear, Benjamin T.	D.	Yuba	11th (1860)
Ormsby, J. S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	9th (1858)
^{75a} Orr, Nelson M.	R.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Orrick, Benjamin	Whig	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Orvis, Charles	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Osborn, B. S.	R.	Santa Cruz	31st (1895)
Osgood, Henry M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	9th (1858)
^{75b} Osgood, Hiram P.	D.	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2d (1851)
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D.	Yuba	21st (1875), 22d (1877)
	D.	Sutter, Yuba	28th (1887)

^{74a} See also Senate record.⁷⁵ Resigned November 4, 1947.^{75a} Successfully contested seat of B. K. Davis. Qualified February 13, 1862.^{75b} Successfully contested seat of George W. Crane. Qualified February 8, 1851.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Otis, Frank	R.	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Owen, Eben B.	R.	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Owen, J. J.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Owen, John W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Owen, T. H.	D.	Solano	4th (1853)
Oxley, Thomas J.	Whig	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
	American	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
	D.	Santa Cruz	22d (1877)
Pace, George	Whig	San Luis Obispo	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Pacheco, Mariano G.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Palmer, Cyrus	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Palmer, J. W. D.	D.	Amador	6th (1855)
Palmer, James M.	D.	Napa, Lake	40th (1913)
Palmer, Noah	R.	Santa Clara	8th (1857)
Pann, Chris P.	R.	Ventura	35th (1903)
Papy, Jasper J.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Pardee, E. H.	R.	Alameda	19th (1871)
Pardee, George	Union	Santa Cruz	17th (1867)
Park, Francis A.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Park, John W.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Parker, Edwin	D.	San Diego	25th (1883)
Parker, Eustace	D.	Calaveras	9th (1858)
Parker, H. G.	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Parker, Howard Q.	D.	San Joaquin	1951, 1952
Parker, Ivan H.	R., D., Prog.	Nevada, Placer	42d (1917)
	R.	Nevada, Placer	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Nevada, Placer	44th (1921)
Parker, J. E.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
Parker, S. N.	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863)
Parkinson, O. C.	R., D.	San Joaquin	44th (1921)
Parkman, Harry L.	R., D.	San Mateo	47th (1927)-49th (1931)
Parks, William H.	R.	Yuba	24th (1881)
	R.	Yuba, Sutter	26th (1885)
Parrish, E. C.	D.	Los Angeles	16th (1865)
Parrish, John G.	D.	Yolo	3d (1852)
Pate, Benjamin T.	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Patrick, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Pattee, Alan G.	R.	Monterey	1955, 1956
	R., D.	Monterey	1957, 1958
Patten, Edmund	Union	Yolo	14th (1863)
Patterson, A. D.	D.	Sacramento	21st (1875)
Patterson, Alexander		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Patterson, Ellis E.	R.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	50th (1933), 52d (1937)
	R., D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	51st (1935)
Patterson, J. A.	D.	Kern, Tulare	21st (1875)
Patterson, James	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Patterson, James B.	R.	Nevada	24th (1881)
Patterson, John	R.	San Joaquin	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Patterson, Robert Lincoln	R.	Kern	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D.	Kern	49th (1931)
⁷⁰ Patterson, Roscoe L.	R., D.	Kings, Tulare	1953-1955
Patterson, Wm. T.	R.	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Pattison, John	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Patton, D. C.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Paulk, Charles C.	R.	San Joaquin	24th (1881)
Paulsell, A. C.	Ind.	San Joaquin	20th (1873)
Pauly, Frederick N.	R.	San Diego	22d (1877)
Paxton, John A.	D.	Yuba	3d (1852)
Payne, George M.	D.	Alpine, Amador	17th (1867)
Peachy, Archibald C.	D.	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Peairs, Howard A.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Pearce, E. D.	D.	Shasta	3d (1852)
Pearis, Charles W.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Pearson, James	D.	Calaveras	7th (1856)
Peck, George	American	Santa Clara	7th (1856)
Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R., D., Soc.	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)

⁷⁰ Died in office July 9, 1955.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
⁷⁷ Peek, Paul	D.	Los Angeles	52d (1937), 53d (1939)
Peek, W. F.	R.	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Pelham, Andrew J.	D.	Nevada	20th (1873)
Pellet, Henry A.	R.	Napa	26th (1885)
⁷⁸ Pelletier, John B.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Pemberton, James C.	Breck. D.	Tulare	13th (1862)
Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893), 31st (1895), 34th (1901)
Percival, Arthur E.	R.	San Joaquin	37th (1907)
Perine, George M.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Perkins, D. T.	R.	Ventura	30th (1893), 36th (1905)
Per Lee, Theron R.		Monterey District	1st (1849)
Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863)
Perrin, Otis	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Personette, W. M.	Union	Trinity	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Peterson, Frederick	R., D.	San Mateo	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Peterson, Peter	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	25th (1883)
Peterson, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	16th (1865)
Petrie, William M.	R.	Sacramento	28th (1880)
Pettis, J. A.	R.	Mendocino	41st (1915), 42d (1917), 44th (1921)
Pettit, Melvin	Prog., D., Proh.	Fresno	42d (1917)
	D.	Fresno	43d (1919)
Peyser, Jefferson E.	R., D.	San Francisco	51st (1935)
	R.	San Francisco	52d (1937)
^{78a} Pfaeffle, Eugene E.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Pfaff, Roger Alton	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941)
Phelps, Abner	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Phelps, J.	D.	Nevada	6th (1855)
Phelps, John S.	Proh., Prog., D.	San Bernardino	41st (1915)
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
	R.	San Mateo	31st (1895)
Phillips, James H.	R.	Alameda	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Phillips, John P.	R.	Riverside	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Phillips, Louis A.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Phillips, Peter C.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
Pickett, Garrett	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Pico, Andres	Whig	Los Angeles	2d (1851), 3d (1852)
	D.	Los Angeles	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Pierce, F. E.	R.	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
Pierce, George W.	R.	Yolo	33d (1899)
Pierce, James M.	R.	San Diego	21st (1875)
Pierce, Mark A.	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
Pierce, Parker H.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
Piercy, Charles W.	Douglas D.	San Bernardino	12th (1861)
Pinder, Thomas J.	Work.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Pishon, N. J.	Ind.	San Bernardino	20th (1873)
^{78b} Pitzer, Jesse S.	D.	Trinity	4th (1853)
Pixley, Frank M.	R.	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Platt, Horace G.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Plover, Patrick	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Pohlmann, Gustave	R.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Polsley, Harry	D.	Tehama, Plumas, Sierra	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
	D.	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	40th (1913), 42d (1917), 43d (1919)
Pomeroy, Hugh R.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Pool, David M.	D.	Mariposa	18th (1869)
Poole, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941)
Porter, Arza	R.	San Luis Obispo	26th (1885)
Porter, C. H.	R.	Butte	28th (1889)

⁷⁷ Resigned February 29, 1940.⁷⁸ Died in office November 29, 1946, after having won both party nominations at the general election November 5, 1946. Succeeded by Edward E. Elliott.^{78a} Unsuccessfully contested seat of John Wessling, 37th Session, 1907.^{78b} See footnote to W. C. Martin.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
⁷⁹ Porter, Carley V.	D.	Los Angeles	1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951-1956
	D.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Porter, Charles B.	R.	Contra Costa	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Potter, Franklin J.	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Poulson, Norris	R.	Los Angeles	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Powell, Joseph	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th (1861)
^{79a} Power, Domer F.	R.	Kings Tulare	
Power, Harold T.	R.	Placer	32d (1897)
Power, John W.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Power, Michael H.	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Powers, F. J.	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	44th (1921)
Powers, Frank H.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Powers, Lucius, Jr.	R., D.	Fresno	49th (1931)
	R.	Fresno	50th (1933)
Pratt, J. D.	Union	Placer	15th (1863-4)
Pratt, William C.	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Preisker, C. L.	R.	Santa Barbara	39th (1911)
Prendergast, J. J.	R.	San Bernardino	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Prendergast, N. J.	Prog.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
	R., D., Prog.	San Francisco	42d (1917), 43d (1919)
⁸⁰ Prescott, Frank C.	R.	San Bernardino	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Preston, John W.	D.	Mendocino	38th (1909)
Preston, Richard M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	21st (1875)
Price, Champ S.	R.	Santa Cruz	43d (1919)
Price, E. B.	D.	Butte	30th (1893)
Price, R. Fred	R.	San Bernardino	55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Bernardino	56th (1945)-1950
Price, W. Z.	R.	San Mateo	27th (1887)
Price, Walter F.	R.	Sonoma	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Printy, George W.	Union D.	Butte	13th (1862)
Proctor, W. G.	Whig	Siskiyou	4th (1853)
Pryor, John F.	D.	Kings	36th (1905)
Pueschel, E. A.	D.	Kern	30th (1893)
Pugh, C. William	R., U. L.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Pugh, J. W.	American	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Puleifer, Harry W.	R.	Alameda	38th (1909)
Pullen, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Purdy, Edwin B.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Pyle, D. M.	R.	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Pyle, Elbert M.	R.	Santa Barbara	35th (1903)-37th (1907)
Quigley, James L.	Ind.	San Francisco	48th (1929)
	R., D.	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Quigley, R. V. S.	D.	Lake	21st (1875)
Quimby, John A.	R.	Santa Clara	8th (1857)
Quinn, Isaac N.	D.	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Quinn, John F.	D., R.	Humboldt	41st (1915)
	D.	Humboldt	42d (1917)
Radcliff, George G.	R.	Santa Cruz	33d (1899), 34th (1901)
Ragsdale, James W.	R.	Sonoma	28th (1889)
Raisch, Frederick G.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Ralston, William C.	R.	Calaveras	34th (1901)
Randall, Andrew	D.	Monterey	2d (1851)
Randall, Charles H.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Randolph, Edmund		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Rankin, Herman	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Rathburn, J. S.	American	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th (1856)
Raub, C. G.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	33d (1899)
Raw, Robert S.	R.	El Dorado	30th (1893), 33d (1899)
Rawle, Bernard A.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Rawls, John T.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Ray, N. C.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	34th (1901)
Rea, Thomas	R.	Santa Clara	20th (1873)
Reading, R. G.	Whig	Trinity	4th (1853)
Reagan, Bruce V.	R.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950

⁷⁹ Elected at special election November 8, 1949, succeeding Ralph C. Dills, resigned.^{79a} Elected at special election held June 5, 1956, to fill unexpired term of Roscoe L. Patterson, deceased.⁸⁰ Resigned January 1, 1906.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Ream, H. B.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	41st (1915)
	D., R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	42d (1917)-44th (1921)
⁸¹ Reaves, Fred	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Reavey, James	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Reavis, J. J.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	28th (1889)
Rech, J. N. O.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
Rector, Thomas H.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	17th (1867), 19th (1871)
Reddick, John B.	R.	Calaveras	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Redding, Benjamin B.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
Redfield, O. F.	Union	Yuba	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Redwine, Kent H.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)-53d (1939)
Reeber, Louis F.	D.	Sacramento	34th (1901)
Reed, Chas. F.	Union	Yolo	16th (1865)
Reed, G. W.	R.	Sonoma	13th (1862)
Reed, Henry R.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Reed, T. H.	American	Placer	7th (1856)
Rees, Thomas M.	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Reese, William S.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Reeve, George B.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Reeves, Truman	R.	San Bernardino	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Regan, Daniel S.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Reid, D. G.	D.	Tehama, Trinity	31st (1895)
Reid, James K.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Reindollar, Chas. F.	R.	Marin	45th (1923)
	R., D.	Marin	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Renfro, James H.	D.	Lake	29th (1891)
Renison, Thomas	D.	Monterey	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Reynolds, E. J.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Reynolds, G. A. F.	American	Nevada	7th (1856)
Reynolds, John	R.	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Rhiel, Adam	D.	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Rhoads, John P.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863)
Rhodes, George H.	American	Mariposa, Merced	7th (1856)
Rice, Daniel W. C.	American	Yuba	8th (1857)
Rice, Henry	D.	Santa Cruz	21st (1875)
Rice, J. B.	R.	Marin	19th (1871)
Rice, T. A.	D.	Kern, Ventura	29th (1891)
Richards, L. A.	R.	Merced, Stanislaus	31st (1895)
Richardson, H. S.	D.	Mariposa	2d (1851)
Richardson, I. A.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Richie, Paul A.	D.	San Diego	51st (1935)-54th (1941)
Rickard, W. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Ricks, Caspar S.	American	Humboldt	7th (1856)
	D.	Humboldt	8th (1857)
Rider, William M.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Ridley, Thomas E.	D.	Mariposa	3d (1852)
Rigdon, E. S.	D., Prog., Proh.	San Luis Obispo	41st (1915)
Riley, Harry B.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)-51st (1935)
Rimlinger, D.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Ring, John A.	D.	Shasta	5th (1854)
Roane, James M.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	10th (1859)
Robberson, John S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859)
Roberts, Frederick M.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)-50th (1933)
Roberts, George M.	D.	San Benito	21st (1875)
Roberts, Mel P.	R.	Humboldt	34th (1901)
Roberts, W. A.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Robertson, Alfred W.	D.	Santa Barbara	51st (1935)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Santa Barbara	56th (1945)-1948
Robertson, George B.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	29th (1891)
Robertson, Jas. W.	Breck, D.	Merced, Stanislaus	14th (1863)
Robertson, P. C.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	22d (1877)
Robinson, C. Ray	R.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced	50th (1933)
Robinson, Charles	Whig	Sacramento	2d (1851)
Robinson, D. V.	D.	Tulare	31st (1895)
Robinson, Henry	Union	Alameda	14th (1863)

⁸¹ Died in office May 20, 1940.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Robinson, Robert	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
⁸² Robinson, Samuel E.	D.	Imperial	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Imperial	50th (1933)
Robinson, W. S.	R.	Nevada	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Robinson, William N.	D.	San Diego	18th (1869)
Rochester, George W.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
Rock, Walter J.	R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Rockwell, E. A.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Rodgers, Edwin A.	D.	Tuolumne	11th (1860)
Rodgers, Frank N.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 41st (1915)
Rodgers, Robert C.	Ind.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Rodgers, William P.	D.	Alameda	10th (1859)
Rogers, A. A.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)
Rogers, Daniel	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Rogers, Frank J.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Rogers, George H.	D.	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Rogers, William M.	D.	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Roland, Eugene W.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925)-50th (1933)
Rolley, George T.	R.	Humboldt	35th (1903)-36th (1905)
Rollins, H. G.	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
Romer, J. L.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Rominger, Joseph A.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Root, George W.	R.	Nevada	37th (1907)
Rose, J. Leonard	R., D.	Alameda	42d (1917)
	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
Roseberry, Thos. A.	R.	Lassen, Modoc	26th (1885)
Rosendale, Chas. B.	R.	Monterey	39th (1911)
Rosenshine, Albert A.	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)-45th (1923)
	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925)
Rosenthal, Ben	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Rosenthal, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)-1948, 1951 1952
⁸³ Ross, A. F.	D., R., I. Prog.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	R., D.	Shasta, Trinity	44th (1921)
	R.	Shasta, Trinity	50th (1933)
⁸⁴ Ross, Kenneth A., Jr.	R.	Los Angeles	1954
Ross, William	Breck. D.	Sonoma	12th (1861)
Rousch, William	Ind.	Placer	20th (1873)
Routier, Joseph	R.	Sacramento	22d (1877)
Rowan, Martin	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Rowe, E. A.	Whig	Trinity	6th (1855)
Rowell, W. F.	R.	Fresno	31st (1895)
⁸⁵ Rowland, Thomas B.	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	25th (1883)
Rubell, C. F.	D.	San Benito	32d (1897)
Rucker, Samuel	D.	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
Ruggles, E. S.	D.	Butte	21st (1875)
Rule, John W.	Union	Nevada	14th (1863)-15th (1863-4)
Rumford, William Byron	D.	Alameda	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Alameda	1951-1958
Rundell, William M.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	28th (1889)
Runner, John W.	R., D.	Humboldt	46th (1925)
Russ, Adolphus G.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Russ, Joseph	R.	Humboldt	19th (1871), 22d (1877), 26th (1885)
Russell, Frank C.	D.	San Bernardino	54th (1941)
Russell, P. H.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Rutherford, Frank M.	R.	Nevada	34th (1901), 38th (1909), 39th (1911)
	Prog., R., D., Proh.	Nevada, Placer	41st (1915)
Ryan, Edward S.	D.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Ryan, Frank D.	R.	Sacramento	25th (1883)

⁸² Qualified March 24, 1931, succeeding Myron D. Witter, deceased.⁸³ Resigned May 3, 1933.⁸⁴ Elected at special election November 10, 1953, succeeding Gordon Hahn, resigned.⁸⁵ Died in office September 5, 1883.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Ryan, James J.	R., Prog.	San Francisco	39th (1911)-41st (1915)
	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42d (1917)
Ryan, Thomas P.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Ryland, Caius T.	D.	Santa Clara	6th (1855), 17th (1867)
Sackett, George L.	R.	Ventura	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Safford, A. P. K.	D.	Placer	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Salisbury, Geo. W.	D.	Sonoma	41st (1915)
Saloman, E. S.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Salsman, Burl R.	R.	Santa Clara	53d (1939), 54th (1941)
Sammons, Benjamin J.	R.	Sierra	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Samuels, James	D.	Sonoma	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Sanderson, Silas W.	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Sanford, J. B.	D.	Mendocino	31st (1895)-33d (1899)
Sankary, Wanda	D.	San Diego	1955, 1956
Sargent, J. C.	R.	Yuba	13th (1862)
	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)
Sargent, J. L.	D.	Amador	30th (1893)
Sargent, James P.	R.	Santa Clara	19th (1871)
Sargent, R. C.	R.	San Joaquin	19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22d (1877), 24th (1881)
Sargent Willis	R.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
^{85a} Satterwhite, John W.	D.	San Bernardino	16th (1865), 18th (1869)
Satterwhite, Wm. T.	Prog.	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42d (1917)
Saul, James B.	Union D.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
^{85b} Saunders, John H.	D.	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Saunders, Robert F.	D.	Butte	2d (1851)
Savage, William H.	R.	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
Sawallisch, Harold F.	D.	Contra Costa	52d (1937)-55th (1943)
	D., R.	Contra Costa	56th (1945)
Sawyer, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Sawyer, N. G.	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865)
Sayle, Claudius G.	D.	Fresno	23d (1880)
Saylor, Anna L.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Alameda	44th (1921)-46th (1925)
Sbragia, V. A.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Scarce, Laban	D.	Colusa, Tehama	18th (1869)
Schillig, Lawrence	R.	Sutter, Yuba	34th (1901)
Schlesinger, Bert	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 34th (1901)
Schmidt, John C.	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Schmidt, Walter J.	R.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925)
Schmitt, Milton L.	R.	San Francisco	38th (1909)-41st (1915)
Schrack, L. M.	D.	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Schrade, Jack	R.	San Diego	1955-1958
Schroebe, D. J. B.	D.	Calaveras	30th (1893)
Scotfield, Jerome V.	R., Pro.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Scott, Chas. E.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Scott, Fred C.	Prog., D.	Tulare	41st (1915)
Scott, J.		Santa Barbara District	1st (1849)
Scott, John B.	Breck. D.	Napa	12th (1861)
Scott, L. D.	R.	Fresno	41st (1915)
Scott, R. C.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863)
Scott, Thomas	Union	Alameda	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Scott, William S.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Scott, Wm. Seward	R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Scrivner, J. J.	D.	Stanislaus	21st (1875)
Seudder, Frank V.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Seudder, Hubert B.	R.	Sonoma	46th (1925), 47th (1927), 49th (1931)
	R., D.	Sonoma	48th (1929)
	R.	Marin, Sonoma	52d (1937)
	R., D.	Marin, Sonoma	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53d (1939)
Searey, Thomas M.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Sears, William H.	R.	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)

^{85a} Resigned August 4, 1870.^{85b} Qualified April 18, 1853, succeeding F. A. Snyder, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Seaton, George W.	Union D.	Amador	13th (1862)
Seawell, J. H.	D.	Mendocino	28th (1889)
Seawell, Jerrold L.	Ind.	Nevada, Placer	48th (1929)
	R., D.	Lassen, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	49th (1931)
Seawell, William M.	D.	Amador	8th (1857)
⁸⁶ Sedgwick, Harold Thomas	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1956-1958
Seibe, John	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Sellick, Silas	American	Placer	7th (1856)
Sensabaugh, J. B.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	19th (1871)
Sepulveda, Ygnacio	D.	Los Angeles	15th (1863)
Severance, Fred V.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Sewell, Harry F.	R.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
Sexton, William	Union	Placer	16th (1865)
Shanahan, T. W. H.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	27th (1887)-29th (1891)
	D.	Modoc, Shasta	30th, (1893)
	Peo. P.	Modoc, Shasta	32d (1897)
Shannon, Arthur L.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Shannon, Thomas B.	A.-L. D.	Plumas	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Union D.	Plumas	13th (1862)
	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Sharkey, Will R.	Prog., R.	Contra Costa	41st (1915)
Sharp, Sol A.	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Shartel, A. F.	R.	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	40th (1913)
	R., Prog.	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	41st (1915)
Shattuck, F. K.	A.-L. D.	Alameda	11th (1860)
Shaw, Stanford C.	D., R.	San Bernardino	1951-1954
Shearer, Jacob	American	Yuba	7th (1856)
Shearer, William B.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	40th (1913)
Sheehan, Joseph Francis	D.	San Francisco	52d (1937)
⁸⁷ Shell, Joseph C.	R.	Los Angeles	1954-1958
Shelton, H. A.	D.	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Shepard, William W.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)-10th (1859)
Shepherd, E. R.	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
⁸⁷ Shepherd, William M.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Sherburne, D. N.	R.	Contra Costa	23d (1880), 27th (1877)
Sheridan, Bernard A.	R., D.	Alameda	53d (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947), 1948
	R.	Alameda	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Sheridan, James E.	D.	Sacramento	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Sheridan, Thomas J.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	34th (1901)
Sherman, Caleb	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	22d (1877)
Sherrard, Robert B.	Whig	Sutter	6th (1855)
	American	Sutter	7th (1856)
Sherwin, J. L. C.	D.	Plumas	9th (1858)
⁸⁸ Sherwin, Marvin	R.	Alameda	56th (1945)
	R., D.	Alameda	57th (1947)-1948
Sherwood, Thomas J.	Union	Yuba	16th (1865)
Shoemaker, William B.	D.	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Shores, William	D.	Siskiyou	18th (1869)
Showalter, Daniel	D.	Mariposa, Merced	8th (1857)
	Breck. D.	Mariposa, Merced	12th (1861)
	D.	Calaveras	8th (1857)
Shuler, George L.	R.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Siebe, John D.	R.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	57th (1947), 1948, 1951, 1952
Silliman, James W.	R., D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	1949, 1950
	R.	Monterey	1953, 1954
Silver, Thomas H.	R., U. L.	Alameda	38th (1909)
^{88a} Sime, John	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)

⁸⁶ Elected at special election September 20, 1955, succeeding Don Hobbie, deceased.⁸⁷ Elected at special election November 10, 1953, succeeding Laughlin Waters, resigned.^{87a} Qualified March 26, 1850, succeeding Richard W. Heath, resigned.⁸⁸ Resigned September 7, 1953. Succeeded by Walter I. Dahl.^{88a} Resigned April 1, 1853. Re-elected at special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Simons, Solon S.	D.	Santa Clara	9th (1858)
Simpers, George W.	D.	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Simpson, C. M.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Simpson, E. M.	Union	Amador	14th (1863)
Simpson, John	Ind.	Colusa, Tehama	20th (1873)
Simpson, Marvin	D.	Fresno, Madera	34th (1901)
Simpson, William	R.	Alameda	28th (1889)
Simpson, William E.	D.	Kern	40th (1913)
Sims, J. C.	D.	Sonoma	30th (1893)
Sims, Josiah	R.	Nevada	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Sims, William M.	R.	Sacramento	32d (1897)
Singleton, M. A.	Union	Sierra	16th (1865)
Singley, James	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855)
Sinon, William J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d (1850)
	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Siskron, Charles A.	D., U. L.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Sisson, Elmer L.	D., R., Prog., Proh.	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	41st (1915)
Slater, Herbert W.	D.	Sonoma	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Slaughter, F. M.	D.	San Bernardino	19th (1871)
Slaven, James	R.	San Benito	36th (1905)
Slicer, T. A.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)
Slingerland, Jas. S.	A.-L. D.	Yuba	10th (1859)
Sloss, Henry C.	A.-L. D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Smith, A. A.	Union	Nevada	15th (1863)
Smith, A. Guy	R.	Los Angeles, Orange	29th (1891)
Smith, C. F.	D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
Smith, E. B.	R.	Sierra	13th (1862)
	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
Smith, E. L.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Smith, Edward J.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923), 47th (1927)
	R., D.	Alameda	46th (1925)
Smith, F. M.	Union	Butte	14th (1863)
Smith, Frank M.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913), 42d (1917)
Smith, George E.	Union	Butte	16th (1865)
Smith, Guy W.	R.	Santa Clara	37th (1907)
Smith, H. Allen	R.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950, 1955, 1956
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1951-1954
Smith, H. P. A.	D.	Marin	6th (1855)
Smith, Henry C.	D.	Santa Clara	4th (1853)
Smith, Issac W.	D.	San Bernardino	9th (1858)
Smith, J.	D.	Sonoma	15th (1863)
Smith, J. Landon	D.	Sutter	11th (1860)
Smith, James	Breck. D.	Fresno	13th (1862)
Smith, James K.	American	Nevada	9th (1858)
	Union	Yuba	17th (1867)
Smith, John J.	R.	Butte	29th (1891)
Smith, L. G.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th (1861)
Smith, Lothrop	R.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
Smith, N. T.	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Smith, Napoleon B.	D.	Contra Costa	3d (1852)
Smith, Orson K.	American	Fresno, Tulare	8th (1857)
	Bell-Everett	Fresno, Tulare	12th (1861)
Smith, Oscar W.	R.	Santa Barbara	44th (1921)
Smith, William L.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	25th (1883)
Smyth, Edward	D.	Tuolumne	22d (1877), 27th (1887)
Snythe, F. H.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	37th (1907)
Snyder, Bert B.	R., D.	Butte	45th (1923), 47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	49th (1931)
Snyder, E. H.	Union	Placer	15th (1863)
^{88b} Snyder, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Snyder, George F.	D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	37th (1907)
Snyder, J. W.	Ind.	Mariposa	20th (1873)
Snyder, Jo V.	D.	Nevada	35th (1903)
Sorrell, Francis	Breck. D.	Siskiyou	12th (1861)

^{88b} Resigned April 1, 1853.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Soward, Frank D.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	32d (1897)
	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	35th (1903)
Spalding, C. C.	R.	Santa Clara	37th (1907), 45th (1923), 46th (1925), 48th (1929)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	44th (1921), 47th (1927)
Spence, E. F.	R.	Nevada	12th (1861)
Spence, Homer R.	R., D.	Alameda	44th (1921)
	R.	Alameda	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Spencer, C. G.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
Spencer, E. V.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	31st (1895)
Spencer, Francis E.	R.	Santa Clara	19th (1871)
Spencer, John D.	D.	Stanislaus	23d (1880)
Spencer, M.	D.	Humboldt	5th (1854)
Spengler, Lewis A.	Soc.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Spilman, B. R.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
	D.	Sutter	17th (1867)
Splivalo, A. D.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1867)
Springer, E. C.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Springer, James P.	D.	Santa Clara	10th (1859)
Spurgeon, W. H.	D.	Los Angeles	27th (1887)
Squires, Ogden	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Stabler, H. P.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	29th (1891)
Stakes, A. G.	D.	San Joaquin	9th (1858)
Staley, W. S.	R.	Sonoma	31st (1895)
Standart, George	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	30th (1893)
Stanley, Earl W.	R., D.	Orange	57th (1947)-1952, 1955, 1956
	R.	Orange	1953, 1954
Stanley, H. Y.	R.	San Luis Obispo	23d (1880)
Stannard, Bruce R.	R.	San Diego	50th (1933)
Stansell, Frederick R.	R.	Butte	31st (1895), 32d (1897), 35th (1903)
Stanton, Philip A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903)-38th (1909)
Stark, John S.	Whig	Napa	3d (1852)
Starr, Henry	A.-L. D.	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Staude, John	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Steadman, Montague B.	R.	Monterey	35th (1903)
Stearns, Abel	Whig	Los Angeles	2d (1851)
	Douglas D.	Los Angeles	12th (1861)
Steele, Dudley M.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	8th (1857)
Steele, Elijah	D.	Siskiyou	17th (1867)
Steele, Thomas H.	Union	Siskiyou	16th (1865)
Stelz, John T.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Stemmons, John	D.	San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Stephens, Christopher S.	D.	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
*Stephens, J. F.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Stephens, Russel D.	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Stephenson, Chas. P.	D.	Santa Cruz	3d (1852)
Stephenson, Dwight H.	R., D.	Sacramento	56th (1945)-1948
Sterritt, John	American	Yuba	7th (1856)
Stetson, John W.	R.	Alameda	37th (1907)
Stevenot, F. G.	R.	Calaveras	39th (1911)
	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	45th (1923)
Stevens, A. F.	R.	Sonoma	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Stevens, S. B.	D.	Calaveras	6th (1855)
Stevenson, Andrew M.	American	Solano	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Stevenson, Edward A.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
	D.	Colusa, Tehama	11th (1860)
Stewart, Albert I.	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	R.	Los Angeles	1951-1958
Stewart, C. R.	R.	San Diego	34th (1901)
Stewart, Frederick L.	R.	Amador	34th (1901)
Stewart, G. R.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	33d (1899)
Stewart, J.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Stewart, James S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855)
Stewart, Orrin	Union	Yuba	16th (1865)

* Resigned March 4, 1850.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Stewart, Robert	D.	Amador	25th (1883)
Stillwagon, W. W.	R.	Napa, Lake	19th (1871)
Stocker, James T.	D.	Marin	9th (1858)
Stockwell, James E.	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Stoddard, C. L.	R.	Humboldt	23d (1880)
Stone, William H.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Storke, Charles A.	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	25th (1883)
	D.	Santa Barbara	28th (1889)
Stout, Lansing	American	Placer	7th, (1856)
Stout, Moses	American	Sacramento	9th (1858)
Stow, Edgar W.	R.	Santa Barbara	45th (1923)
Stow, William W.	Whig	Santa Cruz	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Stowell, Levi		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Stowers, W. H.	D.	Alpine, Amador	20th (1873)
Strain, W.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	32d (1897)
Stratton, William C.	D.	Placer	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Stream, Charles W.	R.	San Diego	50th (1933)-52d (1937), 54th (1941)-56th (1945)
	R., D.	San Diego	53d (1939)
Street, Charles R.	D.	Shasta	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Streeter, Henry M.	R.	San Bernardino	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Strine, John H.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Strobridge, E. K.	R.	Alameda	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Strohl, Louis	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Strother, S. L.	D.	Fresno	43d (1919)
Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D.	San Joaquin	38th (1909)-40th (1913)
Sturtevant, George A.	R.	Mendocino	29th (1891)
Sullivan, D. C.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Sullivan, E. D.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Sullivan, Eugene	R.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Sullivan, M. J.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Sullivan, Walter H.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Summers, James W.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
Sumner, Bruce	R.	Orange	1957, 1958
Sumner, George S.	Union	Butte	15th (1863)
Susman, Leo H.	R.	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Sutherland, W. A.	R.	Fresno	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Sutro, Oscar	D.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Sutton, Owen P.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Suverkrup, Henry	Ind.	San Bernardino	21st (1875)
Swan, Robert R.	D.	Tulare	7th (1856)
Swan, Thomas M.	A.-L. D.	Solano	11th (1860)
	D.	Solano	21st (1875)
Swayne, Thomas J.	R.	San Diego	26th (1885)
Sweasy, William J.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Sweetland, H. P.	D.	Nevada	5th (1854)
Sweetland, James O.	D.	Nevada	23d (1880), 25th (1883)
Swezy, Gabriel N.	D.	Yuba	8th (1857)
Swift, Charles B.	D.	Amador	24th (1881)
Swift, John F.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	R.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Swisler, Charles A.	R.	El Dorado	31st (1895)
Sykes, John I.	R.	Nevada	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Tabler, L. N.	D.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	41st (1915)
Taggart, Grant I.	R.	Alameda	30th (1893)
Talbott, W. L.	R.	Santa Barbara	30th (1893)
Taliaferro, Alfred W.	Whig	Marin, Mendocino	3d (1852)
Taliaferro, T. W.	D.	Calaveras	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Tallmadge, D. P.	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Tarke, Louis	R.	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	42d (1917)
Tatman, John H.	American	Mariposa, Merced	9th (1858)
Taylor, E. W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Taylor, Edward F.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Taylor, James I.	R.	Marin	30th (1893)
^{89a} Taylor, James M.	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
	R.	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Taylor, L.S.	R.	Sacramento	27th (1887)

^{89a} Resigned April 1, 1853. Re-elected at special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Taylor, W. H.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Teare, Philip	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863)
Teegarden, Eli	Union D.	Yuba	13th (1862)
⁸⁹ Tefft, Henry A.		San Luis Obispo District	1st (1849)
Telfer, Robert L.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th (1909)
	R.	Santa Clara	39th (1911)
Ten Broeck, Geo. W.	D.	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Tenney, Jack B.	D.	Los Angeles	52d (1937)-54th (1941)
	D., Prog.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)
Tennis, William E.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Terrill, Charles C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Terry, Samuel L.	D.	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
Thelin, Howard J.	R.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Theller, Samuel L.	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Thomas, Charles C.	D.	Butte	4th (1853)
Thomas, Charles L.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	20th (1873)
Thomas, George W.	D.	Stanislaus	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Thomas, Massey	D.	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Thomas, Richard I.	R.	Nevada	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Thomas, Thomas R.	D.	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Thomas, Vincent	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941)-56th (1945)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947)-1954
	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Thompson, Henry	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Thompson, James T.	Whig	Santa Clara	3d (1852)
Thompson, John	Breck. D.	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
Thompson, John F.	R.	Santa Clara	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	56th (1945)-1950
Thompson, Joseph W.	Breck. D.	Colusa, Tehama	13th (1862)
Thompson, N. W.	R.	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Thompson, Rees B.	D.	San Joaquin	22d (1877)
Thornbury, Caleb N.	Union D.	Siskiyou	13th (1862)
Thorne, Isaac N.	Whig	San Francisco	2d (1851)
⁹⁰ Thorp, James E.	R.	San Joaquin	50th (1933), 52d (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Joaquin	51st (1935), 53d (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947)
⁹¹ Thurman, Allen G.	R., D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	53d (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947)
	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Thurston, James S.	D.	San Joaquin	18th (1869)
Tibbits, J. H.	R.	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	39th (1911)
Tibbits, James H.	R.	Amador	31st (1895)
^{91a} Tilden, William P.	Douglas D.	Butte	12th (1861)
	Union	Butte	16th (1865)
Tilghman, T. W.	D.	San Diego	4th (1853)
Tilton, S.	R.	San Mateo	13th (1862)
Tilton, S. S.	R.	San Francisco	11th (1860)-13th (1862)
Tindall, C. W.	D.	Mendocino	30th (1893)
^{91b} Tingley, George B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Tinnin, Wiley J.	D.	Trinity	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Tipton, J. S.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Tittle, Fred G. E.	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Tivy, John A.	D.	Tulare	5th (1854)
Tobin, John J.	D.	San Francisco	22d (1877)
Toland, Thomas O.	Fusion	Ventura	32d (1897)
Tomblin, E. S.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	31st (1895)

^{89b} Resigned April 20, 1850.⁹⁰ Died in office January 27, 1948.⁹¹ Resigned November 4, 1947.^{91a} Resigned April 9, 1861.^{91b} Resigned September 25, 1850.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Tomlinson, Stanley T.	R., D.	Santa Barbara	1949-1952
	R., D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1953, 1954
Toner, Hugh	D.	San Francisco	27th (1877)
Toomey, Daniel J.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Torrence, Robert B.	Union	Marin	14th (1863)
Torres, Manuel	D.	Marin	10th (1859)
Torrey, Mark S.	R.	Calaveras	26th (1885)
Tournoux, Austin L.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Townsend, John H. M.	D.	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Traber, J. O.	R.	Fresno	35th (1903)
Transue, Jacob P.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903)-38th (1909)
Treacy, T. E.	D., Peo. P.	San Francisco	32d (1897)
Treadwell, Edward F.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901), 36th (1905)
^{91c} Tripp, H. L.	R.	Sonoma	36th (1905)
Tucker, E. H.	D.	Fresno	32th (1889)
Tucker, Joseph C.	D.	Sacramento	3d (1852)
Tukey, Francis	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863-4)
Tulloch, David W.	D.	Stanislaus	40th (1913)
Tullock, L. R.	D.	Tuolumne	28th (1889)
Tully, E. C.	D.	Santa Clara	10th (1859)
	D.	Monterey	17th (1867), 20th (1873)
	D.	San Benito	28th (1889)
Tully, Thomas J.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Turner, Henry K.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	28th (1889)
Turner, Joshua N.	Whig	Nevada	3d (1852)
	R.	Butte	19th (1871)
Turner, Jared	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Turner, R. M.	American	Yuba	7th (1856)
Turner, Rodney L.	D.	Kern	50th (1933), 52d (1937)-54th (1941)
	D., R.	Kern	51st (1935)
Tuttle, A. A. H.	D.	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
^{91d} Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D.	Sonoma	22d (1877)
Tuttle, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
Twiggs, J. F.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Tyler, George W.	R.	Alameda	23d (1880)
Underwood, John R.	D.	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
Unruh, Jesse M.	D.	Los Angeles	1955-1958
Updegraff, J. H.	Whig	Yolo	6th (1855)
⁹² Upton, Clarence W.	D.	Santa Clara	22d (1877)
Upton, W. W.	American	Trinity	7th (1856)
Utt, James B.	R.	Orange	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Valentine, L. H.	R.	Los Angeles	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
^{92a} Van Benschoten, J. W.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Van Cleft, George H.	D.	Placer	5th (1854)
Vandall, B. C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Van Dusen, J. T.	American	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
⁹³ Van Dyke, Walter	Whig	Klamath	4th (1853)
Van Fleet, William C.	R.	Sacramento	24th (1881)
Van Leuven, A.	Union	San Bernardino	15th (1863)
Vann, W. A.	Peo. P.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	30th (1893)
Van Schaick, H. D.	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863-4)
Van Voorhies, R. J.	R.	Alpine, Mono, Inyo	26th (1885)
⁹⁴ Van Voorhies, Wm. C.		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Van Zandt, John W.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Variel, R. H. F.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	27th (1887)
Varney, Benjamin F.	D.	Siskiyou	8th (1857)
	Union D.	Siskiyou	14th (1863)
Vaughan, C. L. N.	D.	Sutter	10th (1859)
Venable, J. W.	D.	Los Angeles	20th (1873)
Venable, McD. R.	D.	San Luis Obispo	27th (1887)
Vicini, C. P.	D.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	42d (1917), 43d (1919)

^{91c} Resigned April 26, 1906.^{91d} Resigned April 1, 1878.⁹² Deceased February 5, 1878.^{92a} Resigned February 18, 1850.⁹³ Unseated on contest, succeeded by James McMahon.⁹⁴ Resigned December 21, 1849.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Vincent, J. P.	R.	Fresno	27th (1887)
Vineyard, James R.	D.	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Vogel, Mel	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., D., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Voight, Ernest O.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)-54th (1941)
Vosburg, J. O.	R.	Los Angeles	32d (1897)
Waddell, William A.	Union D.	Amador	13th (1862)
Wade, Owen	R.	Napa	30th (1893), 31st (1895), 33d (1899)
Wagner, Charles J.	D.	Alameda	51st (1935)
Wagner, Charles W.	R.	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	38th (1909)
Wagner, George W.	American	Amador	7th (1856)
Waite, Edwin G.	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855)
Wakefield, Clarence N.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Walden, Miner	D.	Stanislaus	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Stanislaus	12th (1861)
	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	18th (1869)
Waldren, Mahlon	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Walker, A. B.	D.	Siskiyou	9th (1858)
Walker, Anderson N.	Work.	Nevada	23d (1880)
Walker, Asa	Union	Alameda	15th (1863-4)
Walker, Clarence R.	R.	Imperial	51st (1935)-53d (1939)
Walker, Frank J.	R.	Kings	39th (1911)
Walker, George S.	R.	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
^{94a} Walker, James N.	Breck. D.	Fresno	14th (1863)
	D.	Fresno	15th (1863-4), 19th (1871)
Walker, Thomas R.	D.	Monterey	3d (1852)
	D.	Marin, Mendocino	4th (1853)
Wall, Isaac B.	D.	San Francisco	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Wall, W. C.	D.	San Joaquin	40th (1913)
Wallace, Ralph W.	R.	San Diego	51st (1935)
^{94b} Wallace, William T.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Walrath, Austin	R.	Nevada	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Walsh, Edward P.	D.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Walsh, Philip M.	R.	Alameda	35th (1903)-37th (1907)
Walter, F.	Douglas D.	Trinity	12th (1861)
Walters, Byron J.	R.	San Diego	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Walthall, Madison		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Wand, Thomas N.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
⁹⁵ Wanzer, Harry S.	R.	Santa Cruz	35th (1903)
Ward, Charles H.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Ward, George B.	R.	San Francisco	23d (1880)
Ward, J. N.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	9th (1858)
Ward, John M.	R.	Butte	26th (1885)
Ward, Loomis	D.	Colusa, Tehama	19th (1871)
Ward, R. H.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	16th (1865)
Wardell, J. S.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Warden, Louis M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	22d (1877)
Warfield, J. B.	D.	Nevada	9th (1858)
	D.	Sonoma	17th (1867)
Warkins, Chapman	R.	Amador	24th (1881)
Warmcastle, F. M.	D.	Contra Costa	5th (1854), 9th (1858)
Warner, Jonathan J.	D.	Los Angeles	11th (1860)
Warren, George W.	R.	San Francisco	43d (1919)
	R., D.	San Francisco	44th (1921)
Warrington, Samuel R.	D.	Sutter	8th (1857)
Warwick, James H.	R.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Wason, Milton	Union	Solano	15th (1863-4)
	R.	Santa Barbara, Ven- tura	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Wasson, Joseph	R.	Inyo, Mono	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
⁹⁶ Waste, William H.	R.	Alameda	35th (1903), 36th (1905)

^{94a} Elected January 21, 1863, in place of James Smith, who was elected at the general election, but who died December 17, 1862, before qualifying.

^{94b} Elected March 18, 1884, succeeding Charles A. Hughes, deceased.

⁹⁵ Successfully contested seat of A. D. Duffy. Qualified February 10, 1903. Resigned March 16, 1903.

⁹⁶ Resigned April 13, 1905.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Waters, Byron	D.	San Bernardino	22d (1877)
Waters, Frank J.	R.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Waters, Frank J., Jr.	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	53d (1939)
	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
⁹⁷ Waters, Laughlin E.	R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1949-1953
Watkins, Jason	D.	Yolo	21st (1875)
Watkins, Joseph S.	D.	Alameda	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
	D.	Calaveras	8th (1857)
Watkins, William F.	A.-L. D.	Siskiyou	10th (1859)
Watson, Clyde A.	R.	Orange	52d (1937)-55th (1943)
	R., D.	Orange	56th (1945)
Watson, E. H.	D.	El Dorado	26th (1885)
Watson, George C.	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
Watson, George W.	R.	Alameda	26th (1885)
Watson, James H.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Watson, John A.	Breck. D.	Los Angeles	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
	D.	Los Angeles	17th (1867)
^{97 a} Watson, John H.		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Watson, John R.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863)
Wattson, Charles C.	R.	San Diego	23d (1880)
⁹⁸ Way, A. W.	R., D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1949
Waymire, James A.	R.	Alameda	31st (1895), 32d (1897)
Wear, G. W.	D.	Kern, Tulare	28th (1889)
Weaver, John H. G.	R.	Humboldt	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Webber, Edward L.	R.	Napa	34th (1901)
Webber, W. J.	D.	Kings	38th (1909)
Weber, A. A.	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Weber, C. M.	R.	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
⁹⁹ Weber, Charles M.	Ind.	San Joaquin	51st (1935)
	R., D.	San Joaquin	52d (1937), 53d (1939), 56th (1945)
	R.	San Joaquin	54th (1941), 55th (1943), 57th (1947)-1950
Webster, J. C.	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	44th (1921)
Weger, Francis M.	D.	Mendocino	35th (1903)
Weinberger, Caspar W.	R.	San Francisco	1953, 1954
	R., D.	San Francisco	1955-1958
Weir, B. G.	American	San Joaquin	7th (1856)
Weisel, Hans V.	R.	Orange	40th (1913)
Welch, John D.	D.	San Francisco	54th (1941)
Welch, L. S.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Welch, Sanford K.	D.	Lake, Napa	20th (1873)
	D.	Lake	22d (1877)
Weldon, T. J.	D.	Mendocino	40th (1913)
Weller, Frank C.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Wells, Thomas	D.	Butte	4th (1853), 6th (1855)
Welsh, Ralph Lewis	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52d (1937)
Welty, Daniel W.	R.	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Welty, Jacob	R.	Placer	19th (1871)
Wemple, N. V.	R., D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plu- mas, Sierra	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Wendering, Arthur A.	R.	Alameda	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Alameda	44th (1921)
Wentworth, George A.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Wentz, Christian	R.	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Werdel, Thomas Harold	R.	Kern	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Kern	56th (1945)
Werk, G. W.	Union D.	Humboldt	13th (1862)
Wertsbaugher, Jos. C.	R.	Butte	24th (1881)
Wescott, Jonas	D.	Yuba	11th (1860)
Weske, H. W. A.	R.	Sonoma	37th (1907)

⁹⁷ Resigned July 30, 1953. Succeeded by Joseph C. Shell.^{97 a} Resigned February 18, 1850. Succeeded by Alfred Wheeler.⁹⁸ Resigned November 18, 1949.⁹⁹ Elected at special election, and qualified March 25, 1935; succeeding Dana P. Eicke, deceased.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
^{99a} Wessling, John	I. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
West, Percy G.	R., D.	Sacramento	44th (1921)
	R.	Sacramento	45th (1923)
	R., D.	Sacramento	46th (1925)-49th (1931)
	R.	Sacramento	50th (1933)
Westmoreland, Chas.	Union	Humboldt	17th (1867)
Weston, H. L.	R.	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Weston, R. S.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863)
Wethered, James S.	Whig	San Francisco	2d (1851)
Wetherill, Samuel E.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Weyand, Ernest	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	36th (1905)
Weybret, Fred	R.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
Weyse, Henry G.	R.	Los Angeles	31st (1895)
Whallon, Murray	D.	Sonoma	15th (1863-4)
Wharton, James F.	R.	Fresno	25th (1883)
Whealdon, John	A.-L. D.	Yuba	10th (1859)
Wheat, A. R.	D.	Calaveras	22d (1877), 25th (1883)
Wheaton, William R.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Wheelan, Albert P.	D.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Wheeler, Peter	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
^{99b} Wheeler, Alfred		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
¹⁰⁰ Wherrell, John E.	R.	Riverside	47th (1927)
Whipple, Edwin L.	D.	Sonoma	24th (1881)
Whipple, Stephen G.	D.	Klamath	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
	Union D.	Humboldt	14th (1863)
Whitacre, P. A.	R.	San Diego	45th (1923)
Whitcomb, N. T.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
White, C. William	R.	Shasta, Trinity	40th (1913)
White, James D.	American	El Dorado	7th (1856)
	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
White, John	D.	Shasta	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Shasta	12th (1861)
White, John Robert, Jr.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
^{100a} White, Thomas J.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
White, W. E.	D.	San Francisco	33d (1899)
Whitehurst, L. A.	D.	Santa Clara	28th (1889)
Whiteside, N. E.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
Whiting, Edward F.	R.	Nevada	36th (1905)
Whiting, George A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Whitlock, James H.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	22d (1877)
Whitman, Bernard C.	Whig	Solano	5th (1854)
Whitman, G. N.	D.	San Bernardino	10th (1859)
Whitmore, R. K.	R.	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	37th (1907)
Whitney, D. L.	R.	Sierra	19th (1871)
Whitney, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	10th (1859)
Whitney, W. B.	R.	Sonoma	38th (1909)
Whitney, William	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Wickham, George R.	R.	Los Angeles	43d (1919)
Wickersham, W. H.	R.	Los Angeles	36th (1905)
Wickware, George C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Widenmann, H. J.	Prog., R. D.	Solano	41st (1915)
Wiggin, Charles L.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Wilber, George H.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Wilcox, I. A.	R.	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
Wilcox, John W.	Union	Mariposa	14th (1863)-16th (1865)
	D.	Mariposa	19th (1871)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced	21st (1875)
Wilcoxson, C. F.	Breck. D.	Sutter	13th (1862)
Wiley, A.	Union	Humboldt	15th (1863)
Wilkins, Charles P.	D.	Sonoma	11th (1860)
Wilkins, James H.	D.	Marin	31st (1895)
Wilkins, W. W.	Whig	Tuolumne	2d (1851)

^{99a} Seat unsuccessfully contested by Eugene E. Pfaffle.^{99b} Qualified March 7, 1850, succeeding John H. Watson, resigned.¹⁰⁰ Elected at special election February 24, 1927.^{100a} Resigned February 9, 1850.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Wilkinson, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Willets, Stephen	D.	El Dorado	17th (1867)
Willey, O. F.	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Williams, Arthur	D.	Contra Costa	34th (1890)
Williams, Dan E.	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	39th (1911)
	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	42d (1917)
	R., D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Williams, David C.	R.	Madera, Merced	45th (1923)
Williams, George	R.	Humboldt	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Williams, George E.	D.	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Williams, J. Milton	D.	Santa Clara	11th (1860)
^{100b} Williams, John F.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Williams, R. L.	American	Placer	7th (1856)
Williams, W. S.	D.	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Williamson, Ray	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925)-53d (1939)
Wills, Robert E.	D.	Imperial	41st (1915)
	R., D.	Imperial	42d (1917)
Willson, Israel C.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	9th (1858)
	Union	Santa Cruz	14th (1863)
Wilsey, Levi	Union	Mendocino	15th (1863-4)
Wilson, Charles H.	D.	Los Angeles	1955, 1956
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Wilson, J. M.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853)
Wilson, James A.	R., U. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Wilson, John L.	Union	Alameda	16th (1865)
Wilson, Lawrence H.	D.	Yolo	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Wilson, M. W.	R.	Placer	22d (1876)
Wilson, Samuel	D.	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Winchell, G.	R.	Sierra	20th (1873)
Winchester, Marcus C.	Union	Placer	15th (1863-4)
Windrem, Guy	D.	Merced, Madera	43d (1919), 44th (1921)
Windrow, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 29th (1891)
Wing, Austin	D.	El Dorado	3d (1852), 4th (1853)
Wing, W. P.	D.	Placer	10th (1859)
Winsor, Upton B.	American	Yuba	7th (1856)
Winston, Joseph	American	Plumas	7th (1856)
Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	D.	Madera, Merced	1957, 1958
Wishard, Harry A.	Prog.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
	R.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
^{100c} Witherby, Oliver S.		San Diego District	1st (1849)
¹⁰¹ Witter, Myron D.	R.	Imperial	47th (1927)
	R., D.	Imperial	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Wixson, Clifford	R.	Alameda	49th (1931)
Wohler, Herman	D.	San Francisco	3d (1852), 7th (1856)
Wolfskill, J. C.	D.	Solano	29th (1891)
Wolleb, Charles	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867)
^{101a} Wollenberg, Albert C.	R.	San Francisco	53d (1939)-55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Francisco	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
Wood, Allen	Douglas D.	Plumas	12th (1861)
Wood, Charles	R.	Contra Costa	21st (1875)
Wood, George	R.	Sierra	24th (1881)
	R.	Plumas, Sierra	26th (1885)
Wood, Joseph	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863-4)
Wood, N. R.	Whig	San Francisco	3d (1852)
Wood, William C.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
	Breck. D.	Yolo	12th (1861)
Woodbridge, Cora	R.	Nevada, Placer	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Nevada, Placer	47th (1927)
Woodley, Frank E.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Woodman, George W.	Union D.	Shasta	13th (1862)
Woodward, F. J.	R.	San Joaquin	19th (1871), 26th (1885)
Woolwine, Clare	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Works, L. R.	R.	San Diego	33d (1899)

^{100b} Resigned April 11, 1850.^{100c} Resigned April 3, 1850.¹⁰¹ Deceased February 19, 1931. Succeeded by Samuel E. Robinson.^{101a} Resigned September 19, 1947. Succeeded by Arthur H. Connolly.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—1849-1958—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
^{101b} Worthington, Henry G.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Wright, C. C.	D.	Stanislaus	27th (1887)
Wright, Eli	R.	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Wright, Frank W.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Wright, H. E.	R.	Alameda	32d (1897), 33d (1899)
Wright, Henry W.	Prog., D.	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42d (1917)
	R.	Los Angeles	43 (1919)
	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Wright, Martin J.	R.	Solano	19th (1871)
Wright, S. P.	Union D.	Del Norte, Klamath	13th (1862)
	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	14th (1863)
Wright, S. V.	R.	San Luis Obispo	46th (1925)
Wright, T. J.	Union	Contra Costa	14th (1863), 15th (1863-4)
Wright, T. M.	Prog., R., Proh.	Santa Clara	41st (1915)
	R.	Santa Clara	43d (1919), 44th (1921), 45th (1923), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R., D.	Santa Clara	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Wright, Thomas	Douglas D.	Sierra	12th (1861)
Wright, W. S. M.	D.	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Wyatt, John J.	R.	Monterey	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Wyllie, G. W.	R.	Tulare, Inyo	38th (1909)-40th (1913)
Wyman, Samuel B.	D.	Placer	8th (1857)
Yager, Cornelius	D.	Contra Costa	11th (1860)
Yancey, F.	D.	Tuolumne	11th (1860)
Yeiser, Frederick	D.	San Joaquin	2d (1851)-4th (1853)
Yell, Archibald	D.	Mendocino	25th (1883)
Yonkin, H. H.	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	42d (1917)
York, Frank	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
York, James L.	R.	Santa Clara	23d (1880)
¹⁰² Yorty, Samuel W.	D.	Los Angeles	52d (1937), 53d (1939), 1949, 1950
Young, A. R.	D.	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Young, Albert J.	D.	Contra Costa	22d (1877)
Young, C. C.	R.	Alameda	38th (1909)-40th (1913)
	Prog., R., D.	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42d (1917)
Young, Forest R.	D., R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	48th (1929)
Young, George A.	D.	Nevada	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Young, George E.	D.	Calaveras	3d (1852)
Young, J. D.	D.	San Joaquin	27th (1887)
Young, John N.	R.	Sacramento	23d (1880), 24th (1881)
Young, Nestor A.	R.	San Diego	27th (1887)-29th (1891)
Yule, John	R.	Placer	13th (1862)
	Union	Placer	14th (1863), 16th (1865)
	R.	Shasta, Trinity	26th (1885)
Zion, E. H.	R.	Stanislaus	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Stanislaus	50th (1933)
Zocchi, Louis P.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Zuck, John	R.	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)

^{101b} Qualified February 1, 1862, succeeding James Otis, who had been elected, but who resigned before the 1862 Session.¹⁰² Elected at special election April 5, 1949, succeeding John C. Lyons, deceased.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA
AND ITS COUNTIES

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA AND ITS COUNTIES

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The economic survey reports and summary statistical tables which follow are an endeavor to portray California and its 58 counties. These were prepared at the invitation of the State Printer, especially for publication in the California Blue Book—1958, by the Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce. In addition to the work of the staff of this department, acknowledgment is due for the co-operation provided by local chambers of commerce, county boards of supervisors, district managers of the regional councils of the State Chamber of Commerce, and by many other local officials who helped to gather and check information, as well as by various agencies of the State and Federal Governments which helped to provide statistical and other records, some heretofore unpublished.

In addition to the current data on the economic resources, principal extractive and manufacturing industries, and incomes of the people, an effort was made to provide some historical and descriptive information. Such sources as *Historic Spots in California*, by Rensch and Hoover, *California* and others in the *American Guide Series*, compiled by the Federal Writers' Project, and *California*, the history by John W. Caughey, and other similar sources were drawn upon freely.

The statistical summaries which follow the state and county articles were prepared with the purpose in mind of furnishing uniform and comparable data, which might either be used for significant comparisons of the various counties, or combined into regional totals to serve needs of that character. Since limitations of space did not permit any adequate indication of the several sources, or explanatory footnotes and headings, these will be presented here under the headings used.

1. LAND RESOURCES: Estimates of land cover and timber cropland by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station and the United States Soil Conservation Service.
2. AREA IN FEDERAL OWNERSHIP: Report of the California Senate Interim Committee on Public Lands.

3. **TIMBER STAND:** Survey by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station and the U. S. Forest Service.
4. **TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:** Climatic records are from the U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (unpublished to date). Elevations from the U. S. Geological Survey.
5. **POPULATION:** Enumeration by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for the years 1920-1950. Estimates for July 1, 1947, are by the California Taxpayers' Association and for July 1, 1958, by the California State Department of Finance.
6. **PERSONAL INCOME:** Estimates of the county distribution of personal income made by the Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, based upon state income totals estimated by the National Income Unit, U. S. Department of Commerce.
7. **ECONOMIC TRENDS:** Personal income as noted above. Factory payrolls are based upon taxable payroll records tabulated by the State Department of Employment from payroll tax records. In most instances, these are larger than the 1947 records from the Census of Manufactures, due in part to more complete coverage of smaller firms, and in part to a more restrictive classification of the employment and payroll records by the Bureau of the Census. Cash farm receipts (state) and value of farm products (county) for the years 1940 and 1947 are cash farm income estimates of the State Department of Agriculture, based on marketings during the calendar year. The estimates 1950-1956 for the various counties are f.o.b. value of all farm products raised during the crop years, as reported by county agricultural commissioners and are not strictly comparable to earlier years. State data for the years 1950-1956 are from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Taxable sales are tabulated from records of the State Board of Equalization and include all sales for end use to consumers, although the seller may not be classified as a retail establishment. Sales of food and gasoline are not included.
8. **CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE:** By the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
9. **MINING AND MINERALS:** This table, and all related data in the text of the report are from reports of the California State Division of Mines and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.
10. **MANUFACTURES:** From the 1947 and 1954 Census of Manufactures and the 1956 Survey of Manufactures, by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Data for the third quarter of 1956 are from the records of the State Department of Employment.
11. **WHOLESALE TRADE:** From the 1948 and 1954 Census of Business, Bureau of the Census.
12. **RETAIL TRADE:** The first three lines of this table are from the 1948 and 1954 Census of Business, Bureau of the Census. Sales for the years

1950, 1954, and 1956 are estimates by the Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, using published and unpublished records of taxable sales by retail stores of the State Board of Equalization.

13. **SELECTED SERVICE TRADES:** 1954 Census of Business, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
14. **BUSINESS PATTERNS:** Special tabulation by the California State Department of Employment from records of taxable payrolls.
15. **WEALTH TRENDS:** Bank deposits from records of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Telephone data are from the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and cover all telephone company installations. Tax returns from annual reports of the State Franchise Tax Board. Motor vehicle registrations from State Department of Motor Vehicles.
16. **PUBLIC FINANCE:** Compiled from published and unpublished records of the State Board of Equalization. The average property tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation shown at the end of this table is a computed theoretical rate, or the rate which would be necessary to raise the combined sum of city, county, and district property tax levies, from the total taxable assessed value of property in the county. Actual tax rates may vary of course, above or below this theoretical "average" rate, depending upon the combination of overlapping taxing jurisdictions in which a particular piece of property may be situated, inside or outside of the boundaries of local municipalities, school districts, or other special districts with variable rates of less than county-wide application.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

Extending from the border of Mexico over a thousand miles northward along the shores of the Pacific Ocean, the State of California embraces three-fifths of the western coast line of the United States. It ranges in width from 150 to 375 miles.

Within this area of 158,693 square miles, there exist nearly every combination and every contrasting extreme of topography, climate, soils, minerals, and plant and animal life which can be found in the United States. There are also some that are unique to this State.

California is larger in area, and has a greater diversity of natural economic resources than most of the principal European nations. Its land area is larger than the British Isles or Japan. Its thousand-mile coast line equals the distance from Boston, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina.

This diversity makes difficult any general description of the State. There are great differences between various regions. Economic activities are extremely diversified. Characteristics and interests in one locality are quite different from those in another. This diversity of physical environment, resources and activities gives California economic stability and charm as a place in which to live.

About one-fourth of the land area of California is level. Most of this valley land is between sea level and 500 feet in elevation and comprises the principal agricultural area of the State. The characteristic warm temperate belts, where most of her people live, are below the 2,000-foot elevation. Here is found the characteristic two-season climate, with rainfall concentrated in the winter months, a dry summer and fall, no snow, few winter nights when temperatures drop to 32 degrees or below, and dry summer heat tempered in varying degrees by ocean breezes or fogs near the seacoast.

Three-fourths of the area of California is in rolling hills, foothills, and rugged mountains ranging in elevation from 500 feet to over 14,000 feet. Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, reaches an elevation of 14,496 feet. Death Valley, only 60 miles to the east of this ice-capped summit of the Sierra, is 282 feet below sea level. This is not only the lowest spot in the United States, but also the hottest.

The rough and rugged mountain regions contribute greatly to the enrichment of the State. They contain great forest areas, fish and game, scenic and recreational resources, and livestock grazing areas. These are the great watershed areas which store the rain and snow, and replenish the water supplies so important to California. The State's millions of acres of forests contain the largest and oldest living trees.

About one-half of the land area of California is publicly owned, of which 24,029,533 acres are in national forests, national parks and national monuments. Some 46,300,000 acres are owned by the Federal Government, of which 6,583,249 have been acquired since 1938, principally by the Defense Department.

National forests are established to protect and maintain in a permanently productive and useful condition land not suited to farming but capable of growing timber, regulating the flow of streams, and providing grazing areas for livestock. Commercial enterprises such as the cutting of timber, the development of irrigation and water power, and the grazing of livestock, are permitted within the forests, as long as they are not harmful to the continuous production of such resources under the "multiple use" policy. They are likewise used for camping, fishing and winter sports.

California has 17 national forests. They include about one-fifth of the area of the State. About one-half of the merchantable pine and fir timber of the State is in these forests. In or adjacent to these national forests are a majority of the most outstanding recreational areas, including some 1,270 camp and picnic grounds. There are about 60 winter sports areas, 250 youth camps, 160 hotels and resorts and about 8,000 summer homes.

Four national parks and eight national monuments include 4,218,685 acres of land, and preserve in their primitive condition some of the scenic wonders of this country, such as Yosemite Valley, the Giant Sequoias, and the Mount Lassen Volcano. National monuments include Death Valley, the Modoc Lava Beds, Muir Woods, the Pinnacles, and the desert Joshua trees.

The State Park System now includes over 130 parks and historic monuments, totaling over 601,000 acres in area, and preserving ocean beaches,

lakes and streams, redwood groves, and desert recreation areas for public use. Some 60 of these larger state parks are equipped with developed campsites and picnic grounds. An extensive program of beach and park acquisition and development is under way. Larger counties and cities have many parks, playgrounds and summer mountain camps.

These great public areas contain some of the most valuable basic resources of the State—the forests, watersheds, and recreation resources. Millions of people visit them every year. Natural resources for fishing, hunting, camping and other outdoor sports include some 8,000 natural or artificial lakes of five acres or more, 26,000 miles of potential fishing streams, 1,584 miles of navigable rivers or canals, 671 miles of bay and harbor shore lines, and 1,190 miles of tidal shore line.

CLIMATE

Rainfall is a vital climatic factor in California. Annual rainfall varies from over 100 inches in the northwest corner of the State to two inches or less in the southeast corner. In most of the highly developed agricultural sections rainfall varies from 5 to 30 inches annually. It is largely concentrated in the winter months from November to March. Consequently, supplemental irrigation during the summer months is necessary for most fruit and vegetable crops.

California has about six distinct climatic or life zones, ranging from frostless thermal belts where subtropical fruits and flowers thrive, to the arctic zones of its ice-capped mountain peaks. In general, along the seacoast and in the interior valleys where most of its people live, it has the characteristic two-season climate. Rainfall is concentrated in the winter months. The summer and fall are dry. There is no snow. The temperature seldom drops to 32 degrees or below. Dry, nonhumid summer heat is modified in varying degrees by ocean fogs and breezes, and nights are cool. (See section on Regions, Metropolitan Areas, and Cities for description of topography and climate by regions.)

WATER RESOURCES

California's water resources are very unequally distributed, both geographically and in relationship to population. As noted, precipitation varies from 110 inches a year in the redwood belt of the northwestern corner of the State to two inches a year or less in the desert valley of the southeastern corner. More than 80 percent of seasonal precipitation occurs during five months of winter and spring, with a long rainless summer and fall period.

The snow pack, which accumulates during the winter in the Sierra Nevada and parts of the Cascade and Siskiyou Ranges, melts during the late spring and early summer and is a major factor in maintaining the flow of streams and rivers during the period of little or no rainfall. In addition to the unequal geographical and seasonal distribution of precipitation, there is a wide variation from year to year. Over a 60-year record, 35 years, or more than half, show a deviation above or below normal in excess of 25 percent and ranging up to 50 percent or more in the driest or wettest years.

By necessity, therefore, California has had to develop vast water storage dams on many of its principal streams, both to trap floodwaters and thus prevent flood damage and to store water for use when and where it is needed. In Southern California several important dams were constructed or begun in the 1880's. In the remainder of the State all major projects have been built since 1900. A number of these water storage projects also provide hydroelectric power as a by-product that has been of considerable financial assistance in their development.

The large metropolitan areas of the State have been forced to develop remote sources of water supply as they outgrew their limited local supply. The City of Los Angeles completed a 238-mile aqueduct in 1913 to bring water from the Owens River on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada to reservoirs in the San Fernando Valley and, in 1940, extended the system northward to develop additional supplies from the Mono Basin. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California built the Colorado River Aqueduct, in operation since 1941, which is the longest and largest domestic water supply line in the world. This aqueduct brings water from Lake Havasu behind Parker Dam on the Colorado River 242 miles over 1,600-foot mountain barriers to Lake Mathews, whence it is distributed to lands in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The San Diego Aqueduct conveys water from the Colorado River Aqueduct to San Diego County. San Francisco has developed a source of supply in the Tuolumne River basin and now draws its water from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir, Lake Eleanor, and the Cherry Valley reservoir. The East Bay Municipal Utility District has developed its supply from the Mokelumne River with the construction of the Pardee Reservoir.

In addition to projects built by local effort, federal agencies have entered the field of water resource development in California, especially during the last 20 years. The most extensive of these is the Central Valley Project, constructed and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. Shasta Dam, which stores headwaters of the Sacramento River, is the key structure; it is supplemented by Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River and Folsom Dam on the American River. Latest addition is the Trinity River Diversion Project, now under way, which will develop flows of the upper Trinity and convey them to the Sacramento River. This is one of the first developments of the heretofore undeveloped northern sources of water. Another project now under way is the Coyote Dam on the east fork of the Russian River which will provide flood control and supply water for the city of Santa Rosa as well as irrigation and municipal water for lands along the river.

Several other projects have been recently completed or are under construction by the Federal Government. The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation has completed Monticello Dam and Reservoir on Putah Creek, the Sly Park Project, and Cachuma Reservoir on the Santa Ynez River. Vaquero Reservoir and Casitas Reservoir are under construction. The Corps of Engineers has completed Pine Flat Reservoir on the Kings River and Isabella Reservoir on the Kern River, is starting construction of Success Dam on the Tule

River, and is planning construction of Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River. All of these dams are multipurpose flood control and irrigation projects. The Oroville Dam of the Feather River Project, authorized by the State of California, will provide 3.5 million acre-feet of storage capacity. Several reservoir projects are in the consideration or planning stage including the proposed Auburn Reservoir on the American River and the proposed San Luis Reservoir for "off-stream" storage in the San Joaquin Valley.

Outside of the metropolitan areas and other cities whose needs are now provided for by the huge municipal projects and outside the great Central Valley agricultural areas served by irrigation districts and reclamation projects, there are scattered agricultural areas, coastal valleys with limited local watersheds, and some smaller cities which do have current or latent water supply problems. These are for the most part areas in the first stages of water development, where pumping from underground basins either has increased water use to a point of overdraft, or where a cycle of years of subnormal rainfall has had the same effect of lowering water tables, due to insufficient replenishment.

Without minimizing the importance of such transitional water problems to the localities where they exist, it may be observed that these are not problems in the absolute sense that no more water can be obtained, but they are mainly problems in the relative sense that such areas can no longer go forward in development with the cheap and easily available water they have formerly enjoyed. Their problem can be summed up as one where they face a more or less imminent need for organized community effort and financial outlays to develop supplemental water supplies. In many instances the solution merely requires construction of storage reservoirs and other conservation works in nearby local watersheds. In some others, it may require construction of canals or aqueducts to import supplemental water from surplus areas at a greater distance. In some cities within the potential service areas of the larger municipal projects, it may mean joining with those agencies or purchasing water from them.

Since 1952 there has been continuing study of "desalting" ocean water. At present no method has been developed which is economically competitive with more usual sources. Barring a major "breakthrough" of science and technology, cheap water from the ocean is not around the corner. However, distillation of sea water is being used in areas of great scarcity outside of this country. Because of special circumstances, a major public utility has set up the first facility in this country to distill sea water on a non-experimental basis at Morro Bay in California.

A recently completed engineering inventory by the State Department of Water Resources, coupled with estimates of ultimate requirements, indicates that adequate water supplies can be developed in surface reservoir sites on streams and in ground water basins in California to meet the probable ultimate water requirements in the State, without resort to importation from watersheds outside the State, providing the State's share of Colorado River water is maintained.

POPULATION

During the period 1950-1958 the population of California increased some 39 percent to an estimated 14,752,000 on July 1, 1958. This was a net gain of 4,166,000 or an average of over half a million a year, 38 percent above the annual average for the 1940-50 decade. The highest rate of increase was between 1951 and 1952, when growth amounted to 6 percent. This rate fell to 3.5 percent per year between 1952 and 1955, and rose to a little over 4 percent per year between 1955 and 1958. Estimates as of July 1, 1958, by the State Department of Finance, indicated that the State had gained some 552,000 new civilian residents in the preceding year, 322,000 of them through net in-migration and 230,000 by natural increase.

The accompanying table shows the census enumerations of population by decades, from 1860 through 1950, together with estimates of natural increase and net in-migration during the same period.

CALIFORNIA POPULATION, 1860-1950

	Census			Estimated ^a	
	Total population	Net increase		By net in-migration	By natural increase
		Number	Percent		
1860, June 1	379,994				
1870, June 1	560,247	180,253	47	109,000	71,000
1880, June 1	864,694	304,447	54	172,000	135,200
1890, June 1	1,213,398	348,704	40	225,600	93,300
1900, June 1	1,485,053	271,655	22	179,200	94,000
1910, April 15	2,377,549	892,496	60	775,300	115,000
1920, January 1	3,426,861	1,049,312	44	880,500	170,200
1930, April 1	5,677,251	2,250,390	66	1,882,200	370,500
1940, April 1	6,907,387	1,230,136	22	1,050,000	177,900
1950, April 1	10,586,223	3,678,836	53	2,658,000	1,020,836

^a Thompson, W. S., "Growth and Changes in California's Population," Haynes Foundation, Los Angeles, 1955.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, 1947-1970

July 1	California ^a				United States ^b
	Resident total population	Percent of U. S.	Military population	Civilian population	Resident total population
1947	9,832,000	7	160,000	9,672,000	143,446,000
1954	12,505,000	8	341,000	12,254,000	161,191,000
1955	13,035,000	8	336,000	12,699,000	164,303,000
1956	13,600,000	8	346,000	13,260,000	167,259,000
1957	14,190,000	8	321,000	13,869,000	170,333,000
1958	14,752,000	8	320,000	14,432,000	173,078,000
Projections of population	^c				^d
1960	15,830,000	9			176,908,000
1965	18,754,000	10			189,364,000
1970	22,090,000	11			203,688,000

^a State Department of Finance, Budget Division, Financial Research Section.

^b U. S. Bureau of Census.

^c "Population Trends in the United States Through 1975," Howard C. Nielson, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, August, 1955.

^d Based on U. S. Bureau of the Census, P-25, No. 123, released October 20, 1955, and P-25, No. 160, released August 9, 1957.

Annual estimates of total resident, military, and civilian population of California for 1947, and for 1954 through 1958, with forecasts through 1970, prepared by the State Department of Finance, Budget Division, Financial Research Section, are given in the foregoing table.

California's growth has been more rapid than was anticipated by the forecasts of four years ago and the 14 million mark was passed in 1957, rather than 1960. Current forecasts indicate that the 20 million mark will be crossed in 1967, rather than 1970, and that the total will reach 22 million by that year.

CALIFORNIA
Civilian Population Projections by Age Groups, July 1st

	1950	Per- cent of total	1958	1965			1970		
				Number	Per- cent of total	Per- cent change 1958- 1965	Number	Per- cent of total	Per- cent change 1958- 1970
Ages 0-17	2,982,000	28	4,946,000	6,646,000	36	34	7,875,000	36	18
Ages 18-64	6,552,000	63	8,301,000	10,385,000	56	25	12,308,000	57	19
Ages 65 and over	904,000	9	1,185,000	1,420,000	8	20	1,604,000	7	14
All ages	10,438,000	100	14,432,000	18,454,000	100	28	21,790,000	100	18

SOURCE: State Department of Finance, Budget Division, Financial Research Section, July, 1958.

Changing character of the population, with regard to the relative numbers in various age groups, is a significant factor in estimating future market demands, needs for schools and other governmental services, the potential labor force and employment levels, and many other important items.

Although a 28 percent increase in total population is forecast for the period 1958 to 1965, the increase in the working age group is anticipated to be only 25 percent, while the group 65 and over increases 20 percent, and the group 17 and under shows a growth of some 34 percent. A significant change in the distribution by age groups between 1950 and 1965 is forecast, with 11 percent fewer persons in the 18-to-64 age group, 13 percent more in the group 17 and under, and a slight decrease in the 65-and-over group. Most of these changes had already taken place by 1958, however, and the distribution in 1970 is expected to differ very slightly from the 1965 forecast.

In 1950 nearly 94 percent of the State's population was white and 6 percent nonwhite, as shown in the accompanying table. Special census counts since 1950 for the largest cities, those with populations of 50,000 or more, show in most instances a rate of growth in nonwhite population considerably in excess of the rate for the white population, but no figures are available to indicate the change in racial composition for the State as a whole. Major sources of foreign-born white population in 1950 were Mexico, the British Isles, Italy, Canada, Germany, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Poland, and Austria.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIFORNIA POPULATION

	1940	Percent of total	1950	Percent of total
Totals.....	6,967,387	100	10,586,223	100
White.....	6,596,763	96	9,915,173	94
Native.....	5,725,870	83	8,929,840	85
Foreign born.....	870,893	13	985,333	9
Nonwhite.....	310,624	4	671,050	6
Negro.....	124,306	2	462,172	4
Japanese.....	93,717	1	84,956	1
Chinese.....	39,556	1	58,324	1
Indian.....	18,675	*	19,947	*
All others.....	34,370	*	45,651	*

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census.
 * 0.5 percent or less.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Civilian employment in California averaged 5.6 million during 1957, varying seasonally from 5.5 million in February to a peak of 5.8 million in September. Total civilian employment increased 40 percent during the 1947-1957 period, and the 1957 average was 3 percent above 1956. Manufacturing shows the largest numerical increase in jobs and the largest percentage increase during the 1947-1957 period. Manufacturing employment averaged 754 thousand during 1947 and rose to 1,286 thousand during 1957, an increase of 71 percent. The peak was reached in August of 1957 when 1,349 thousand were employed. Since that date, because of seasonal influences and general economic conditions, manufacturing employment has decreased. The following table includes self-employed farm and business proprietors and unpaid family workers, as well as wage and salary workers.

During 1957, the estimated number of unemployed ranged from 163 thousand in September to 312 thousand in December, reflecting the recession in business activity during the last quarter of the year. In March of 1958 (normally the peak month in unemployment) an estimated 449 thousand were unemployed in the State. Prior to 1954, California normally had a higher ratio of unemployed to total labor force than the Nation as a whole, due in part to more pronounced seasonal fluctuations in employment, as well as to a natural lag in the assimilation of the State's fast growing population. During the period 1954-1957 California's unemployment ratio was below the national average, but during the first quarter of 1958 it was just about the same as the United States as a whole.

Wages rates for comparable jobs are relatively higher in the far west than in any other broad geographical region of the country, but such differentials are narrowing. Forty years ago western wage levels were about 30 percent higher on the average than in the northeastern and midwestern states. Now they average about 10 percent higher, according to studies by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The differentials are somewhat larger for unskilled or common labor and somewhat less for skilled occupations. In a few specific technical occupations, average weekly earnings are lower

in the west than in northeastern cities. The broad averages for large geographic areas, of course, obscure some of the marked variations which occur from industry to industry and between different cities. Studies of these show that no sweeping generalizations can be made about relative wage levels in any community, and that any conclusions must be based upon a careful investigation of specific industries and job classifications.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN CALIFORNIA, 1947-1957

	(Thousands)				Percent change 1947- 1957	Percent change 1956- 1957
	1947	1950	1956	1957		
Totals	4,024	4,202	5,494	5,636	40	3
Agriculture	418	424	490	488	17	*
Mining	37	35	41	40	8	-2
Construction	252	289	372	353	40	-5
Manufacturing	754	797	1,246	1,286	71	3
Utilities-transportation	320	314	371	381	19	3
Trade, retail-wholesale	954	974	1,194	1,227	29	3
Finance, insurance, real estate	157	174	232	244	55	5
Service	649	662	841	876	35	4
Government	483	533	707	741	53	5

SOURCE: State Division of Labor Statistics & Research and State Department of Employment.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

PERSONAL INCOMES

Personal incomes of California residents rose to the record total of more than \$34.5 billion in 1957. This record continued an upward trend that has been in evidence without interruption since the recession years of 1937-38. The rising trend was maintained even during the reconversion period just after World War II and during the subsequent recessions of 1948-49 and 1953-54. As shown in Table I below, the 1957 personal income total was nearly six times that of 1940 and almost double that of such a recent year as 1948.

Per capita income in California has shown nearly as striking a rise but this trend has exhibited small declines in the three periods of business decline mentioned above. The per capita figure of \$2,432 for the State in 1957 was 21 percent greater than that of the United States. The California figure has always been well above the national average and always among those of the leading states. In 1956, the last year for which estimates of all states are available, the California per capita income was surpassed by only those of Delaware, Connecticut, and New Jersey. A part of the rise has resulted from inflation and consequently does not show increase in real income. However, the rise in per capita income for instance, from \$1,848 in 1950 to \$2,432 in 1957, i.e., by 32 percent, was accompanied by a rise in cost of living of only 21 percent. Thus, average real income rose by 11 percent during that short period.

As the State has become more highly industrialized wages and salaries and other labor income have become gradually of greater relative importance. (See notes to Table I for explanations of income components.) In 1940, these constituted only 60 percent of all personal income, but in 1950

they aggregated 63 percent and in 1957 were up to 69 percent. This development has reduced the relative importance of agriculture, which is dominated by unincorporated operators and that of small unincorporated firms in other businesses. Consequently, the percentage of total income received in the form of proprietors income has declined from 18 percent in 1940 to 16 percent in 1950 and to 12 percent in 1957.

The great influx of new population, composed mainly of wage and salary workers, as well as changes in government fiscal policies, have caused a reduction in the importance of property income, i.e., income in the form of dividends, interest, and rents. This has dropped from 17 percent in 1940 to 14 percent in 1950 and 13 percent in 1957. Transfer payments are gradually increasing relatively because the very sharp rise in pensions to elderly persons has outweighed the generally downward trend of payments

Table I

PERSONAL INCOME OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS BY MAJOR SOURCES, 1929-57, AND
DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS, SELECTED YEARS

(millions of dollars)

(dollars)

Year	Wage and salary disbursements ¹	Other labor income ²	Proprietors income ³	Property income ⁴	Transfer payments ⁵	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance ⁶	Personal income ⁷	Disposable income ⁸	Per capita income	
									Calif-ornia	United States
1929.....	3,008	40	939	1,434	89	8	5,502	5,349	995	703
1930.....	2,886	39	815	1,253	94	8	5,079	-----	889	624
1931.....	2,495	35	580	1,079	165	9	4,347	-----	746	529
1932.....	2,022	32	361	842	132	9	3,381	-----	574	401
1933.....	1,922	28	423	737	125	9	3,227	-----	541	375
1934.....	2,164	30	548	724	134	10	3,590	-----	592	423
1935.....	2,404	34	695	735	162	11	4,020	-----	651	472
1936.....	2,766	41	847	946	236	20	4,817	-----	760	534
1937.....	3,115	44	882	957	182	48	5,132	-----	786	573
1938.....	3,090	46	819	964	224	55	5,088	-----	764	527
1939.....	3,218	49	834	953	261	59	5,257	-----	775	556
1940.....	3,485	55	1,043	1,013	306	64	5,839	5,649	840	595
1941.....	4,480	56	1,408	1,175	292	79	7,331	-----	1,009	719
1942.....	6,628	74	1,959	1,211	269	130	10,010	-----	1,281	909
1943.....	9,219	99	2,582	1,322	266	208	13,281	-----	1,540	1,102
1944.....	10,158	140	2,850	1,416	335	246	14,653	-----	1,582	1,194
1945.....	10,208	155	2,967	1,598	529	264	15,194	-----	1,580	1,234
1946.....	9,985	158	3,456	1,832	897	244	16,084	14,153	1,654	1,249
1947.....	10,579	189	3,081	2,009	1,011	231	16,637	-----	1,678	1,316
1948.....	11,376	205	3,070	2,212	978	232	17,610	-----	1,750	1,420
1949.....	11,370	229	2,946	2,330	1,192	232	17,835	-----	1,725	1,382
1950.....	12,359	279	3,200	2,645	1,429	286	19,627	17,615	1,848	1,491
1951.....	14,880	367	3,689	2,902	1,237	349	22,726	-----	2,051	1,649
1952.....	16,828	429	3,824	3,092	1,310	394	25,089	-----	2,144	1,727
1953.....	18,130	480	3,738	3,295	1,427	428	26,642	23,046	2,196	1,788
1954.....	18,351	523	3,686	3,744	1,530	499	27,334	-----	2,185	1,767
1955.....	20,195	578	3,869	3,968	1,710	573	29,748	-----	2,295	1,846
1956.....	22,420	625	4,070	4,213	1,823	650	32,501	-----	2,419	1,940
1957*.....	24,031	658	4,077	4,410	2,084	743	34,517	-----	2,432	2,006

SOURCE: National Income Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, except that California income, both total and per capita, for 1957 is based upon estimates by the State Department of Finance.

* Preliminary.

¹ Gross before deductions of contributions for social insurance and includes tips, commissions, bonuses, and payments in kind.

² Consists of employer contributions to private pension and welfare plans, compensation for injuries, pay of military reservists, and other smaller items.

³ Net earnings of unincorporated farmers, business establishments and professional personnel and value of non-cash receipts from their operations.

⁴ Cash dividends, interest and rents and also imputed interest and net rental value of owner-occupied homes.

⁵ Mostly pensions, allowances of relief payments from government agencies and railroads.

⁶ Mostly payments by workers to retirement plans under Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, Railroad Retirement, and other government agencies.

⁷ Total of Items 1 through 5, less Item 6.

⁸ Personal income less personal tax and nontax payments.

for unemployment compensation and for relief during these years of virtually full employment.

Trends in personal income and its components furnish excellent guides to the shifting pattern of development. Wage and salary disbursements, especially, show changes in relative importance among the various industries. Table II below shows a detailed breakdown of the sources of income for selected years since 1940. The gross wages and salaries are the total before deduction of contributions for social security.

It is the net figures which are components of total personal income. The figure of total personal income includes all income from whatever source of all residents of the State, both civilian and military.

Table II
PERSONAL INCOME OF CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS IN DETAIL, SELECTED YEARS
(millions of dollars)

	1940	1950	1955	1956*	1957†
Total personal income.....	5,839	19,627	29,748	32,501	34,517
Wages and salaries (gross).....	3,485	12,359	20,195	22,420	24,031
Farms.....	121	374	437	458	466
Mining.....	79	136	201	212	216
Petroleum and gas.....	49	101	150	153	n.a.
Other.....	30	35	51	59	n.a.
Contract construction.....	145	867	1,370	1,529	1,554
Manufacturing.....	699	2,780	5,493	6,279	6,813
Wholesale and retail trade.....	769	2,353	3,721	4,104	4,398
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	179	529	854	974	1,032
Transportation.....	253	801	1,122	1,230	1,302
Railroads.....	108	301	370	390	n.a.
Other.....	145	500	752	840	n.a.
Communications.....	61	234	402	456	741
Public utilities.....	56	147	209	224	741
Services.....	503	1,457	2,185	2,438	2,636
Government.....	605	2,420	4,119	4,424	4,774
Federal, civilian.....	191	719	1,097	1,158	n.a.
Federal, military.....	69	596	1,109	1,130	n.a.
State and local.....	345	1,104	1,913	2,136	n.a.
Other.....	16	60	83	91	99
Personal contributions for social security.....	64	286	573	650	743
Wages and salaries (net).....	3,421	12,073	19,622	21,770	23,288
Other labor income.....	55	279	578	625	658
Proprietors income.....	1,043	3,200	3,869	4,070	4,077
Farm.....	258	838	995	1,074	997
Nonfarm.....	785	2,363	2,874	2,996	3,079
Property income (dividends, interest, rents).....	1,013	2,645	3,968	4,213	4,410
Transfer payments.....	306	1,429	1,710	1,823	2,084

* Subject to some further revision.

† Preliminary.

SAVINGS AND LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid assets held by firms and individuals in California at the end of 1957 were estimated at \$26.4 million. This was 9 percent of the national total. An early postwar peak was reached in 1947. Then because of pent-up demand by individuals to invest in houses and consumer durable goods and business firms to invest in capital equipment there was a moderate decline during 1948 and 1949. Liquid asset holdings have risen steadily since then. Although total holdings have increased 46 percent during the last 10 years, two items, United States savings bonds and postal savings, have shown continuing declines and are now far below the levels of 1947. The Nation as a whole has shown an even greater decline in postal savings, but in contrast

has exhibited much smaller decreases in holdings of United States savings bonds. Deposits in savings and loan accounts have shown a spectacular increase in California. The 1957 total of nearly \$5 billion is more than seven times the 1947 figure and an increase of 19 percent over the preceding year.

These estimates of liquid assets readily convertible to cash do not include such savings or investments as insurance, land or buildings, or securities other than United States savings bonds. Nearly all the holdings of savings and loan shares and postal savings are personal rather than business holdings. Over the Nation as a whole, it is estimated that nearly 80 percent of the aggregate of time deposits, United States savings bonds, and currency ordinarily is held by individuals. But somewhat over half the demand deposits are held by business firms.

Total liquid assets owned by California individuals and firms at the end of 1957 comprised 9 percent of the national total. Time deposits and savings and loan accounts were each 16 percent of the national total, demand deposits 8 percent, postal savings and coin and currency each 6 percent, while holdings of United States savings bonds were only 3 percent of the national total.

**ESTIMATED HOLDINGS OF LIQUID ASSETS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS,
AND CORPORATIONS—CALIFORNIA**

(millions of dollars)

	Dec. 31 1947	Dec. 31 1955	Dec. 31 1956	Dec. 31 1957*	Percent change	
					1947-1957	1956-1957
Coin and currency in circulation	2,010	2,104	2,040	1,985	—1	—3
Demand deposits	6,271	8,850	9,290	9,134	46	—2
Time deposits	5,390	7,302	7,411	8,683	61	17
Postal savings	247	101	88	74	—70	—19
Savings and loan accounts	694	3,345	4,188	4,972	616	19
U. S. savings bonds (all series)	3,405	2,172	1,946	1,532	—55	—21
TOTAL	18,017	23,874	24,963	26,380	46	

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Research Department. The figures for demand and time deposits and for savings and loan accounts are actual. The data for postal savings, coin and currency, and United States savings bonds are estimates. Moreover, the data for coin and currency and for savings bonds are rough estimates at best.

* Preliminary.

AGRICULTURE

Although less than 5 percent of California's population live on farms and less than 9 percent of its area is under cultivation, this State leads the Nation in cash income from agriculture, consistently surpassing such notably rich farming states as Iowa, Texas, and Illinois. This leadership has been achieved by making the State almost into one huge reclamation project. Most of the State does not receive sufficient rainfall, at least during the growing season, for crop production. Ironically enough, the heaviest rains are in the mountain ranges, which are too lofty and too rugged for most agricultural activity.

The key to agricultural wealth here is irrigation which has converted great portions of the State from deserts or sparsely grazed stock ranges into

intensively cultivated garden spots. Not only has this resulted in tremendous overall yields in a variety of crops, but by enormously increasing production of forage crops has provided supplemental feeding sufficient to bring about increases in dairy herds and in numbers and value of livestock on the upland ranges. Nearly two centuries ago, cultivation around the early missions demonstrated how marvelously productive California soil and climate could be when there was plenty of water. Yet, not until about 1880 did later inhabitants become sufficiently impressed to start action on a large scale. By 1890 about a million acres were under irrigation. There was rapid expansion after this with the amount quadrupling to well over four million acres by 1920. Though increase since then has been at a slower rate, it is estimated that there are now about eight million irrigated acres.

Nearly as important as this expansion of acreage has been the recent increase in the supply of water available to previously irrigated tracts because of great water-conserving works such as the Central Valley Project. The additional water resulted in increased crop yields per acre at the same time that more acres were being brought under cultivation. Partly because of greater availability of water and partly because of wider use of sprinkler systems, it is now estimated that more than 10 million acres (including acreage now in use) may be profitably irrigated under present conditions. A factor of increasing importance since World War II is the irrigation of pasture lands for year-round feeding.

In the State there are approximately 16.6 million acres of land classified as cropland or potential cropland. These range from areas of great fertility and accessibility to areas that could be cultivated under only the most favorable conditions. Of these only a little over 10.7 million acres can be denoted as available for crops under present conditions. Probably not much over 12 million acres including those now in use can be brought under cultivation in the foreseeable future. In addition to those on which irrigation is necessary or feasible, it is doubtful if as much as 12 million acres can be cultivated profitably without any artificial water supply. Another important limiting factor is the steady encroachment of urbanization on some of the finest land at nearly as fast a pace as more outlying tracts are being added to cultivatable acreage. However, most of this uncultivated cropland makes highly acceptable pasture and in addition there are great expanses aggregating over 20 million acres that are excellent rangelands.

During recent years, about nine million acres have been devoted to crops. This is a very small amount compared to that in other leading agricultural states and is only about 2 percent of the Nation's total utilized cropland. Yet, because of the highly intensive cultivation, nearly 13 percent of the Nation's cash receipts from crops has been going to California farmers. Partly due to higher prices and partly to greater production, cash receipts from crops marketed during the past few years have averaged well over four times those in the years just prior to World War II. In 1956, these receipts attained the record total of more than \$1.8 billion.

Since the war, the crop pattern has undergone a considerable revolution. In the decades prior to the war, California agriculture established its reputation mainly by its famous specialties among the fruits and nuts which had attained wide markets. By the late 1940's, these apparently had reached the limit of the existing competitive market. Since then acreage devoted to these crops has been considerably reduced. However, the greater productivity of the later years has held production above that of the prewar period and prevented any noticeable declining trend in the most recent years. Acreage in truck crops, however, has increased substantially and greater yields per acre have increased total output even more. This has occurred in part because of the larger local market for fresh vegetables provided by California's growing cities and in part because of the expanding national market for processed vegetable products with tomatoes and berries the most notable examples.

The largest increase has been in the acreage planted to field crops. The most striking example is cotton which has become the most important cash crop in the State. Although California has been somewhat more affected by government acreage limitation than other states, there were still 716 thousand acres of cotton harvested in 1957. Total production was nearly 1.5 million bales, surpassed only by Texas. Other field crops showing substantial gains in the postwar period are barley, alfalfa, corn, rice, and potatoes.

This does not mean that other crops have been neglected. The fact is that every major crop, with the exception of tobacco, that is produced anywhere in the United States is grown in commercial quantities in California. The shift in emphasis has not caused loss of leadership in the famous specialties and this State furnishes most of the Nation's supply of lemons, grapes, almonds, apricots, plums, prunes, walnuts, olives, dates, and figs. In addition to the crops already mentioned, California is consistently among the leaders in the production of oranges, hops, sugar beets, lettuce, asparagus, beans, carrots, spinach, and melons. As measured in cash returns shown in the table accompanying this section, California in 1956 accounted for 41 percent of the fruit and 31 percent of the truck crops grown in the Nation. Mainly because of this California food-processing industries generally supply a third of the Nation's output of canned fruit and vegetables and seven-eighths of its output of wine.

In livestock production, California does not rank as high. In fact, on the basis of overall output in proportion to population it is below its normal quota. It barely supplies its own needs for chickens, eggs, milk, and sheep and is forced to import hogs and beef cattle. The one important specialty is turkey growing and more than one-sixth of the Nation's output comes from this State. This relatively low level of livestock activities is largely the result of circumstances which for several decades favored crop production. Recently, growth in livestock production has been even greater than that of crops. The quality of California products also has risen and is well above the national average.

As in the case of crops, livestock activities also have undergone something of a revolution. The number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches has increased tremendously from 2.3 million head in 1940 to 3.9 million in

1957. At the same time the average weight and quality has increased significantly. During this period the number of milk cows also rose from 720 thousand to 927 thousand head and the amount of milk and butterfat per cow registered a sharp rise. In contrast, the number of sheep declined but there was a substantial rise in those on feed instead of on open range. The number of hogs also dropped sharply. The greatest decline relatively was in horses and mules, mainly because of mechanization on farms, and the breeding of these animals is no longer a very significant enterprise. The most striking change has been the expansion of poultry raising. From 1940 to 1956 the number of chickens produced increased from 27.5 million to 80.4 million, turkeys produced from 3.4 million to 12.6 million, and the number of eggs produced from 1.8 billion to 4.5 billion.

CASH FARM MARKETING IN CALIFORNIA, BY COMMODITIES, 1947-56

(thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1947	1953	1954	1955	1956	Percent change 1955- 56	Percent of U.S. item	1956 U.S. item
Total cash receipts.....	2,138,192	2,633,910	2,518,384	2,640,728	2,819,695	7	9	30,372,497
Livestock and products.....	753,661	971,250	904,810	948,259	989,921	4	6	16,250,307
Dairy products.....	261,418	326,501	300,804	313,056	329,803	5	7	4,477,805
Cattle and calves.....	250,865	259,035	274,914	298,858	325,951	9	6	5,306,684
Sheep and lambs.....	28,231	26,561	29,310	27,133	29,071	7	9	329,623
Hogs.....	35,796	25,900	23,382	18,850	15,447	-18	1	2,609,543
Poultry and products.....	165,955	308,541	250,307	266,186	263,863	-1	8	3,218,926
Eggs.....	97,593	182,166	136,097	149,425	145,002	-3	8	1,789,480
Turkeys.....	29,618	59,867	51,038	54,669	60,763	11	18	339,515
Broilers, chickens and other prods.....	38,744	66,508	63,172	62,092	58,098	-6	5	1,089,931
Other.....	11,396	24,712	26,093	24,176	25,786	7	8	307,726
Crops.....	1,384,531	1,662,660	1,613,574	1,692,469	1,829,774	8	13	14,122,190
Field crops.....	518,039	764,971	688,522	655,634	739,660	13	7	10,136,647
Cotton lint.....	111,660	344,498	250,486	223,721	240,601	8	11	2,250,639
Cottonseed.....	25,714	36,521	35,536	22,541	35,479	57	13	266,928
Potatoes.....	61,950	44,914	55,922	56,289	95,133	69	21	457,844
Hay.....	55,387	66,238	66,989	91,089	81,590	-10	25	321,948
Barley.....	61,749	61,690	72,061	60,498	65,647	8	27	240,638
Rice.....	34,753	63,095	45,899	48,884	48,976	*	20	239,018
Sugar beets.....	36,635	37,928	46,701	39,068	40,174	3	26	153,305
Dry edible beans.....	55,863	39,598	37,079	36,128	32,657	-10	28	115,425
Other field crops.....	74,328	70,489	77,849	77,419	99,403	28	2	6,090,902
Truck crops.....	318,180	339,335	334,654	381,757	389,913	2	32	1,220,045
Tomatoes.....	69,536	67,737	64,213	84,893	109,041	28	39	279,331
Lettuce and romaine.....	77,818	82,268	78,494	90,474	76,224	-16	55	138,213
Celery.....	25,332	28,382	27,440	37,485	31,761	-15	60	52,827
Other truck crops.....	145,494	160,948	164,507	168,905	172,887	2	23	749,674
Fruits and nuts.....	503,924	494,593	518,087	585,907	627,760	7	45	1,388,247
Fruits.....	445,898	432,952	449,866	486,460	524,848	8	41	1,282,749
Grapes.....	102,259	102,106	107,402	113,669	125,599	10	84	148,639
Oranges.....	113,391	83,116	93,768	93,302	106,143	14	33	326,419
Peaches.....	41,070	46,499	45,395	66,138	63,538	-4	49	130,658
Plums and prunes.....	58,203	44,553	49,920	51,601	50,101	-3	85	58,911
Lemons.....	37,696	49,381	42,830	39,034	45,262	11	99	43,720
Strawberries.....	9,622	27,253	30,152	33,627	41,216	23	41	99,628
Pears.....	25,334	20,253	29,985	25,342	31,950	26	45	70,953
Apricots.....	14,455	26,483	17,011	26,889	24,340	-10	94	25,991
Apples.....	15,074	15,074	16,635	14,124	13,698	-3	6	217,136
Other Fruit.....	29,365	17,734	16,768	22,734	25,001	10	16	160,724
Almonds.....	16,182	18,278	21,414	32,804	43,712	33	100	43,714
Walnuts.....	22,737	22,576	23,976	39,738	33,614	-15	97	34,704
Olives.....	5,970	5,709	8,267	8,664	11,587	34	100	11,613
Avocados.....	5,807	8,054	7,550	9,470	7,445	-21	85	8,794
Figs.....	6,507	4,908	5,469	6,564	4,576	-30	98	4,648
Dates.....	823	2,116	1,545	2,207	1,978	-10	98	2,025
Other crops.....	44,388	63,761	72,311	69,171	72,441	5	5	1,377,251

SOURCE: U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Agr. Marketing Service, "The Farm Income Situation."

* Less than 0.5 percent.

There appears to be no reason for expecting a halt in agricultural expansion in the immediate future. Much acreage still is not employed to its full potential. There should be even greater supplies of water available within a few years. Constantly improving techniques in growing, preserving, and shipping promise increasing supplies in all lines. The continuing increase in population and in per capita income which appears almost certain assures a growing market not only for staples but also for the luxury products that are California specialties.

THE MINING INDUSTRIES

The leading mineral-producing states of the Nation are Texas, with vast reserves of petroleum and natural gas, California, and Louisiana, also with extensive oil and gas fields. Although second among the states, with an estimated \$1.6 billion worth of mineral production during 1957, California has a greater variety of valuable mineral deposits in workable form than any area of equal size in the world. However, petroleum, natural gas, and allied products accounted for about 77 percent of the value of mineral products in 1957. California has the largest known reserves of boron minerals and in recent years has supplied over nine-tenths of the world's requirements. A deposit of rare earths, which may well be the largest known concentration of rare earths in the world, was discovered in San Bernardino County in 1949-50. As new uses are developed, this deposit should become of increasing importance.

California's most valuable products after petroleum, natural gas, and their by-products were cement, sand and gravel, stone, boron minerals, clays, gold, and lime. (See accompanying table.)

Radioactive minerals have been discovered at 200 to 300 localities within the State, mainly in the arid parts and particularly in the desert region of Southern California. Many of these deposits are of subcommercial grade at present but may be worked in the future. The first shipment of uranium ore was made in July, 1954, from a claim in San Bernardino County and since that time at least eight other properties have yielded from seven tons to several carloads of uranium ore. However, California's total production of uranium to date is small.

Both the Indians and, later, the Spaniards used asphaltum from oil seepages in Southern California but the first oil boom started in the early 1860's with a "kerosene manufactory" near Los Angeles. Drilling for oil began at this time, mostly in the vicinity of oil seeps and outcrops of oil-impregnated rocks. By the turn of the century, some of the rich San Joaquin Valley fields had been discovered, and production of about four million barrels a year was recorded. The development of the Kettleman Hills field led to the introduction of natural gas to the San Francisco Bay region in 1929. The existence of oil pools off California shores has been known since 1896, but not until October, 1954, was the first offshore well drilled from a man-made island. Within a year seven additional wells were drilled from the island and development of this offshore operation is continuing. The tidelands oil

bill of 1955 should increase the exploration and development of offshore fields to help meet the State's need for additional fuel resources.

In 1957 California produced 339 million barrels of petroleum, 28.8 million barrels of natural gas liquids and 475 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. In all, nearly \$1.3 billion worth of fuels were produced during that year. By the end of 1957 the cumulative production of crude oil in California has amounted to more than 11 billion barrels. California ranks second to Texas in crude-oil productive capacity and provides about 15 percent of the Nation's oil. During the first six months of 1957 an average of 25.8 thousand workers were employed in California's oil and gas fields and pay-rolls totaled more than \$76 million. During 1956 the leading petroleum producing counties and the value of crude oil production were: Kern, \$244.5 million; Los Angeles, \$243 million; Ventura, \$119.4 million; Fresno, \$104.4 million; Orange, \$95.1 million; and Santa Barbara, \$77.9 million.

Gold was the first important mineral discovered in California. The Mexicans produced small amounts of gold as early as 1775. It was discovered in San Diego County in 1828, and placer gold was produced in Los Angeles County beginning about 1838. However, gold mining became an important industry only after James W. Marshall's discovery at Coloma in 1848. The large amounts of gold produced from the rich placers had a profound effect on the United States and on the development of California. In 1852, more than \$81 million worth was produced, more than 60 percent of the world production for that year. By the end of the Civil War, \$780 million worth of

VALUE OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA, 1947-1957

	1947	1954	1955	1956	1957 ^a
Boron minerals.....	\$11,844,108	\$26,714,440	\$24,357,723	\$39,591,953	\$38,706,000
Cement.....	46,539,749	98,169,729	103,793,702	120,511,049	107,400,000
Chromite.....	1	2,285,250	1,834,277	2,191,956	2,592,000
Clay, raw.....	2,965,360	5,120,654	5,027,381	6,137,517	6,200,000
Copper.....	1,010,940	213,580	457,298	730,150	523,000
Gold.....	2	8,326,010	8,810,795	6,783,560	5,834,500
Gypsum, crude.....	1,996,157	2,803,862	3,273,724	3,401,606	3,278,000
Lead.....	2,903,040	731,854	2,462,970	2,918,944	1,048,300
Lime.....	2,615,599	3,387,981	4,372,789	5,077,951	5,041,000
Magnesium and compounds.....	1,784,000	2,715,689	3,894,432	4,531,777	4,463,000
Manganese and compounds.....	2	1,543,959	1,201,807	614,631	1,287,000
Mercury.....	1,437,397	2,977,560	2,867,206	2,343,899	3,520,000
Natural gas.....	55,694,000	104,502,000	109,475,516	118,800,000	118,750,000
Natural gas liquids.....	53,986,000	104,673,000	108,592,000	129,000,000	100,495,000
Petroleum.....	571,688,000	902,897,952	886,820,000	892,000,000	1,036,000,000
Pumice.....	1,026,275	421,208	1,099,459	2,333,809	2,208,000
Salt, sodium chloride.....	3,810,898	6,126,194	6,751,420	7,605,764	7,800,000
Sand, stone, and gravel.....	38,351,523	90,974,151	104,245,239	142,884,864	126,900,000
Silver.....	1,445,685	280,181	863,582	849,063	466,100
Talc, soapstone and pyrophyllite.....	1,595,422	1,211,201	1,552,793	1,419,227	1,347,000
Tungsten concentrates.....	548,223	13,209,747	16,200,924	13,449,378	3,463,000
Zinc.....	1,310,430	305,640	1,681,656	2,205,426	685,400
Total apportioned.....	802,552,806	1,379,591,842	1,382,400,936	1,487,072,643	1,562,052,300
Unapportioned ¹	53,000,194	41,267,557	57,595,054	69,481,749	69,325,400
Total value.....	\$855,553,000	\$1,420,859,399	\$1,439,995,990	\$1,556,554,392	\$1,631,377,700

SOURCE: Publications of the State Division of Mines.

¹ Includes arsenious oxide, asbestos, asphalt (native), barite, bromine, calcium chloride, carbon dioxide, coal (lignite), diatomite, feldspar, fuller's earth, gemstones, iodine, iron ore, kyanite, lithium compounds, magnesite, mica (sericite), mineral waters, molybdenum concentrates, peat, perlite, platinum group metals, potassium salts, pyrites, rare earth concentrates, silica, slate, sodium salts, strontium minerals, sulfur ore, byproduct sulfur, and uranium ore.

² No canvass.

³ Preliminary estimates.

⁴ Total adjusted to eliminate duplicating values of clays and stone.

gold had been produced. After the first rich placers were exhausted, California's gold production fluctuated with economic conditions, generally declining during "boom" periods and increasing during depression times. Many of the important lode mines, closed by government order during World War II, have never reopened, although dredging was resumed on nearly a prewar scale. By 1957 gold production had dropped to the lowest point in 12 years, \$5.8 million worth, as several large underground lode mines terminated operations.

QUANTITY OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA, 1947-1957

	Unit	1947	1954	1955	1956	1957*
Boron minerals	Short tons	501,935	790,449	924,496	944,950	308,000
Cement	Barrels	22,846,458	32,707,374	35,084,415	39,289,586	35,000,000
Chromite	Short tons	948	30,661	22,105	27,082	32,000
Clay, raw	Short tons	1,950,076	1,814,420	2,860,395	2,981,595	3,100,000
Copper	Short tons	2,407	362	613	859	830
Gold	Troy ounces	431,415	237,886	251,737	193,816	166,700
Gypsum, crude	Short tons	811,798	1,161,502	1,307,625	1,399,390	1,349,000
Iron ore	Long tons	373,574	1,270,292	1,776,536	2,414,277	2,470,000
Lead	Short tons	10,080	2,671	8,265	9,296	3,640
Lime	Short tons	181,296	212,386	268,009	302,479	336,000
Magnesium and compounds	Short tons	40,000	40,969	58,839	66,007	65,000
Manganese and compounds	Short tons†		33,703	23,013	6,888	14,300
Mercury	Flasks (76 lbs.)	17,165	11,262	9,875	9,017	14,250
Natural gas	M cubic feet	544,950,000	507,289,000	538,178,000	540,000,000	475,000,000
Natural gas liquids	Barrels	33,995,523	30,411,000	30,728,000	31,430,000	28,833,333
Petroleum	Barrels	333,102,000	355,779,000	354,737,000	352,000,000	339,000,000
Pumice	Short tons	169,037	70,964	797,306	634,356	600,000
Salt, sodium chloride	Short tons	768,397	1,185,844	1,314,835	1,444,211	1,480,000
Sand, stone, and gravel	Short tons	44,144,616	84,588,938	89,541,904	119,109,325	100,500,000
Silver	Troy ounces	1,597,442	309,575	954,276	938,139	515,000
Talc, soapstone, and pyrophyllite	Short tons	91,537	133,474	166,551	153,710	146,000
Tungsten concentrates	Short tons	394	3,089	4,383	3,719	2,700
Zinc	Short tons	5,415	1,415	6,836	8,049	2,980

SOURCE: Publications of the State Division of Mines.

* Preliminary estimate.

† Long tons prior to 1956.

FORESTS

California's forests constitute one of her greatest resources and they are surpassed in size by those of only one other state, Oregon. The huge volume of lumber and other wood products which they provide is only part of their contribution. They help attract great numbers of vacationists who annually add substantially to the income of California. Forests are also of particular importance in watershed protection because they help conserve agricultural land resources and help prevent damaging floods. By assisting in maintenance of a stable, year-round supply of water they also foster economic development generally.

The State contains 42.5 million acres of classified forest land. In this area are 17.3 million acres denoted as commercial forest land because it is or is capable of growing timber of sufficient quantity and quality for commercial development. The remainder is mainly covered by brush, grass, or scattered tree stands with barren mountains interspersed among them. The commercial forest tracts contain 360 billion board feet which qualify as saw timber, more than 98 percent of which is of softwood species. Of this 360 billion board feet, 166 billion is privately owned and 194 billion board

feet are owned by government agencies. Of the government timber, some 179 billion board feet are within national forests.

The forest area has been divided into five subregions. First is the redwood-Douglas fir subregion, which occupies the western slopes of the Coast Range from Oregon to Monterey Bay and contains 130 billion board feet of saw timber, chiefly redwood and Douglas fir. Adjoining it is the Coast Range pine subregion, which occupies the eastern slopes of the Range from Oregon to San Francisco Bay. It contains 63 billion board feet, consisting mainly of pine, Douglas fir, and true fir. Next is the Westside Sierra subregion, which covers the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada-Cascade range from Oregon to the southern deserts. It contains 124 billion board feet with pine the most important species but with large volumes also of true fir, Douglas fir, and cedar. Adjoining it and covering the eastern slopes of the Range is the Eastside Sierra subregion. It contains 41 billion board feet, consisting almost entirely of pine and true fir. Last is the Southern California subregion, which occupies tracts scattered over parts of several of the southern counties. It contains less than two billion board feet, mostly pine. Nearly all is owned by government agencies and is used mainly for recreational purposes.

FISHERY PRODUCTS

More than 70 different species of fish and shellfish are landed in California ports by the commercial fishing fleet, but the principal species now caught are tuna, anchovy, jack mackerel, Pacific mackerel, sardines, sole, rockfish, crab, and squid. Total fresh fish landed in 1957 was 627.2 million pounds, slightly below 1956 and far below the recent peak year of 1950 when the catch was 1.4 billion pounds. This has been due to the virtual disappearance of the sardine. California landings dropped from more than a billion pounds annually during the 1935 to 1945 period, to a low of 9.5 million pounds in 1953 and were only 45.8 million pounds in 1957. Early reports on the 1958 season indicated that at least a moderate reappearance of the sardines was occurring in the Monterey area. The 1956 fish catch was valued at \$57.7 million. Tuna and tunalike fishes accounted for \$42 million of the total.

FRESH FISH LANDED IN CALIFORNIA, 1957

(thousands of pounds)

	Tuna	Sardine	Anchovy	Mackerel	Shellfish	Total fish and shellfish
Eureka.....	2,288		1		20,632	47,568
Sacramento.....						1,349
San Francisco.....	3,188		10	4	9,663	22,449
Monterey.....	2,122	32	1,486	2,321	12,074	27,101
Santa Barbara.....	2,392	23,964	125	37,064	4,454	73,081
Los Angeles.....	162,334	21,823	38,881	104,590	3,131	334,457
San Diego.....	118,903	15	14	75	663	121,221
State totals.....	291,234	45,834	40,517	144,054	50,616	627,226

SOURCE: State Department of Fish and Game.

CONSTRUCTION

Since the end of World War II, the dollar value of new construction in California has increased every year with the exception of 1949 when it dipped slightly below the then record high of 1948. In 1947 the U. S. Department of Commerce estimated the total value of new construction in California at \$2.2 billion. In 1957 it is estimated that the value of such construction reached \$5.7 billion. In the late forties California accounted for about 13 percent of the Nation's total construction. In succeeding years, however, this State's share of the national total dropped to around 11 percent, and not until 1956 did it again reach 13 percent. In 1957 California had 12 percent of the total new construction.

The value of residential permits issued during 1957 was 6 percent below 1956 and 17 percent below the peak year of 1955, according to data published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of dwelling units started in 1957 was 5 percent below 1956 and 21 percent below 1955. An average of 288.2 thousand workers were employed by the State's construction industry during 1957, 19.2 thousand less than in 1956.

The accompanying tables show the trend of construction activity in California in recent years.

CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION TRENDS

	Employment, ^a wage and salary workers		Value of new construction	
	Number	Percent of U. S. total	Value (thousands of dollars)	Percent of U. S. total
1947-----	202,400	10	^b 2,150,700	13
1950-----	225,800	10	^b 2,993,100	11
1955-----	[*] 284,300	10	^c 5,040,000	12
1956-----	[*] 307,400	10	^c 5,650,000	13
1957-----	[*] 288,200	10	^c 5,700,000	12

SOURCES: (a) State Department of Employment, Division of Labor Statistics and Research; (b) 1947 and 1950 estimates by the Construction Division, Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce; (c) Estimates 1955-1957 Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce.

* 1955-1957 data not strictly comparable with prior years owing to reclassification of operative builders previously classified in the real estate category.

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

Housing starts				Building permit activity (thousands of dollars)				
	Total	Private	Percent U. S. total	Total	New residential	New nonresidential	Additions, alterations and repairs	Percent U. S. total
1954-----	199,400	197,400	16	2,569,500	1,727,500	614,200	227,800	16
1955-----	214,700	214,400	16	3,065,100	2,037,000	770,500	256,500	16
1956-----	178,300	178,100	16	3,163,200	1,801,100	1,057,500	302,800	17
1957-----	-----	-----	--	3,024,400	1,693,600	1,035,600	315,100	17

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Construction Review.

MANUFACTURING

Since the turn of the century, California has grown steadily in its relative importance as a manufacturing state. In 1900 this State had about 2 percent of the Nation's manufacturing output, as measured by value added to raw materials by fabricating and processing. By 1956 this ratio had increased to 8 percent, and, due to the very great industrial growth which has taken place since 1950, manufacturing has, during recent years, expanded at a more rapid rate than population.

Between 1947 and 1956 California's industrial growth as measured by employment and value added by manufacture was greater than in any other manufacturing state, although the farming and livestock states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada showed larger percentage gains in their employment. During that period factory employment in the United States rose 20 percent and value added by manufacture increased 88 percent. The comparable figures for California were 80 percent for employment and 169 percent for value added, according to U. S. Bureau of the Census figures. Preliminary estimates of 1957 value added by manufacture in California place it 207 percent above 1947, at \$12.3 billion.

In the period since 1940 this State's economic structure has been transformed from a raw material producing economy, where agriculture, mining, forestry, and fisheries were the predominant basic industries, to one in which the value added by manufacture far exceeds the combined total value of all the products of these extractive industries.

California also changed to an economy where two-thirds or more of its manufacturing activity consisted of production for the western regional market and in some instances for the national market, due to advantages other than nearness to raw materials. Less than a third of its manufacturing activity now is primarily based on the processing of farm, mine, or forest products from within the State, even though these account for some of its largest industries.

TREND OF MANUFACTURING IN CALIFORNIA, 1899 TO 1957

	Number of establishments	Number employees	Wages and salaries (000)	Value added by manufacture (000)	Percent of U. S. total
1899	4,997	84,101	\$47,385	\$92,491	2
1909	7,659	133,499	107,096	204,522	2
1919	10,282	276,381	368,702	742,493	3
1929	12,019	352,929	607,147	1,349,191	4
1939	11,558	357,098	533,744	1,122,545	5
1947	17,648	663,872	2,064,523	3,994,981	5
1954	24,509	1,027,784	4,643,717	8,597,453	7
1955	n.a.	1,129,332	5,400,932	9,608,126	7
1956	n.a.	1,195,205	6,019,852	10,755,357	8
1957*	n.a.	1,240,700	6,944,000	12,256,000	n.a.

SOURCE: Data for 1899-1956 U. S. Bureau of the Census.

* Preliminary estimates for 1957 on a basis comparable to the 1954 Census of Manufacturers by Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, based upon reported totals of employment and payrolls from the State Department of Employment.

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA, 1954-1956

	Value added by manufacture			Average number of employees			Capital expenditures		
	1954 (000)	1956 (000)	Per- cent change	1954	1956	Per- cent change	1954 (000)	1956 (000)	Per- cent change
Total*	\$8,597,453	\$10,755,357	25	1,052,785	1,195,205	14	\$549,801	\$737,443	34
Nondurable goods.....	2,913,228	3,485,310	20	332,244	366,866	10	190,907	249,856	31
Food and kindred prod- ucts.....	1,400,857	1,642,452	17	143,958	155,129	8	107,223	83,424	-22
Textile mill products.....	39,302	40,425	3	5,368	5,710	6	1,989	s	-----
Apparel and related prod- ucts.....	279,351	331,698	19	55,481	61,347	10	4,791	2,262	-----
Pulp, paper and products.....	182,701	225,106	23	20,703	23,258	12	18,322	44,819	145
Printing and publishing.....	416,442	517,654	24	52,682	61,327	16	14,592	26,553	82
Chemicals and products.....	424,136	522,811	23	31,579	35,464	12	27,700	80,941	192
Rubber products.....	135,273	161,787	20	16,381	18,230	11	14,502	9,978	-31
Leather and leather goods	35,166	43,377	23	6,092	6,401	5	1,788	1,879	5
Durable goods.....	5,298,447	6,321,613	19	661,637	752,764	14	243,807	347,382	43
Lumber and wood prod- ucts.....	422,036	483,655	15	55,735	58,580	5	33,777	40,589	20
Furniture and fixtures.....	153,651	208,167	35	22,411	27,445	22	3,737	7,057	89
Stone, clay and glass products.....	297,934	\$335,653	13	33,115	\$34,777	5	28,327	\$31,643	12
Primary metal industries.....	357,716	508,377	42	39,150	48,767	24	30,149	38,140	26
Fabricated metal products	578,995	717,671	24	72,131	80,788	12	37,416	41,747	12
Machinery, except elec- trical.....	580,306	692,051	19	68,448	81,197	19	25,410	38,553	52
Electrical machinery.....	409,623	517,875	26	52,727	67,134	27	19,764	32,691	65
Transportation equipment	2,163,882	2,786,718	29	272,843	309,405	13	55,516	124,290	124
Miscellaneous manufac- tures†	334,304	407,099	22	45,077	54,447	21	9,711	24,315	150
Administrative and aux- iliary‡	-----	-----	-----	25,001	25,001	-----	-----	-----	-----

SOURCE: 1956 Annual Survey of Manufactures, and 1954 Census of Manufactures, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

* State total includes the estimates for all component industry groups, regardless of whether or not separate data are shown for the individual industry groups. This applies specifically to petroleum and coal products.

† Includes ordnance and accessories.

‡ The figures shown for administrative offices and auxiliary units do not represent a separate industry but rather a balancing total for all manufacturing industries.

§ 1955 data, not included in subtotal. Estimate of 1956 figures is included in state total.

s = Withheld because the estimate did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error of estimate or on the basis of a consistency review.

Industrial Expansion in California—1947-1957

Announcements of new or expanded manufacturing plant facilities in California have reached peaks in two years since 1947, 1952 and 1956. The latter was a truly exceptional year during which investment in announced new plants and expansions was more than double that of 1955, the previous high. After the disproportionately large rise in 1956, capital investment announcements were substantially smaller in 1957. Even though 1957 levels of announced capital outlays were 39 percent below those of 1956, they were still higher than any other previous year.

Under the stimulus of certificates of rapid amortization issued by the government for defense-connected expansions of steel mills, aircraft and parts firms, electronic, guided missile, machinery, and ordnance plants, announced investments rose to exceptional peaks in the early 1950's and were concentrated in Southern California. During 1956 and 1957, however, capital investment in the San Francisco Bay area accounted for two-fifths of total expansion in California. This was about one-quarter more than the area had accounted for in such earlier years as 1954 and 1955.

Among the major economic factors in plant locations that have brought this growth and that are likely to cause continued rapid industrial expansion on the Pacific Coast are the following:

1. Rapid and continuing expansion of the population of California and the western states. Population of the 11 western states in 1957 was estimated to be 24,792,000 or 15 percent of the Nation's total. By 1975 it is expected to rise to 36,000,000 or 18 percent of the Nation's total. More than half will be in California. Growth of the market has made numerous types of large scale industrial operations economically feasible, which formerly were uneconomical. It will continue to add new ones.

NEW FACTORIES AND PLANT EXPANSIONS IN CALIFORNIA, 1946-1957

	New plants		Expansions		Total	
	Number of projects	Capital investment	Number of projects	Capital investment	Number of projects	Capital investment
1947.....	713	\$165,751,000	809	\$120,231,000	1,522	\$285,982,000
1948.....	500	56,460,500	654	159,070,500	1,154	215,531,000
1949.....	469	93,180,600	601	136,149,570	1,070	229,330,170
1950.....	302	53,689,850	820	202,607,277	1,122	256,297,127
1951.....	270	156,486,200	910	382,878,165	1,180	539,364,365
1952.....	306	246,620,380	873	380,161,190	1,179	626,781,570
1953.....	244	213,667,800	768	297,610,873	1,012	511,278,673
1954.....	366	176,453,366	853	243,328,773	1,219	419,782,139
1955.....	311	143,927,649	933	334,851,399	1,244	478,779,048
1956.....	349	321,596,525	1,089	718,846,964	1,438	1,040,443,489
1957.....	424	138,352,075	962	500,707,001	1,386	639,059,076

CALIFORNIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BY REGIONS, 1955-57

	Year 1955		Year 1956		Year 1957		Percent change 1956 to 1957
	Projects	Investment	Projects	Investment	Projects	Investment	
San Francisco Bay area ⁽¹⁾							
New plants.....	116	\$63,674,295	157	\$158,020,495	242	\$90,610,075	-43
Expansions.....	398	79,834,241	523	247,262,282	496	184,131,151	-26
Total.....	514	\$143,508,536	680	\$405,282,777	738	\$274,741,226	-32
Other Northern California ⁽¹⁾							
New plants.....	40	\$8,976,854	36	\$22,197,030	46	\$11,772,000	-47
Expansions.....	97	14,966,058	95	9,079,738	81	13,615,850	50
Total.....	137	\$23,942,912	131	\$31,276,768	127	\$25,387,850	-19
Los Angeles County ⁽²⁾							
New plants.....	125	\$36,695,500	123	\$46,864,000	96	\$13,548,000	-71
Expansions.....	404	212,260,100	443	298,003,944	360	150,210,000	-50
Total.....	529	\$248,955,600	566	\$344,867,944	456	\$163,758,000	-53
Other Southern California ⁽³⁾							
New plants.....	30	\$34,581,000	33	\$94,515,000	40	\$22,422,000	-76
Expansions.....	34	27,791,000	28	164,501,000	25	152,750,000	-7
Total.....	64	\$62,372,000	61	\$259,016,000	65	\$175,172,000	-32
California ⁽³⁾							
New plants.....	311	\$143,927,649	349	\$321,596,525	424	\$138,352,075	-59
Expansions.....	933	334,851,399	1,089	718,846,964	962	500,707,001	-30
Total.....	1,244	\$478,779,048	1,438	\$1,040,443,489	1,386	\$639,059,076	-39

SOURCES: (1) San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. (2) Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. (3) Information from local chambers of commerce supplemented by data on industrial building permits.

2. Transcontinental freight rates have more than doubled over the past decade, creating a push toward plant decentralization, which is as strong as the pull of the comparatively rich and rapidly growing market. Medium-sized firms which formerly served their national market from one location in the Midwest or East now find that they must establish at least one branch plant, in order to keep this important share of their national market.

3. Development of new or expanded western regional sources of supply for steel, aluminum, other primary metals, wood, paper, rubber, chemicals, and other basic raw materials, and semifinished components for fabrication or assembly, has greatly increased the opportunities for western manufacture.

4. There has been an enlargement of labor supplies, and a narrowing of the differentials in wage levels, compared to other sections of the Nation. Climate and other living conditions foster higher labor productivity and efficiency.

5. Expansion of electric power, natural gas, fuel oil, and water supplies has provided a safe margin of excess over anticipated demands, and removed former limitations upon industrial growth.

Food and Kindred Products

California is first among the states in the manufacture of foods and beverages, with a value added by manufacture of \$1.6 billion in 1956, 17 percent above the value shown in the 1954 Census of Manufactures. Food products, however, have been second in importance among the major manufacturing industries within the State since 1951, largely as the result of the expansion of the aircraft and parts industry that occurred after the outbreak of the Korean War. During the third quarter of 1956 there were 2,750 establishments engaged in food product manufacture in California, down some 4 percent from 1953 levels. Employment, however, averaged more than 179 thousand, up 6 percent, and payrolls disbursed totaled \$687 million for the year, up 85 percent from 1947 levels.

Foremost among the groups of food producers were the canned, dried, and frozen food processors with a value added by manufacture (according to the 1954 Census of Manufactures) of \$374.4 million or 29 percent of the Nation's total. From 1947 to 1956, annual payrolls in this group rose 80 percent, reaching a total of \$227 million. The pack of canned fruits and vegetables increased from 35 million cases in 1939 to 70 million cases in 1947. Since 1947 there has been a further increase to a peak of 128 million cases in 1956 and 111 million cases in 1957. During the postwar years many national manufacturers of canned soup, baby foods, and other canned products have established plants in California to serve western markets, and some California firms also have placed branch plants in the midwestern or eastern states.

At the time of the 1954 census there were 33 producers of canned seafood having a value added of \$38 million and a value of products shipped of \$137 million, or 58 percent of the national total. The pack of tuna rose from 3.3 million cases in 1939 to 5.4 million cases in 1947 to 9.5 million cases in 1957, valued at \$108 million. In 1957, 428 million pounds of all types of fish were canned; the value of production was \$137 million.

California produces 55 percent of the Nation's output of dried or dehydrated fruits and vegetables. Production in 1957, according to preliminary data, was 370 thousand tons, including 159 thousand tons of raisins, 161 thousand tons of prunes, 7,674 tons of apricots, and 19,000 tons of figs.

California is a leading center of the fast-growing frozen food industry. In 1947 the State's production of frozen fruits and vegetables totaled 87.6 million pounds and the value of shipments was \$18.3 million. By 1957 production had jumped to 471 million pounds while the 1954 value of shipments was \$97.7 million.

CALIFORNIA FROZEN FOOD PACK
(pounds)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Total
1947-----	29,563,003	58,006,713	87,569,716
1953-----	143,668,492	282,345,302	426,013,794
1954-----	149,404,821	219,973,877	369,378,698
1955-----	200,316,415	274,902,846	475,219,261
1956-----	255,239,441	357,868,862	613,108,303
1957-----	196,187,763	274,735,069	470,922,832

SOURCE: Western Frozen Food Processors Association.

Bakery products were next in importance in terms of employment and payrolls, and showed a 150 percent increase in payrolls from 1947 to 1956. Employment totaled more than 20,000 persons in 1954, and value added by manufacture was \$166 million.

Meat products producers were the third largest source of employment. Their payrolls rose by 123 percent in the nine-year period ending in 1956, while in 1954 their value added by manufacture was \$132 million.

Although they have the second largest value added of the major food industry groups, the beverage manufacturers ranked fourth in size of payrolls in 1956, with a 50 percent increase since 1947. In 1954, they had a value added of \$211 million. In terms of employment, bottled soft drinks producers accounted for about one-third of the workers, beer and ale for 41 percent, and wines and brandy for 24 percent. The California wine and brandy industry produced goods with 64 percent of the national value added in this category in 1954. Gross production of wine in 1957 was 128.4 million gallons, off a fraction of 1 percent from 1956. Brandy production at 31.6 million tax gallons was down more than 5 percent from 1956 levels. Shipments of California wines to all markets were 124.5 million gallons in 1957, up a fraction of 1 percent from 1956.

Grain mill products showed a 107 percent increase in payrolls in the period from 1947 to 1956. During 1954 producers in this group created value added by manufacture of \$103 million. Preparation of animal feeds accounted for a majority of employment and activity in this group.

As of 1956 dairy products payrolls had increased 18 percent in nine years, and in the fourth quarter there were 168 establishments in operation. Producers of fluid milk and allied products dominated the field.

Sixteen sugar refineries were operating in 1956, with payrolls 21 percent above 1947 levels. Almost all of these were beet sugar processors and their value added by manufacture in 1954 was \$26 million.

Confectionery firms showed a payroll rise of 51 percent in the 1947-56 period. The 1954 value added of this group totaled \$34 million.

Miscellaneous foods production, including shortenings, flavorings, and macaroni and spaghetti, exhibited a 99 percent increase in payrolls in the nine years ended in 1956. Their 1954 value added by manufacture amounted to \$164 million.

Textile Mill Products

Textile mills are relatively undeveloped in California, except for knitting mills, and the manufacture of miscellaneous textile products for the industrial market, such as cordage, twine, insulation material, padding, and upholstery filling, felt goods, and coated fabrics. Goods for the industrial market accounted for more than one-third of the value added by manufacture in 1954.

Employment, as judged by payrolls, has risen most in the subgroups producing "carpets and rugs" and "other products." Wages and salaries declined by 26 percent in the knitting mill subgroup during the nine years ending in 1956, but were up 52 percent for all textile mill products.

Apparel and Related Products

Value added by manufacture in California's apparel industries rose to \$279 million in 1954, compared to \$188 million in 1947. Factory payrolls in the 1947-56 period rose 60 percent. Men's furnishings showed a 76 percent increase in payrolls during this period. Women's outerwear gained 46 percent and other women's and children's wear rose 38 percent. In 1954, women's and misses' outerwear accounted for 45 percent of the value added in all apparel manufacture. Fabricated textiles such as curtains, canvas products, and house furnishings constituted the next largest subgroup in terms of value added.

Due in part to influence of the motion picture industry, the Hollywood area of Los Angeles has become an important style-creating center for women's and children's clothing, especially for play clothes and sports apparel. More than three-fourths of the State's apparel manufacturing is concentrated in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The Apparel City project, where all segments of the industry are centrally housed on a 26-acre site has aided the apparel industry in San Francisco.

Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)

California is surpassed only by Oregon in output of lumber and wood products. According to estimates by the Bureau of the Census, total value added in 1956 by the lumber industry group was \$484 million. That was greater by 15 percent than the comparable figure for 1954 and greater by 114 percent than that for 1947. The 1956 figure of value added was 13 percent of the Nation's total. In each of the past few years the physical volume of lumber cut has exceeded 15 percent of the Nation's total.

As shown in the table below, lumber cut in 1956 totaled 5.9 billion board-feet. That was more than triple the total for 1940 and was 73 percent greater than that of 1947. The output of certain other wood products has risen at an even greater rate. For example, between the two census years, 1947 and 1954, value added in plywood manufacture increased from \$2.7 million to \$30.2 million. Millwork and miscellaneous wood products, although not rising so spectacularly, exhibited increases of over 100 percent.

Gains have continued in most fields since 1954. Output of plywood in 1956 was more than 725 million square feet, 34 percent above the production of 1954. Veneer output has increased at nearly as rapid a rate and in 1956 the industry required over 443 million board-feet of high grade wood. In this same year in the entire wood products industry group there were 2,957 establishments with aggregate payrolls of over \$307 million. Peak employment of wage and salary workers was 69,600. This was slightly under that of 1955 because of the declining housing market in late 1956. Of the total employment, 33,800 workers were in sawmills and planing mills; 15,800 in millwork, plywood, and miscellaneous processing; 7,200 in logging camps and 4,200 in the production of wooden containers.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER BY SPECIES
(thousands of board-feet)

	1940	1947	1952	1956
Douglas fir.....	196,137	766,866	1,700,600	2,403,948
Ponderosa pine.....	954,956	1,322,182	1,167,900	1,080,061
Redwood.....	389,005	529,921	899,600	1,082,683
True fir.....	66,589	417,627	651,600	841,798
Sugar pine.....	293,495	281,406	318,100	341,200
Other species.....	57,019	90,520	99,200	131,775
Total.....	1,957,201	3,408,522	4,837,000	5,881,465

SOURCE: California Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Furniture and Fixtures

The furniture industry had a very substantial growth in California between 1939 and 1947, the number of establishments showing a net increase of 280, employment rising 66 percent, and value added by manufacture climbing 253 percent to a total of \$92 million. From 1947 to 1954 value added by manufacture increased 68 percent, reaching a total of \$154 million and by 1956 it rose another 35 percent to \$208 million. Household furniture accounted for almost three-fourths of this value added, partitions and fixtures for 15 percent, and screens, shades, and blinds for about 7 percent.

From 1947 to 1956 payrolls increased 103 percent for all furniture and fixture manufacturers, 106 percent for makers of household furniture, and 30 percent for producers of screens, shades, and blinds. Employment in 1955 was estimated at 25,500, up 14 percent from 1954.

Paper and Allied Products

Value added by manufacture in California's pulp and paper converting industries in 1954 was estimated at \$183 million, up 126 percent from 1947. By 1956 there was a further increase of 23 percent to \$225 million.

As of 1956, employment had increased 12 percent, to 23,300, from the 1954 level. Payrolls in 1956 were 264 percent above the 1947 level for the industry as a whole, with manufacturers of paperboard containers accounting for most of the growth.

In 1954, 34 percent of the value added by manufacture in the industry came from the paperboard containers group. Total paperboard production in California in 1956 was 674 thousand tons while the total production of paper and board of all grades was 973 thousand tons, up 90 percent from 510 thousand tons in 1947.

Printing and Publishing

The value added by manufacture in the printing and publishing industry totaled \$416 million in 1954, up 60 percent from 1947. In 1956 the figure was \$518 million, 24 percent above 1954. Newspaper publishing accounted for almost half of the 1954 figure; commercial printing for one-fifth; lithography for some 13 percent.

Employment in 1956 reached 61,100, up 16 percent from 1954. Payrolls in 1956 reached 114 percent above the levels of 1947. Commercial printing, lithography, and periodical and book publishing and other printing showed the largest gains in payrolls.

In 1954 there were more than 1,000 commercial printing establishments employing 11,600 persons and 308 lithography firms with employment of 6,700. There were also 554 newspapers employing 25,200 and 181 periodicals with 1,500 workers.

Chemicals and Allied Products

Chemical output, as measured by value added, increased 50 percent between 1947 and 1954. By 1956, it totaled \$523 million, 23 percent above 1954. Production of inorganic chemicals accounted for almost one-fifth of the total value added. Drugs and chemicals output had nearly 8 percent of the value added, while soap and related products were responsible for 19 percent; paint and related products were responsible for 15 percent; vegetable and animal oils, 7 percent; and such other chemical products as printing ink, toilet preparations, and compressed and liquefied gases and others, 18 percent.

As an industry, chemical producers' payrolls were 106 percent higher in 1956 than they were in 1947. Among the subgroups, industrial inorganic chemicals exhibited the largest increase in wages and salaries, 172 percent. They were followed by drugs and medicines, up 141 percent, and industrial organics, up 114 percent. All the other groups increased, but less than the average for the industry.

California has become one of the leading states in the manufacture of paint, lacquer and related products, with a value of products shipped of \$150 million in 1954, a rise of 27 percent since 1947. In 1954 the value added by firms in California was almost 10 percent of the total for the group in the United States.

Most of the industry groups showed considerable increases in value added between 1947 and 1954. Specifically, the paint group rose 23 percent; other

chemical products, 64 percent; drugs and medicines, 74 percent; soap and related products, 96 percent; and inorganic chemicals, 152 percent. The vegetable and animal oil group declined 36 percent in value added by manufacture.

Petroleum and Coal Products

During 1954 there were 136 establishments employing 20,400; they had a value added by manufacture of \$276 million, up 27 percent from 1947. California's contribution to the value added of the U. S. petroleum and coal industry was more than 10 percent of the total. From 1947 to 1956, payrolls in the industry rose 87 percent.

Almost 90 percent of production, in terms of value added, is concentrated in petroleum refining operations. The small fraction of firms engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous products, however, gained rapidly in employment, as indicated by a wage and salary increase of 543 percent.

In 1954, California refineries produced gasoline with a value of shipments of \$936 million, or 14 percent of the total for the United States. The value of shipments of kerosene was \$18.7 million; of distillate fuel oil, \$214 million; of residual fuel oil, \$220 million; and of liquefied petroleum gases, \$34.2 million.

Rubber and Rubber Products

Rubber products plants in California showed an increase of 100 percent in payrolls in the nine years ended in 1956. And from 1947 to 1954 the value added by manufacture rose to \$135 million. By 1956, it had increased an additional 20 percent, to a total of \$162 million.

Ten plants made tires and tubes in 1956. Their payrolls were 149 percent larger than in 1947, and accounted for 64 percent of the industry's wages and salaries.

Spectacular growth took place in the manufacture of foam rubber, with expansions by existing firms and location of large new plants. Expanding regional needs for specialty products, such as giant tires for the logging industry, rubber-lined tanks, and compounds for the aircraft industry, have stimulated development of this industry.

Leather and Leather Products

The 1954 value added by manufacture in California's leather tanning and leather products industry was estimated at \$35.2 million, while in 1956 it was up almost 23 percent at \$43.4 million. From 1947 to 1956 payrolls rose 52 percent in this industry. Manufacture of footwear accounts for more than one-third of the value added, while luggage was responsible for 12 percent, and leather tanning and finishing and industrial leather belting produced 15 percent each.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products

Manufacture of the mineral resources of California into building materials and utensils is one of the older industries, but during the period 1939-47, a relatively large expansion occurred, with an especially rapid growth

of concrete and plaster products, pottery and ceramics, and glass containers. From 1947 to 1954 the value added by manufacture in this industry increased more than 90 percent and as of 1955 it had gained another 13 percent to reach a figure of \$336 million. During 1956, the industry employed some 40,400 workers.

One-fifth of the value added of the industry results from the manufacture of concrete and plaster products. Another fifth comes from production of cement. Structural clay products, such as brick and tile, account for 15 percent of the value added while pottery and related items are 11 percent of the total. Other nonmetallic mineral products account for some 13 percent of value added, according to 1954 data.

Cement production in California during 1947 totaled 22.8 million barrels; in 1957 it was 37.8 million barrels according to preliminary figures, more than 12 percent of the national production. In the 1947-56 period, cement group payrolls increased 125 percent.

The glass and glass container industry showed a very substantial growth from 1947 to 1956, payrolls rising 133 percent to \$40.6 million in the latter year. Development of the State's glass industry has been hampered by the scarcity of high-grade glass sand close to manufacturing centers. California has a large and growing glass container industry, but as yet no flat window glass or plate glass is made here. Pottery, earthenware, and related ceramic products have shown an enormous expansion during the postwar years. Payrolls rose 124 percent in the 1947-56 period. Modern styling, bold colors, and new shapes are credited with the continued growth of sales of California-made dinnerware.

Primary Metal Industries

Expansion of steel mills, iron and steel furnaces, nonferrous foundries, and other primary metal producing industries has continued during recent years accompanied by large capital investments in new steel-making capacity; in 1956, \$38.1 million was devoted to capital expenditures. Payrolls in these industries increased 156 percent between 1947 and 1956 and during the seven-year period ending in 1954, value added by manufacture rose more than 90 percent, while 1956 production carried it 42 percent higher than 1954, to a figure of \$508 million.

The 13 establishments that the Bureau of Census classified as blast furnaces and steel mills had \$141 million in value added in 1954, more than double the 1947 figure of \$66 million. California firms produced 3.2 million tons of steel ingots in 1956 and 2.3 million tons in 1955. Western producers now supply a major share of the western states' requirements for steel.

In 1954 there were 112 iron and steel foundries in operation. Their value added by manufacture was \$53.2 million and they employed 8,000 persons. From 1947 to 1956 their payrolls rose by 75 percent. About 80 gray iron foundries produced 451 thousand tons of castings in 1956. There were 65,300 tons of steel castings made in that year.

Establishments engaged in rolling, drawing, and alloying operations exhibited a major expansion in the 1947-56 period. In the latter year payrolls of the 41 firms were 552 percent greater than nine years earlier.

Fabricated Metal Products

The large group of metal working industries included under this census classification, such as structural and ornamental metal products, plumbing fixtures, metal stamping and coating, heating and cooking apparatus, cutlery, hand tools and other hardware, tin cans, and fabricated wire products now ranks fifth in importance among California manufacturing industries. From 1939 to 1947 employment expanded 129 percent. As of 1954 it was almost 40 percent above 1947 levels and by 1956 it had risen 12 percent to a total of 80,800 workers. During the nine-year period ending in 1956 payrolls for the industry rose 137 percent.

Between 1947 and 1954 value added by manufacture climbed one-fifth and by 1956 had reached \$718 million, 24 percent above 1954.

Largest relative gain in payrolls and employment came in the next-to-smallest group, manufacturers of lighting fixtures; there payrolls were 227 percent greater in 1956 than they had been in 1947. Metal stamping and coating producers showed almost as great an expansion and were followed by cutlery and hardware manufacturers.

The structural metal products group, with value added by manufacture of \$170 million was the largest group in the industry in 1954. They were followed by heating and plumbing equipment makers, \$88.5 million value added; metal stamping and coating, \$72.2 million; tin cans and tinware and other metal products, each \$69.6 million; cutlery, tools, and hardware, \$58.7 million; and lighting fixtures, \$23.4 million.

Expansion of these industries has been due not only to the growth of the western market for fabricated metal products, but also to an increase in the availability of steel and other primary metal products as a source of raw materials for such industries.

Machinery (Except Electrical)

Machinery manufacturing in California is the State's third most important industry in terms of payrolls. Its value added in 1954 was \$580 million, up 45 percent from 1947. The year 1956 brought a 19 percent increase, to \$692 million. Due to the heavy concentration of aircraft and other defense contracts in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, much of the expansion of the machinery industry has occurred in that area.

Prior to 1947 machinery manufacturing in California had expanded at a rate that was exceeded only by two other major industry groups. From 1939 to 1947 the number of establishments more than doubled. In 1954 there were 2,980 establishments, up 84 percent from 1947. Increases in such industries as farm machinery, engines and turbines, household machinery, including refrigerators and washing machines, woodworking machinery, food products machinery, and office or store machinery were far above the average for the entire industry, ranging from a fourfold to an eightfold increase in employment.

General industrial machinery, such as conveyors, elevators, fans, and power transmission equipment, accounted for \$115 million, or one-fifth of

the value added by the machinery industry in California. There were 299 firms in this group.

Miscellaneous machinery and parts, including valves, fittings, patterns, molds, and machine shops produced more than one-quarter of the industry's value added. The machine shops were responsible for almost two-thirds of this.

Construction and mining machinery, with value added of \$68.9 million produced almost 12 percent of the value added, with oilfield machinery and tools accounting for more than two-thirds of the total.

Production of metalworking machinery created value added by manufacture of \$66.4 million, with special tools and dies representing the majority of this group. Machinery for special industries, such as food products, wood-working, and printing represented almost one-tenth of the value added in the industry as a whole. Service and household machinery, more than half of it involving refrigeration equipment, had value added of \$40.8 million in 1954, while farm machinery and tractors added value by manufacture of \$21.9 million.

Electrical Machinery and Equipment

The electrical machinery and equipment industry, fourth largest source of industrial payrolls in California, has shown the most rapid rate of growth of any of the major industries in the State. Its 1956 payrolls were 629 percent larger than those of 1947. Leading the industry was the communication equipment group with a 14-fold increase in payrolls. Communication equipment also accounted for half the establishments in the industry and for 48 percent of the value added in 1954, \$197 million out of \$409 million.

As of 1956 the electrical machinery industry had increased its value added to \$518 million, 26 percent above 1954, and its employment at 67,100 was up 27 percent.

Electrical industrial apparatus, including controls, meters, and wiring devices, supplied value added of \$156 million, 38 percent of the industry total in 1954. Electrical appliances were responsible for \$29.5 million and other electrical products, for \$13.5 million.

Expansion of the electronics industries has been especially large in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and in the peninsula area south of San Francisco.

Transportation Equipment

The census group of industries known as transportation equipment combines the aircraft and parts, automotive, and shipbuilding industries. It was first in importance by a wide margin among the major manufacturing industries in California in 1954-1956 and also in 1947. Value added by manufacture in 1947 was \$554 million; in 1954, \$2,164 million; and in 1956, \$2,787 million, an increase of just over 400 percent. As the largest manufacturing employer in California, the industry provided work for 288,600 persons in 1955 and for almost 320,000 in 1957, a high mark.

Concentration of the aircraft and parts industry in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the vast expansion of this industry since 1947 is largely responsible for the fact that 83 percent of the State's value added by manufacture in the transportation industries occurred in the Los Angeles area.

Building and repairing ships and boats accounted for \$84.8 million of value added in 1954, about 4 percent of the total for the industry. Since 1947 this group's payrolls have declined by one-quarter as both naval and civilian construction decreased.

Value added by the motor vehicle group in California amounts to 11 percent of transportation equipment industry total. The great majority of this comes from manufacture and assembly of automobiles; only 13 percent of the group total comes from production of trucks and auto and truck trailers.

The great majority of value added in the transportation equipment industry is created in the fabrication of aircraft. Production of aircraft engines and equipment account for a relatively small portion of the group total.

Professional and Scientific Instruments

Scientific instruments, and measuring, recording, or controlling instruments are the groups under this heading that have shown a threefold to sixfold increase in payrolls from 1947 to 1956. Value added by the industry in 1954 totaled \$111 million of which almost \$51 million came from mechanical measuring instruments and \$27 million came from production of scientific instruments. Both optical instruments and lenses and medical equipment and supplies had values added of almost \$10 million in that year, while photographic equipment accounted for \$13 million of value added.

From 1947 to 1956 the payrolls of the industry increased 280 percent, laboratory and scientific equipment being the leader with a rise of 524 percent.

Miscellaneous Industries

The "miscellaneous" category of manufacturing, including jewelry, musical instruments, games and toys, sporting goods, plastic products, and a wide variety of other consumer goods, as well as ordnance, showed a 440 percent rise in value added by manufacture from 1947 to 1954. The rise continued into 1956 when value added reached \$407 million, almost 22 percent over 1954.

Toys and sporting goods payrolls rose 371 percent in the nine years ending in 1956, though the average for the industry was only a 154 percent rise.

TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER UTILITY SERVICES

Total wage and salary employment in transportation, communication, gas and electric and other utilities during 1956 was 354,700, or more than in any single manufacturing industry. Of these workers, 282,600 were employed in the privately owned public utilities whose employees and payrolls are covered by the state Unemployment Compensation Code.

Wage and salary employment was divided as follows:

Railroads	79,000
Local railways and bus lines.....	8,100
Other transportation	135,700
Telephone and telegraph	86,900
Utilities, electric, gas, and water.....	45,000

Total employment rose from 183,000 in 1939 to 308,000 in 1947.

California is served by four major transcontinental railroad companies as well as by a number of short lines; they operate on more than 7,500 miles of track. Rapid and dependable freight or passenger service is provided to all parts of the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Overnight and store-door delivery service is provided from major centers to nearly all parts of California and to many points in adjoining states.

Highway transportation by truck, bus, motor coach, and automobile is more highly developed in California than in any other state. Besides more than 14,700 miles of state highways, there are thousands of miles of road, much of it first-class, maintained by counties and cities. In 1956 there were 678 certificated motor carriers of freight.

Growth of the telephone industry has continued at a rapid rate during recent years. The total number of telephone stations, business and residential has increased from 1.8 million in 1940 to 4.3 million in 1952 to 6.4 million in 1958.

California has a tremendous hydroelectric power resource in the fast-flowing streams that pour down from the lofty mountain areas. The Southwestern Power District, comprising most of California, Arizona, and Nevada, is covered with a vast system of electric power facilities.

PRIVATE UTILITY REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

	1947 (000)	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change 1947 to 1956
All utilities	\$1,220,316	\$2,275,807	\$2,560,824	\$2,731,909	124
Transportation	559,463	825,175	915,249	942,534	68
Steam railways	274,243	399,218	430,620	430,183	57
Sleeping cars	5,968	5,148	4,591	4,288	-28
Express and forwarders	13,254	5,390	5,464	5,978	-55
Electric railways	83,197	30,088	28,250	26,570	-68
Motor carriers of property	134,143	235,964	291,800	310,964	*32
Motor carriers of passengers		99,780	101,337	107,786	*8
Carriers by water		25,251	10,494	11,739	-56
Wharfingers	3,311	5,018	5,538	7,520	127
Dry storage warehousemen	11,624	19,237	21,211	21,450	84
Cold storage warehousemen	8,472	14,841	14,699	16,793	98
Communication	253,981	574,152	652,816	731,161	188
Telephone companies	234,625	553,974	630,280	706,870	201
Telegraph companies	19,356	20,178	22,536	24,291	25
Gas, electric and water	406,872	876,480	992,759	1,058,214	160
Electric companies	239,330	471,803	521,399	565,122	136
Gas companies	149,817	367,295	427,457	444,186	196
Water companies	17,213	36,812	43,262	48,254	180
Steam heat companies	512	570	641	652	27

SOURCE: Public Utilities Commission, "Annual Report."

* 1954 to 1956.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1947-1956

	Number of establishments fourth quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			Percent change from 1947
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	
Total manufactures.....	27,176	715,607	1,206,301	\$2,262,006	\$5,496,139	\$6,279,199	177.6
Ordinance.....	44	320	24,235	1,085	87,406	141,537	12,944.9
Food products.....	2,745	122,637	147,651	371,637	623,827	686,820	84.8
Meat products.....	362	13,482	20,193	45,395	92,031	101,097	122.7
Dairy products.....	168	8,060	6,071	24,580	26,315	29,050	18.2
Canned, dried, frozen foods.....	604	46,069	56,089	126,329	197,826	227,280	79.9
Grain mill products.....	228	6,219	8,005	19,695	39,336	40,720	106.8
Bakery products.....	303	13,867	21,766	46,538	107,040	116,410	150.1
Sugar refineries.....	16	5,979	4,668	18,817	22,114	22,710	20.7
Confectionary.....	142	4,980	4,710	11,921	16,715	17,990	50.9
Beverages.....	406	14,614	14,249	49,826	70,773	74,750	50.0
Miscellaneous.....	516	9,367	11,900	28,536	51,677	56,811	99.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	1,104	100	2,900	825	291	-90.0
Textile mill products.....	226	6,109	6,547	17,393	26,823	26,510	52.4
Knitting mills.....	72	2,234	1,484	6,090	4,518	4,533	-25.6
Carpets, rugs, etc.....	32	*	1,436	*	5,647	6,444	—
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	57	2,055	2,326	5,953	11,642	10,402	74.7
Other products.....	65	1,820	1,301	5,349	5,016	5,133	+
Apparel and related.....	2,326	45,822	58,541	119,920	181,646	191,345	59.6
Men's suits and coats.....	62	2,442	2,348	7,028	9,787	9,075	29.1
Men's furnishings.....	337	9,236	12,791	21,705	37,885	38,245	76.2
Women's outer wear.....	974	21,446	26,299	60,436	82,686	88,294	46.1
Other women's, children's.....	198	4,568	6,100	13,316	16,958	18,342	37.7
Miscellaneous apparel.....	198	2,890	2,652	4,450	8,374	9,066	+
Fabricated textile products.....	557	5,240	8,352	12,986	25,956	28,322	+
Lumber-wood products.....	2,879	43,899	60,955	141,682	303,209	307,135	116.8
Logging camps.....	1,062	2,823	7,161	8,664	35,047	37,466	332.4
Sawmills-planing mills.....	889	26,411	33,803	87,915	173,042	173,201	97.0
Millwork-plywood.....	516	6,862	12,912	22,583	64,438	65,332	189.3
Wooden containers.....	171	5,782	4,228	17,223	20,630	18,871	9.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....	241	2,021	2,852	5,297	10,052	12,266	131.6
Furniture-fixtures.....	1,515	21,954	29,683	68,431	128,474	138,841	102.9
Household furniture.....	1,029	15,650	21,834	48,226	90,092	99,584	106.5
Shelving and fixtures.....	227	3,135	4,367	11,314	22,851	23,389	106.7
Screens, shades, blinds.....	179	2,354	1,932	6,464	7,972	8,437	30.5
Other miscellaneous.....	80	815	1,551	2,427	7,559	7,431	206.2
Paper and paper products.....	326	10,539	23,518	32,289	102,600	117,485	263.9
Pulp and paper mills.....	19	2,897	4,414	9,515	21,788	23,304	144.9
Paper bags.....	34	1,149	2,213	3,264	8,936	9,880	202.7
Paperboard containers.....	141	3,663	11,125	10,870	49,855	56,096	416.1
Other miscellaneous.....	132	2,830	5,766	8,640	22,021	28,205	226.4
Printing and publishing.....	2,940	43,300	61,108	149,558	285,946	319,935	113.9
Newspapers.....	586	21,731	30,005	75,152	138,915	154,293	105.3
Commercial printing.....	1,315	10,589	15,108	35,672	68,958	79,736	123.5
Lithographing.....	215	2,775	4,503	10,821	25,628	26,094	141.1
Bookbinding.....	110	3,067	2,969	9,600	12,108	13,908	44.9
Service industries.....	241	2,177	2,817	9,028	15,932	17,220	90.7
Other allied.....	473	2,961	5,706	9,285	24,405	28,682	208.9
Chemical products.....	1,161	29,981	39,232	103,318	189,640	212,457	105.6
Industrial inorganic.....	75	4,859	8,156	17,385	40,022	47,367	172.5
Industrial organic.....	98	3,841	5,069	13,542	24,764	28,942	113.7
Drugs and medicines.....	136	2,302	3,533	6,948	16,267	16,762	141.2
Soap and cleaners.....	177	3,785	4,470	13,340	22,946	25,069	87.9
Paint, lacquers, etc.....	231	5,419	6,282	18,745	29,875	32,292	72.3
Fertilizers.....	75	1,095	1,315	3,680	6,258	6,600	79.3
Fats and oils.....	63	2,759	3,027	10,728	17,206	17,523	63.3
Other chemical products.....	306	5,921	7,381	18,950	32,302	37,902	100.0
Petroleum products.....	307	32,539	34,613	119,516	207,398	223,329	86.9
Petroleum refining.....	204	29,578	31,159	110,177	189,729	205,027	86.1
Paving-roofing material.....	50	2,736	2,718	8,707	13,547	14,240	63.5
Miscellaneous products.....	53	225	737	632	4,122	4,062	542.7
Rubber products.....	198	14,055	17,852	45,074	92,004	90,093	99.9
Tires and tubes.....	10	6,878	10,723	23,167	63,731	57,702	149.1
Other rubber products.....	188	7,177	7,129	21,907	28,273	32,391	47.9

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TRENDS, 1947-1956—Continued

	Number of establishments fourth quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			Percent change from 1947
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	
Leather and products.....	254	5,716	6,509	\$15,828	\$22,562	\$24,049	51.9
Footwear.....	63	2,606	2,944	7,350	9,701	10,378	41.2
Other leather products.....	191	3,110	3,565	8,478	12,861	13,672	61.3
Stone, clay, glass.....	1,074	32,840	40,442	98,264	179,507	200,856	104.4
Glass and glassware.....	123	5,365	7,726	17,471	36,847	40,653	132.7
Cement.....	28	3,952	5,337	12,909	24,865	28,986	124.5
Structural clay products.....	90	5,752	6,523	16,333	27,631	30,327	85.7
Pottery-ceramics.....	284	4,364	6,196	10,603	22,444	23,736	123.9
Concrete and plaster products.....	372	7,720	9,299	23,437	42,616	49,898	112.9
Abrasives, asbestos.....	137	4,366	4,895	13,370	23,099	25,163	88.2
Other products.....	40	1,321	466	4,142	2,005	2,093	-49.5
Primary metals.....	626	31,945	48,847	103,843	234,012	265,707	155.9
Steel works-rolling mills.....	21	12,118	17,542	40,239	91,127	101,772	152.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	112	8,767	9,521	27,868	42,716	48,705	74.8
Refining nonferrous metals.....	6	1,215	708	3,831	3,211	3,632	-5.2
Secondary refining n.f. metals.....	30	1,301	1,821	4,265	9,192	9,896	132.0
Rolling, drawing, alloying.....	41	1,304	5,604	4,788	28,297	31,198	551.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	255	5,030	6,473	15,206	28,025	31,604	107.8
Miscellaneous.....	161	2,210	7,178	7,647	31,444	38,903	408.7
Fabricated metals.....	2,648	55,314	82,268	178,960	375,331	424,305	137.1
Tin cans.....	47	5,767	8,179	18,505	38,035	43,953	137.5
Cutlery and hardware.....	237	5,244	8,375	15,617	34,560	41,624	166.5
Heating and plumbing supplies.....	179	9,948	10,069	33,731	51,059	51,303	52.1
Structural metal products.....	822	17,318	25,594	58,443	119,703	141,173	141.6
Metal stamping-coating.....	714	7,151	13,323	21,070	56,910	63,284	200.4
Lighting fixtures.....	157	1,812	3,985	5,626	15,295	18,388	226.8
Wire products.....	166	2,289	3,420	7,071	14,652	16,572	134.4
Other fabricated metals.....	326	5,785	9,323	18,897	45,117	48,009	154.1
Machinery.....	3,410	58,380	89,835	192,071	414,566	500,045	160.3
Engines and turbines.....	19	5,889	2,397	19,824	11,264	12,990	-34.5
Farm machinery-tractors.....	175	3,223	3,326	9,845	16,150	15,866	61.2
Construction-mining.....	163	7,430	12,652	25,131	62,982	71,852	185.9
Metalworking machinery.....	576	4,957	10,121	16,724	49,893	61,841	269.8
Special industry machinery.....	266	8,936	11,063	31,723	56,176	63,269	99.4
General industrial machinery.....	331	9,216	15,934	30,713	68,020	88,170	187.1
Office and store machines.....	54	4,013	7,233	11,404	25,981	36,187	217.3
Refrigeration and household.....	136	4,926	4,036	15,374	19,645	21,232	†
Machine shops-other.....	1,690	9,790	23,074	31,332	104,455	128,640	†
Electrical equipment.....	1,010	20,526	87,273	62,761	353,995	457,767	629.4
Generating and other apparatus.....	279	9,007	26,300	28,317	104,739	135,015	376.8
Electrical appliances.....	36	2,019	2,635	6,065	12,784	14,178	133.7
Communication equipment.....	510	6,670	53,222	19,350	215,981	284,350	1,369.5
Other electrical products.....	185	2,830	5,116	9,030	20,491	24,223	168.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,275	116,616	306,839	373,423	1,517,043	1,759,045	371.1
Motor vehicles and parts.....	438	17,359	33,255	55,559	185,051	171,783	209.2
Aircraft and parts.....	625	77,242	263,002	244,792	1,275,581	1,532,181	525.9
Ship and boat building.....	192	21,043	9,973	70,034	53,635	52,160	-25.5
Other transportation.....	20	972	609	3,038	2,776	2,922	-3.8
Instruments.....	449	7,842	16,630	23,070	77,708	87,718	280.2
Laboratory, scientific, engineering.....	56	1,237	4,077	3,655	22,768	22,790	523.5
Measuring and controlling.....	70	3,589	6,708	10,835	33,254	34,652	219.8
Photographic, optical and other.....	323	3,016	5,844	8,580	21,686	30,274	252.8
Miscellaneous.....	1,752	14,169	23,623	40,981	91,617	103,929	153.6
Toys and sporting goods.....	295	1,768	4,832	3,982	16,213	18,764	371.2
Fabricated plastics.....	364	3,117	5,562	8,718	21,782	23,753	172.5
All other.....	1,093	9,284	13,228	28,280	53,622	61,412	117.2

* Not separately reported in 1947.

† Includes periodical and book publishing, other printing.

‡ Not comparable due to classification changes.

SOURCE: Records of State Department of Employment. Data compiled and tabulated by Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, from quarterly releases.

In the third quarter of 1956 there were 139 companies engaged in water transportation. Of these 61 were local; 49 engaged in ocean-borne foreign trade and 24 carried goods in coastwise and intercoastal trade. They employed some 13,400 workers. Steamship lines connect Pacific Coast ports with other American ports and ports throughout the world. Round-the-world liners are scheduled on frequent departures.

There are 10 scheduled domestic airlines that serve the major airports in California, three scheduled intrastate airlines, six international lines and 23 nonscheduled airlines. During the third quarter of 1956 they employed some 22,000 workers, with payrolls of \$31.6 million.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE

Sales by retail stores in California reached an estimated \$18.3 billion during 1956, 4 percent above 1955 and 59 percent above 1949.

The per capita average of retail sales in California during 1956 was \$1,345 or 18 percent above the United States average of \$1,135. In the Los Angeles metropolitan area per capita retail sales were \$1,385 and in the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area, \$1,323. California per capita retail sales were larger than those of the United States in all categories, as shown by the accompanying table. The differential is above average in the case of service stations, food, all other retail sales, and eating-drinking places. The higher per capita retail sales in California are due in part to the higher incomes received by residents of this State (\$2,456 per capita in California, \$2,006 in the U. S. for 1957), and higher prevailing levels of living. They are also due to the relatively large floating population of nonresidents, including tourists, convention visitors, relatives of servicemen, job hunters, and prospective residents, whose expenditures swell the receipts of many lines of retail trade.

By mid-1957 California had more than 157 thousand retail outlets. It is estimated that during 1957 these stores had an average employment of about 700 thousand and a total payroll of some \$2.5 billion.

ESTIMATED PER CAPITA RETAIL SALES—UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA, 1949 AND 1956

	1949 ¹		1956 ²	
	California	United States ³	California	United States ³
Food group.....	\$290	\$202	\$322	\$265
Eating and drinking places.....	96	70	102	86
General merchandise.....	122	110	144	124
Apparel group.....	69	63	73	69
Furniture, home furnishings, and appliances.....	63	46	75	64
Automotive group.....	152	146	217	204
Service stations, parts, and accessories.....	109	55	138	95
Building material, hardware, and implements.....	71	55	96	82
Drug and proprietary stores.....	33	27	41	35
All other retail stores.....	112	106	137	112
Total retail sales.....	\$1,115	\$879	\$1,345	\$1,135

¹ Based on estimated resident population of 148,665,000 for the United States and 10,337,000 for California.

² Based on estimated resident population of 167,191,000 for the United States and 13,600,000 for California.

³ Based on United States sales estimated by U. S. Department of Commerce.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN CALIFORNIA, 1949-1956
(millions of dollars)

	1949	1955	1956	Percent change 1949 to 1956	Percent change 1955 to 1956
Food group.....	2,993	4,154	4,379	46	5
Eating and drinking places.....	992	1,264	1,388	40	10
General merchandise.....	1,260	1,851	1,959	55	6
Apparel group.....	711	923	998	40	8
Furniture, home furnishings and appliances.....	648	957	1,021	58	7
Automotive group.....	1,568	3,161	2,945	88	-7
Service stations, parts and accessories.....	1,124	1,698	1,883	68	11
Building material, hardware, implements.....	734	1,166	1,301	77	12
Drug and proprietary stores.....	344	498	558	62	12
All other retail stores.....	1,155	1,915	1,867	62	-3
Total retail sales.....	11,529	17,587	18,299	59	4

SOURCES: Estimates by Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, based largely upon taxable sales reported by State Board of Equalization.

The large cities of California have always been main centers of wholesale trade for all the western states. According to the United States Census of Business total sales by wholesale firms in this State increased from \$13.5 billion in 1948 to \$18.2 billion in 1954, or 35 percent. During these six years the number of firms increased from 18.5 thousand to 19.9 thousand; the number of employees from 546.8 thousand to 594.3 thousand; and payrolls from \$1.4 billion to \$1.8 billion. Comparable data are not available for recent years, but records of the State Department of Employment indicate that during 1957 there were about 23 thousand firms engaged in wholesale trade, employing an average of nearly 311 thousand workers, and with a total payroll of \$1.7 billion.

FOREIGN TRADE

The combined value of all exports and imports moving through the San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego Customs Districts has exceeded \$1 billion from 1950 onward. The value of such goods rose from \$986.2 million in 1947 to a peak of \$1.4 billion in 1951, and after a slight decline during 1952 and 1953, reached a new record of \$1.9 billion during 1956. Although exports have increased in recent years and were more than \$1 billion during 1956, imports have shown a more steady increase. During the 1947-56 period the value of imports has continued to rise with the exception of 1952, when they fell below the previous year.

While the value of exports in 1956 was more than 51 percent higher than in 1947, the value of imports increased 195 percent during this period. In terms of volume of waterborne foreign trade, exports have increased 38 percent and imports have jumped 625 percent between 1947 and 1956. These relationships are shown in the accompanying tables.

The *volume* of waterborne foreign trade entering or clearing the Los Angeles Customs District accounts for just over 50 percent of all such trade, while that shipped in and out of San Francisco represents nearly 49 percent. However, on the basis of *value* of all exports and imports, the San

Francisco District's share of the total is 51 percent, compared to 43 percent for Los Angeles and 6 percent for San Diego. A major portion of the value of foreign trade through the San Diego Customs District is overland trade with Mexico rather than waterborne foreign trade.

The major items traded by all three customs districts are shown in the following table. For California as a whole, unmanufactured cotton shipped principally to India and Japan is the major export. The most important import is raw and green coffee, of which the major countries of origin are Brazil and Colombia.

VOLUME OF WATERBORNE FOREIGN TRADE FROM CALIFORNIA CUSTOMS DISTRICTS
(shipping weight in millions of pounds *)

Customs district	1947	1954	1955	1956	Percent change 1947-1956
Exports					
San Diego	3.9	21.6	66.3	70.4	1,705
Los Angeles	7,775.8	8,909.9	10,903.0	9,814.6	26
San Francisco	5,449.8	5,596.2	6,544.6	8,420.7	54
Total	13,229.5	14,527.7	17,513.9	18,305.7	38
Imports					
San Diego	20.5	70.6	90.6	283.1	1,281
Los Angeles	1,297.2	4,346.9	5,005.1	9,610.8	641
San Francisco	1,469.9	6,046.0	7,362.5	10,308.9	601
Total	2,787.6	10,463.5	12,458.2	20,202.8	625
Total exports and imports	16,017.1	24,991.2	29,972.1	38,508.5	140

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and FT985, "United States Waterborne Foreign Trade."

* This table includes only nonmilitary vessel shipments. Department of Defense controlled, special category, and intransit shipments are excluded. Export and import sample estimates are included for 1954-55.

VALUE OF WATERBORNE FOREIGN TRADE FROM CALIFORNIA CUSTOMS DISTRICTS
(value in millions of dollars†)

Customs district	1947	1954	1955	1956	Percent change 1947-1956
Exports					
San Diego	\$34.5	\$80.8	\$86.9	\$91.7	166
Los Angeles	258.6	370.1	359.0	411.5	59
San Francisco	397.5	438.7	448.7	542.8	36
Total	\$690.6	\$889.6	\$894.6	\$1,046.0	51
Imports					
San Diego	\$8.8	\$19.4	\$22.4	\$24.6	180
Los Angeles	112.2	262.7	325.4	410.6	266
San Francisco	174.6	340.9	371.8	437.6	151
Total	\$295.6	\$623.0	\$719.6	\$872.8	195
Total exports and imports	\$986.2	\$1,512.6	\$1,614.2	\$1,918.8	94

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, "Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States."

† Value figures include foreign trade by all methods of transportation. Export and import sample estimates also included.

LEADING WATERBORNE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1956 *
(millions of dollars)

California			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
All exports	869.6	All imports	790.9
Leading items	615.6	Leading items	570.3
Cotton, unmanufactured	133.0	Coffee, raw and green	183.4
Fruits and preparations	84.1	Crude petroleum	112.5
Petroleum products	76.5	Newsprint	54.2
Other industrial machinery and parts (except electrical and construction)	56.8	Autos, trucks, busses and parts	51.7
Iron and steel mill products (including scrap)	55.5	Copra	35.7
Dairy products	30.8	Crude rubber	27.4
Construction and mining machinery	30.1	Box materials and plywood	21.2
Other chemical specialties	23.0	Fish and fish products	19.5
Barley and rye	21.5	Industrial machinery	19.2
Industrial chemicals	20.2	Rolled and finished steel mill products	18.3
Vegetables and preparations	18.5	Distilled spirits, malt liquors, and wines	15.4
General electrical machinery and apparatus	18.4	Lead ores, concentrates and scrap	11.8
Nuts and preparations	15.3		
Hides and skins, raw	14.4		
Autos, trucks, busses and parts	11.5		

* These figures do not include the export and import sample statistics.

San Diego Customs District			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
All exports	7.7	All imports	6.9
Leading items	6.0	Leading items	6.2
Cotton, unmanufactured	5.1	Newsprint	1.9
Iron and steel scrap	0.5	Motor fuel and gasoline	1.9
Industrial machinery and parts	0.4	Nitrogenous fertilizer and fertilizer materials	1.2
		Fish and fish products	0.5
		Residual fuel oil	0.5
		Glass and glass products	0.2

Los Angeles Customs District			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
All exports	367.2	All imports	373.2
Leading items	298.9	Leading items	277.6
Cotton, unmanufactured	91.7	Crude petroleum	54.7
Petroleum products	51.6	Newsprint	34.3
Iron and steel mill products (including scrap)	32.4	Autos, trucks, busses and parts	32.3
Fruits and preparations	21.1	Coffee, raw or green	27.9
Other industrial machinery and parts (except construction)	20.4	Crude rubber	26.4
Industrial chemicals	17.0	Copra	18.2
Inedible animal products	15.7	Box materials and plywood	15.1
Construction and mining machinery	14.4	Rolled and finished steel mill products	12.6
Other chemical specialties	9.0	Industrial machinery and parts	12.5
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	7.4	Fish and fish products	11.2
Fish and fish products	6.9	Distilled spirits, malt liquors, and wines	8.8
Pig iron	5.8	Crude and semifabricated tin	7.5
Edible vegetable oils and fats	5.5	Glass and glass products	5.6
		Crude and semifabricated aluminum	5.4
		Burlap and jute bagging	5.1

San Francisco Customs District			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
All exports	494.6	All imports	410.8
Leading items	369.6	Leading items	318.3
Fruits and preparations	63.0	Coffee, raw or green	155.5
Cotton, unmanufactured	42.2	Crude petroleum	57.8
Other industrial machinery and parts (except electrical and construction)	38.9	Autos, trucks, busses and parts	19.4
Dairy products	30.4	Newsprint	18.0
Petroleum products	24.9	Copra	17.5
Iron and steel mill products (including scrap)	22.6	Lead ores, concentrates and scrap	11.8
Barley and rye	21.5	Fish and fish products	7.8
Vegetables and preparations	17.8	Industrial machinery	6.7
Construction and mining machinery	15.7	Distilled spirits, malt liquors, and wines	6.6
General electrical machinery and parts	15.5	Box materials and plywood	6.1
Nuts and preparations	15.1	Rolled and finished steel mill products	5.7
Other chemical specialties	13.7	Tea	5.4
Autos, trucks, busses and parts	9.7		
Hides and skins, raw	9.5		
Iron ore and concentrates	6.7		
Agricultural machinery, implements, and parts	6.4		
Lumber and shingles	5.4		
Wheat	5.3		
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	5.3		

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

REGIONS, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND CITIES

From the viewpoint of the geographer or geologist the Southern California region usually is described as embracing some five geomorphic provinces, extending south from Point Arguello in Santa Barbara County and south and east of the Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi ranges to include the basin and desert areas. The remaining six geomorphic provinces, each with its own distinctive geological history and characteristic land forms, generally are referred to as Central and Northern California.

From the point of view of many businessmen in the two major metropolitan centers, those portions of the primary trade territory of the Los Angeles and the San Francisco-Oakland areas which are within the State, are frequently referred to as Southern California or Northern California. The halfway points between these major wholesale distributing centers, where rail or motor truck freight rates are equal, are on a line which bisects San Luis Obispo County just north of San Luis Obispo, runs through Hanford and northern Kings County, and through Tulare County north of Tulare and Exeter. These and other measures indicate that from this point of view, the three southern San Joaquin Valley counties of Tulare, Kings, and Kern, San Luis Obispo County, and Mono and Inyo Counties, or some 14 counties in all, may be considered as in the trade area or "economic sphere" of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, and the remaining 44 counties within the zone of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area.

Unfortunately, neither of these concepts precisely fit the existing political boundaries of the counties of the State, and there is no practical compromise which will provide one standard regional grouping of counties consistent with the geographic, the trade area, and other valid concepts and purposes to be served by regional tabulations.

The U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, has established in all states groupings of counties with similar agricultural, demographic, climatic, physiographic, and cultural characteristics, described as State Economic Areas. Fifteen such areas have been established for California, including seven metropolitan areas. The regional and subregional descriptions which follow are based primarily on the combination of such areas into somewhat broader geographic regions, consistent with the major geological and climatic features of the State.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION

The Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada join near Tehachapi, to encircle the southern end of the Great Central Valley of California. Adjoining these, the Transverse Ranges are a complex series of mountains and valleys running easterly from a line some 20 miles north of Point Arguello in Santa Barbara County. Included are the Santa Ynez Mountains, the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains with peaks such as Mt. San Antonio reaching 10,080 feet, and the San Bernardino Mountain Range with San Geronio Peak reaching 11,485 feet. The Peninsular Ranges run north and south, from Mt. San Jacinto (10,831 feet) into

Baja California, Mexico. The Santa Rosa, Palomar, and Laguna Mountains in this province range from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation. Pine forested recreational areas are found at these elevations, including such well-known resort areas as Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake. Rivers or streams in this area are dry, or virtually so, during the rainless summer and fall months, but become turbulent floodwater carriers in the winter. The Santa Clara, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, Santa Marguerita, San Luis Rey, San Dieguito, San Diego, and Tia Juana Rivers are principal streams. These two series of mountain ranges separate the fertile and densely populated coastal valleys and basins of Southern California from the Colorado Desert with its reclaimed and irrigated areas of Imperial and Coachella Valleys, the Mojave Desert, and the Great Basin Ranges farther north, embracing Inyo and Mono Counties.

Average rainfall ranges from 10 inches at San Diego to 15 inches at Los Angeles, with much heavier precipitation on the western slopes of the mountain ranges. In the desert areas average rainfall is from one to five inches annually. Seasonal runoff in the 11,000-square-mile drainage area of the Southern California coastal region, however, is only 1.7 percent of the State's total, making importation of Colorado River water a necessity.

Climate along the seashore is very equable, with cool summer fogs and onshore breezes which temper the summer sun in varying degrees, depending upon distance from the ocean. Due in part to warmer ocean currents, the temperatures from Santa Barbara south to San Diego average nearly 10 degrees warmer than the coastal areas to the north of Point Arguello, making the Southern California beaches considerably more popular for swimming. Freezing temperatures are rare near the coast, but the daily range of average minimum or maximum temperatures increases with distance from the seashore. While San Diego shows a range of daily extremes during July averaging 62 degrees minimum and 73 maximum, the temperature range at San Bernardino some 50 miles inland is from 57 to 96. The desert areas, although extremely hot during summer months, are very attractive to both health and pleasure seekers during the period October through May.

Population of the entire Southern California region has increased at a slightly higher rate than the State as a whole between 1950 and 1958, from 5,663,907 to an estimated 8,441,400, some 57 percent of the state total. Los Angeles County has grown at about the same rate as the entire State, but Orange County, with a 176 percent increase, San Diego County with 69 percent, San Bernardino County with 67 percent, and Riverside and Ventura Counties, with 52 and 53 percent respectively, were all above the state rate of 39 percent. Available long-range projections indicate that Southern California will continue to have about the same percentage of the State's total population or a little more, which would indicate projections in the neighborhood of 9.5 million by 1960, 11.4 million by 1965, and 15.5 million by 1975.

Retail sales rose from \$6.9 billion in 1950, or \$1,212 per capita, to \$8.7 billion and \$1,238 in 1954, and then climbed on upward to \$10.5 billion in 1956, or \$1,353 per capita. This was slightly above the state average of

\$1,345 that year and more than 19 percent above the national average of \$1,135 per capita.

Personal income totaled \$20.1 billion during 1957, or \$2,493 per capita compared with \$2,419 per capita for the State as a whole and a national average of \$1,940.

Although the Southern California region contains 37 percent of the State's total area, so much is unfit for agriculture that it contains only 22 percent of the land in farms and only 21 percent of the cropland. Nearly all cropland requires irrigation, generally from water supplies that are unusually costly. Consequently, cultivation is even more intensive than in most other sections and this region in terms of value of production accounts for 36 percent of the truck crops and 33 percent of the fruit grown in the entire State. The heavy concentration of urban population provides a nearby market for livestock products and of the State's total, this region produces 46 percent of the poultry and eggs, 42 percent of the dairy products, and 35 percent of the meat animals. In the coastal portion the chief crops are oranges, lemons, avocados, berries, truck crops, and in the desert valleys vegetables, melons, alfalfa, cotton, and other field crops.

Under present conditions about four-fifths of California's commercial fishing industry is in this region. Most of the State's petroleum production is in the Southern California region, and it is a leading source of borates and other minerals.

Manufacturing payrolls increased from \$1.3 billion in 1947 to \$4.4 billion in 1956, or 231 percent. Southern California industrial payrolls accounted for about 71 percent of total factory payrolls in the State. More than 90 percent of California's aircraft and parts, rubber and tire, and scientific instruments industries are in this region, and from 75 to 85 percent of the apparel, furniture, electrical machinery and equipment, and motor vehicle industries.

THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA

According to the Census Bureau definition, the Los Angeles metropolitan area includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties, an intensively developed urban area embracing 83 incorporated cities, and many large unincorporated towns.

This area has the characteristic Southern California climate, where rainfall is concentrated in the winter months, the summer and fall months are

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE

	Long Beach elev. 34		Los Angeles elev. 312		Pasadena elev. 864		Santa Ana elev. 115		Pomona elev. 855	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	42	65	46	65	39	65	38	65	35	64
April.....	49	69	51	70	46	71	47	73	43	73
July.....	60	80	60	81	57	88	58	85	55	91
October.....	52	74	55	76	49	79	50	79	46	80

dry and warm, and temperatures during winter nights rarely drop to or below 32 degrees. Relative humidity is usually so low that even high day-time temperatures produce no discomfort. Nights are cool throughout the summer, as the accompanying temperature records show.

The prevailing winds are onshore breezes averaging about six miles per hour. In some sections of Los Angeles and adjoining cities away from the coast frequent temperature inversions and low velocity winds combine to make air pollution or "smog" a problem. Civic groups are studying the problem and steps to alleviate the condition are being taken, as rapidly as scientific investigations reveal the causes.

Total population of the area increased from 4,367,911 in 1950 to an estimated 6,388,700 in mid-1958, a 46 percent increase.

The population, growth, and other data about the incorporated cities are shown in the accompanying table. Cities whose population has more than quadrupled since 1950 are Garden Grove, Covina, West Covina, Westminster, Buena Park, and Anaheim. Those with populations better than three times the 1950 figures are Glendora, Torrance, Palos Verdes Estates, Fullerton, and San Clemente. La Habra, Stanton, Orange, and Gardena more than doubled in size between 1950 and 1957, and Hawthorne, Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Manhattan Beach, Brea, Placentia, Newport Beach, El Segundo, Azusa, Pomona, Redondo Beach, Arcadia, Culver City, Claremont, and Santa Ana all had increases of better than 50 percent.

The Los Angeles metropolitan area ranked third nationally, below New York and Chicago, in population at the time of the last general census in 1950, and may well prove to be second when the next count is taken in

LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters 1957 (000)	
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)				Per- cent change
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Southern California.....	5,663,907	July 1958*	8,441,400	\$6,531,925	\$12,001,210	84	xxx	\$8,575,897
Los Angeles Metropolitan area	4,367,911	July 1958*	6,388,700	5,247,701	9,199,369	75	xxx	6,928,061
Los Angeles County.....	4,151,687	July 1958*	5,791,900	4,843,229	8,405,735	74	\$145,006	6,509,174
Alhambra.....	51,539	Sept. 1953	53,558	56,350	83,021	47	1,225	74,758
Arcadia.....	23,066	Jan. 1957	37,271	25,092	58,460	133	332	34,056
Avalon.....	1,506			3,476	3,592	3	38	3,143
Azusa.....	11,042	Dec. 1956	18,579	7,094	19,062	169	37	14,233
†Baldwin Park.....	n.r.	Dec. 1957	32,334	n.r.	n.r.			10,466
Bell.....	15,430	July 1957	18,415	8,817	14,103	60		24,042
†Bellflower.....	\$18,572			n.r.	n.r.			n.r.
Beverly Hills.....	29,032	May 1956	30,443	103,112	138,348	34	4,180	113,809
†Bradbury.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.			n.r.
Burbank.....	78,577	May 1957	90,966	117,497	183,852	56	1,990	117,229
Claremont.....	6,327	Apr. 1958	10,651	4,646	10,111	118	280	3,474
Compton.....	47,991	Mar. 1955	63,670	22,964	55,278	141	846	84,846
Covina.....	3,956	Apr. 1958	16,890	3,526	13,456	282	282	26,385
Culver City.....	19,720	Jan. 1956	31,367	34,429	56,286	64	1,612	63,182
†Dairy Valley.....	n.r.	Nov. 1957	3,931	n.r.	n.r.			1,748
†Downey.....	\$29,516			n.r.	n.r.			57,971
†Duarte.....	\$13,269			n.r.	n.r.			n.r.
El Monte.....	8,101	Oct. 1957	11,507	8,252	16,809	104	1,001	26,716

LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA—Continued
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)			
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56	Per- cent change	
El Segundo	8,011	Nov. 1957	13,778	\$27,883	\$92,569	232	\$48,264
Gardena	14,405	Sept. 1957	30,576	6,152	21,020	242	31,168
Glendale	95,702	Oct. 1957	114,460	108,832	163,047	50	152,048
Glendora	3,988	May 1957	15,033	1,874	9,362	400	7,197
Hawthorne	16,316	Nov. 1957	31,504	8,380	29,564	253	28,213
Hermosa Beach	11,826	Nov. 1955	15,274	7,732	14,282	85	22,191
Huntington Park	29,450			39,163	55,703	42	76,713
†Industry	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
Inglewood	46,185	Nov. 1957	61,001	37,903	79,172	109	90,273
†Irwindale	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
†Lakewood	n.r.			n.r.	40,169		47,325
†La Puente	n.r.	May 1957	20,066	n.r.	n.r.		4,001
La Verne	4,198	Jan. 1958	5,907	2,235	4,221	89	1,303
Long Beach	250,767			308,232	485,212	57	344,250
Los Angeles	1,970,358	Feb. 1956	2,243,901	2,140,446	3,262,455	52	3,064,631
Lynwood	25,823	Nov. 1953	28,124	14,990	27,843	86	28,256
Manhattan Beach	17,330	Aug. 1957	32,535	7,451	24,520	229	12,555
Maywood	13,292	Apr. 1953	13,483	7,916	10,979	39	11,372
Monrovia	20,186	June 1957	25,286	15,199	31,790	109	28,412
Montebello	21,735	Sept. 1957	30,019	16,133	41,809	159	27,001
Monterey Park	20,395	Mar. 1958	33,045	9,939	29,470	214	16,298
†Norwalk	127,619			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
Palos Verdes Estates	1,963	Mar. 1956	6,528	3,474	11,784	239	1,067
†Paramount	n.r.	Nov. 1957	25,128	n.r.	n.r.		20,992
Pasadena	104,577			179,321	284,911	59	204,397
†Pico-Rivera	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
Pomona	35,405	May 1957	58,875	28,182	64,557	129	71,776
Redondo Beach	25,226	Aug. 1956	41,723	11,263	51,505	357	34,263
†Rolling Hills	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		\$
†Rolling Hills Estates	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
San Fernando	12,992	Oct. 1956	15,668	8,461	17,321	105	29,913
San Gabriel	20,343	Sept. 1954	21,755	17,271	30,009	74	25,734
San Marino	11,230			25,913	36,043	39	10,389
†Santa Fe Springs	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
Santa Monica	71,595	Nov. 1953	75,132	90,466	148,643	64	128,265
Sierra Madre	7,273	May 1956	8,752	4,848	9,954	105	3,016
Signal Hill	4,040	Jan. 1958	4,592	21,436	31,404	47	22,204
South Gate	51,116	Nov. 1952	51,293	38,578	69,099	79	13,433
South Pasadena	16,935	Sept. 1957	18,881	17,532	24,089	37	13,901
Torrance	22,241	Nov. 1957	93,372	33,466	99,728	198	3,559
Vernon	432			115,535	188,630	63	2,446
West Covina	4,499	Apr. 1958	45,036	4,336	28,342	554	85
Whittier	23,820	Apr. 1956	32,217	24,516	43,502	77	3,539
Orange County	216,224	July 1958*	596,800	404,472	793,634	96	418,887
Anaheim	14,556	Feb. 1958	78,397	15,549	50,710	226	67,316
Brea	3,208	Apr. 1956	5,870	3,255	6,301	94	5,129
†Buena Park	15,483	Apr. 1958	31,805	n.r.	9,247		15,589
†Costa Mesa	11,844	May 1958	26,651	n.r.	16,279		17,326
†Cypress	11,318			n.r.	n.r.		\$
†Dairy City	n.r.	Apr. 1957	1,616	n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
†Dairyleand	n.r.	June, 1957	550	n.r.	n.r.		128
†Fountain Valley	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.		n.r.
Fullerton	13,958	Oct. 1957	49,272	26,193	55,353	111	38,294
†Garden Grove	13,762	May 1957	58,380	n.r.	n.r.		29,268
Huntington Beach	5,237	Aug. 1957	9,986	22,277	43,898	97	8,422
Laguna Beach	6,661			12,076	19,542	62	14,541
La Habra	4,961	Apr. 1958	17,827	1,903	10,009	426	7,924
Newport Beach	12,120	May 1957	21,201	27,742	55,207	99	28,487
Orange	10,027	Sept. 1957	21,334	11,791	25,598	117	16,969
Placentia	1,682	May 1956	3,042	1,399	2,561	83	1,761
San Clemente	2,008	Oct. 1957	7,108	3,354	9,723	190	6,846
Santa Ana	45,533	Oct. 1956	69,345	40,392	79,017	96	104,765
Seal Beach	3,553			7,630	11,062	45	2,089
†Stanton	11,762	Feb. 1958	6,794	n.r.	n.r.		3,646
Tustin	1,143	Feb. 1957	1,730	1,253	2,419	93	2,391
†Westminster	13,131	Oct. 1957	16,020	n.r.	n.r.		3,804

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

\$ Withheld to prevent disclosure

n.r. = not reported.

1960. Its unique position in motion picture production is well known, as well as its importance as a center of aircraft and parts manufacture.

The growth in importance of the Los Angeles metropolitan area as a manufacturing center is shown by the accompanying table. Manufacturing payrolls increased 223 percent between 1947 and 1956. Nearly 63 percent of the State's manufacturing payrolls were concentrated in this area in 1956. Expansion of the electrical and electronic equipment industry has been tremendous since 1947 and payrolls in the electrical machinery group increased nearly eightfold between 1947 and 1956.

Personal income in this area averaged \$2,611 per capita in 1957, well above the state average of \$2,419. Retail sales were estimated at more than \$8 billion, or \$1,385 per capita during 1956.

Nonagricultural private employment in 1957 averaged about 3 percent above 1956. Manufacturing employment averaged around 2 percent higher, construction employment declined 7 percent, mineral extraction remained steady, and the other nonmanufacturing industries increased employment by 3 to 6 percent over 1956. Government employment (federal, state and local) averaged 226.2 thousand in 1956 and 241 thousand in 1957.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Orange County Labor Market Area ¹

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total	126,860	1,180,004	1,836,022	\$3,713,464	\$8,883,225	139	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	641	14,402	15,133	54,448	90,443	66	1.0
Contract construction.....	15,251	94,113	142,659	328,105	785,683	140	8.8
Manufacturing.....	15,913	387,143	748,758	1,218,840	3,941,081	223	44.4
Ordnance—accessories.....	22		14,809		85,262		1.0
Food and kindred products.....	873	38,941	48,134	122,243	238,586	95	2.7
Tobacco.....	7	394	90	983	277	—72	
Textile mill products.....	178	4,081	4,110	12,185	16,800	38	0.2
Apparel.....	1,798	35,092	45,943	93,063	152,900	64	1.7
Lumber and wood products.....	484	5,164	7,910	16,039	38,232	138	0.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,005	14,720	22,656	46,091	107,078	132	1.2
Paper and allied products.....	196	5,849	12,280	17,885	59,482	233	0.7
Printing and publishing.....	1,573	21,189	31,668	71,820	164,918	130	1.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	702	12,647	20,721	43,715	111,188	154	1.3
Products of petroleum.....	130	16,255	18,830	58,996	117,237	99	1.3
Rubber products.....	148	12,944	16,119	41,515	81,039	95	0.9
Leather and leather products.....	187	3,955	4,978	10,678	17,585	65	0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	626	16,643	20,701	48,755	98,127	101	1.1
Primary metals.....	423	15,494	25,905	49,628	136,644	175	1.5
Fabricated metal products.....	1,848	35,463	54,589	112,546	279,275	148	3.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	2,442	35,113	61,953	116,839	353,411	202	4.0
Electrical machinery.....	761	14,104	66,286	43,236	344,088	696	3.9
Transportation equipment.....	971	80,584	238,148	258,864	1,380,305	433	15.5
Instruments.....	319	6,423	14,486	19,097	77,636	306	0.9
Miscellaneous and other.....	1,220	12,088	18,443	34,664	81,010	134	0.9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2,932	84,617	113,571	258,232	559,002	116	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	46,915	355,715	468,400	997,531	1,931,044	94	21.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	8,519	63,364	95,963	181,558	407,599	124	4.6
Service industries.....	36,689	180,650	251,539	674,750	1,168,373	73	13.2

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

¹ Includes Los Angeles-Orange Counties.

OTHER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREAS
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)	
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)				Per- cent change
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Southern California.....	5,663,907	July 1958*	8,441,400	\$6,531,925	\$12,001,210	84	xxx	\$8,575,897
Southern California out- side Los Angeles Metropolitan area.....	1,295,996	July 1958*	2,052,700	1,284,224	2,801,841	118	xxx	1,647,836
Imperial County.....	62,975	July 1958*	70,800	54,197	99,590	84	\$620	59,587
Brawley.....	11,992	May 1954	13,098	6,808	13,464	98	509	12,308
Calexico.....	6,433	Mar. 1954	7,450	4,731	9,802	107	443	9,075
Calipatria.....	1,428	Oct. 1956	2,463	1,377	2,764	101	6	1,563
El Centro.....	12,590	Jan. 1957	17,791	16,740	35,191	110	1,441	25,120
Holtville.....	2,472	Mar. 1954	3,297	2,036	4,945	143	94	2,286
Imperial.....	1,759			1,105	4,231	283	279	1,722
Westmorland.....	1,213			267	505	89		490
Inyo County.....	11,658	July 1958*	11,000	21,058	31,110	48	120	13,886
Bishop.....	2,891	Nov. 1955	3,270	2,352	4,558	94	17	7,127
Riverside County.....	170,046	July 1958*	258,200	158,511	427,669	170	2,836	221,093
Banning.....	7,034	Oct. 1955	8,358	3,896	9,289	138		8,246
Beaumont.....	3,152	Nov. 1954	3,417	1,580	3,747	137	30	2,786
Blythe.....	4,089	Nov. 1955	5,053	2,109	4,830	129	25	8,256
†Cabazon.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.			\$
Coachella.....	2,755	Apr. 1956	3,470	840	1,821	117	150	2,834
Corona.....	10,223	Feb. 1957	12,707	8,669	18,543	114	242	13,823
Elsinore.....	2,068	Feb. 1957	2,304	1,662	3,204	93	65	2,223
Hemet.....	3,386	Nov. 1955	4,235	2,566	6,290	145	595	7,472
Indio.....	5,300	Oct. 1955	7,830	1,785	10,278	476	70	17,062
Palm Springs.....	7,660	Feb. 1958	12,443	15,629	38,318	145	650	23,337
Perris.....	1,807	June 1957	2,710	720	1,943	170	34	2,171
Riverside.....	46,764	May 1957	75,673	36,103	88,720	146	665	85,851
San Jacinto.....	1,778	June 1957	2,207	935	1,890	102	105	1,542
San Bernardino County.....	281,642	July 1958*	470,500	257,185	599,144	133	1,603	367,030
Barstow.....	6,135	Feb. 1957	10,017	627	8,530	1,260	188	12,214
Chino.....	5,784	Jan. 1958	9,146	2,961	8,438	185	472	6,521
Colton.....	14,465	Apr. 1958	18,878	5,654	13,566	140	32	13,714
†Fontana.....	n.r.			n.r.	14,025			14,810
†Montclair.....	n.r.	Apr. 1958	11,280	n.r.	n.r.			7,715
Needles.....	4,051	Nov. 1957	4,776	2,417	3,838	59	247	3,940
Ontario.....	22,872	Feb. 1957	41,656	15,002	39,946	166	554	36,801
Redlands.....	18,429	Jan. 1958	25,719	16,191	20,196	25	151	19,027
Rialto.....	3,156	July 1957	15,359	2,500	8,730	249	635	9,092
San Bernardino.....	63,058	Jan. 1956	83,145	44,506	98,165	121	123	127,500
Upland.....	9,203	Nov. 1956	12,650	7,172	15,285	113	143	8,424
San Diego County.....	556,808	July 1958*	943,400	435,048	978,088	125	11,152	733,794
†Carlsbad.....	14,383	Oct. 1954	5,991	n.r.	14,988			2,843
Chula Vista.....	15,927	Mar. 1958	35,557	10,718	31,927	198	449	23,251
Coronado.....	12,700	Apr. 1957	18,764	16,148	28,231	75	17	7,945
El Cajon.....	5,600	Oct. 1957	27,776	3,107	16,380	427	553	28,818
Escondido.....	6,544	July 1956	10,064	4,548	10,909	140	58	19,733
†Imperial Beach.....	n.r.	Mar. 1958	14,287	n.r.	n.r.			2,812
La Mesa.....	10,946	Feb. 1957	23,521	9,395	24,099	157	628	19,639
National City.....	21,199	Oct. 1957	31,785	9,386	21,937	134	140	34,543
Oceanside.....	12,881	July 1956	20,489	7,193	20,807	189	706	22,952
San Diego.....	334,387	Mar. 1957	494,201	258,610	535,880	107	44,307	509,140
Santa Barbara County.....	98,220	July 1958*	123,500	168,406	277,357	65	680	120,530
Guadalupe.....	2,429			1,559	1,522	-2	55	1,331
Lompoc.....	5,520	Oct. 1957	6,665	2,184	5,015	130	120	4,724
Santa Barbara.....	44,913	Oct. 1957	55,675	54,390	102,192	88	1,767	72,268
Santa Maria.....	10,440	Oct. 1957	14,216	9,359	16,199	73		20,054
Ventura County.....	114,647	July 1958*	175,300	189,819	388,883	105	14,889	131,916
Fillmore.....	3,884	Apr. 1956	4,725	1,920	3,079	60	257	4,653
Ojai.....	2,519	May 1956	3,930	1,248	3,370	170	12	4,567
Oxnard.....	21,567	Apr. 1958	34,326	10,489	30,348	189	1,885	33,927
Port Hueneme.....	3,024	May 1957	8,750	n.r.	2,799		138	1,419
Santa Paula.....	11,049	Nov. 1956	12,186	7,288	12,188	67	396	11,728
Ventura.....	16,534	Feb. 1957	25,880	11,433	21,748	90	1,351	43,280

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

§ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. = not reported.

OTHER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREAS

Population of Southern California outside the Los Angeles metropolitan area rose from 1,295,996 in 1950 to an estimated 2,052,700 in mid-1958, an increase of 58 percent and a rate of growth 19 percentage points above the state total. Population trends and other economic data concerning incorporated cities are shown in the accompanying table.

SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA

The two counties included in this area embrace the eastern portion of the Los Angeles coastal basin, interior mountain ranges, and most of the Colorado and Mojave deserts. The warm, dry climate attracts many health seekers, particularly those suffering from respiratory ailments. The pine forested mountains in the summer, and the many desert resort areas during other months of the year attract both recreation and health seekers. Many of the latter find desired year-round living conditions in foothill or mountain areas near the desert. Climatic conditions are as follows, for stations representative of these three areas.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE

	San Bernardino, elev. 1125		Corona, elev. 1049		San Jacinto, elev. 1150		Squirrel Inn, elev. 5700		Palm Springs, elev. 420		Barstow, elev. 2105	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	37	66	39	65	35	65	27	47	40	69	31	59
April.....	45	75	45	75	44	75	35	59	53	86	45	77
July.....	57	96	57	94	58	98	54	81	73	106	67	101
October.....	47	85	49	81	47	83	42	66	57	85	47	80

Both counties have continued the 1940 to 1950 trend and population has increased at a rate greater than the state average. Combined population of the two counties increased from 451,688 in 1950 to an estimated 728,700 by mid-1958, an increase of 61 percent, slightly higher than the entire Southern California area outside of metropolitan Los Angeles. The increase in Riverside County between 1950 and mid-1958 was 52 percent and that in San Bernardino was 67 percent. In Riverside County the cities of Palm Springs and Riverside exceeded the county's rate of growth. Rialto, in San Bernardino County, had a 1957 population almost five times that of 1950, and Ontario exceeded the rate for the county as a whole.

Major agricultural crops include citrus fruits and truck crops in the western section, and cotton, grapes, dates, and vegetables in the reclaimed desert valleys. Mineral resources of the area are diversified and important.

Industrialization of this area has been rapid during recent years. Factory payrolls rose to \$142.4 million in 1956, an increase of 210 percent since 1947. Employment in manufacturing averaged 29.3 thousand during 1956 and averaged about 12 percent higher in 1957.

Personal income was estimated at \$1,970 per capita in 1957, and retail sales \$1,343 per capita in 1956.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956

San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario Labor Market Area ¹

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total.....	12,222	63,465	109,135	\$164,032	\$448,909	174	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	76	553	1,139	1,747	6,132	251	1.4
Contract construction.....	1,856	6,207	13,592	19,357	67,520	249	15.0
Manufacturing.....	626	15,454	29,266	45,968	142,395	210	31.7
Ordnance.....	4	*	890	*	3,931	-----	0.9
Food and kindred products.....	119	2,271	3,280	6,217	12,878	107	2.9
Apparel.....	29	*	838	*	2,180	-----	0.5
Lumber and wood products.....	36	*	363	*	1,561	-----	0.3
Paper and allied products.....	6	*	331	*	1,422	-----	0.3
Printing and publishing.....	82	958	1,437	2,246	6,154	174	1.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	21	2,296	1,783	7,753	9,734	26	2.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	71	2,570	4,140	7,518	19,891	165	4.4
Primary metals.....	15	3,627	8,292	11,776	46,709	297	10.4
Fabricated metal products.....	51	*	1,845	*	9,103	-----	2.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	58	937	1,425	2,740	6,981	155	1.6
Electrical machinery.....	12	1,231	1,305	3,680	6,694	82	1.5
Transportation equipment.....	15	*	2,079	*	10,603	-----	2.4
Miscellaneous.....	44	*	352	*	1,116	-----	0.2
Other*.....	63	1,564	908	4,038	3,440	†	0.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	490	5,320	7,413	15,012	32,591	117	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,302	24,342	35,416	56,353	122,130	117	27.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	621	2,342	4,723	6,308	18,122	187	4.0
Service industries.....	3,251	9,247	17,588	19,287	60,017	211	13.4

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

¹ Includes San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

* Not reported separately in 1947.

† Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN AREA

San Diego County includes a coastal plain and sheltered foothill valley area of equable climate, practically frost free, as well as mountain areas rising to 6,515 feet at Cuyamaca Peak. Beyond the mountain crests, the county merges into the rim of the Colorado desert. At San Diego, the average daily range of temperatures in winter is from 46 to 63 degrees, and in summer from 64 to 75 degrees. In the sheltered valleys 10 to 15 miles inland summer temperatures may range from 57 to 89 degrees. Average rainfall is from 10 to 13 inches along the coast and increases further inland.

Population growth here has been from 556,808 in 1950 to an estimated 943,400 in mid-1958, an increase of 69 percent, well above the average for Southern California and exceeded only by Orange County. The cities of Chula Vista and La Mesa more than doubled their populations between 1950 and 1957, and El Cajon showed a 98 percent increase.

Lemons, oranges, avocados, nursery stock, tomatoes, beans, and strawberries are among the specialty crops of the area. Fishing is an important segment of the economy. Structural and industrial mineral products, and gems are produced.

Due to expansion of the aircraft and electronics industries since 1947, the San Diego metropolitan area has shown a very large industrial expansion. Between 1947 and 1956 factory payrolls jumped 387 percent to a total of \$310.6 million. Manufacturing employment averaged 57.6 thousand in 1956 and increased 20 percent in 1957. The aircraft and ordnance industries accounted for 76 percent of manufacturing employment in 1956 and 79 percent in 1957. Government employment (federal, state, and local) averaged 43.6 thousand in 1956 and 45.2 thousand in 1957.

Personal income was estimated at \$2,216 per capita in 1957 and retail sales at \$1,113 per capita in 1956.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
San Diego County

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total	13,446	88,566	156,917	\$237,725	\$698,064	194	100.0
Mineral extraction	20	148	227	446	1,278	186	0.2
Contract construction	1,886	8,948	14,393	28,735	75,099	161	10.8
Manufacturing	661	21,592	57,618	63,737	310,583	387	44.5
Food and kindred products	77	4,737	3,447	12,921	15,222	18	2.2
Apparel	32	485	1,224	1,178	3,535	200	0.5
Furniture and fixtures	55	†	620	†	2,754	—	0.4
Printing and publishing	97	1,488	2,010	4,892	10,159	108	1.5
Chemicals and allied products	23	338	482	1,286	2,675	108	0.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	—	447	—	1,273	—	—	—
Fabricated metal products	66	433	932	447	4,303	255	0.6
Machinery (except electrical)	55	†	951	†	4,567	—	0.7
Electrical machinery	26	†	1,196	†	5,748	—	0.8
Transportation equipment	67	12,301	40,603	36,996	224,110	506	32.1
Miscellaneous	53	427	750	1,244	3,363	170	0.5
Other	110	936	5,403	2,734	34,145	†1,078	4.9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	296	7,600	10,918	21,692	48,931	125	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,538	31,171	44,554	78,880	166,168	111	23.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	808	4,226	7,952	11,517	30,585	166	4.4
Service industries	4,237	14,881	21,257	32,718	65,420	100	9.4

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

* Not reported separately in 1956.

† Not reported separately in 1947.

‡ Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

SANTA BARBARA-VENTURA AREA

Although Ventura County has grown at a rate somewhat in excess of the state average, the growth in Santa Barbara County has been only 26 percent since 1950. Combined population increased from 212,867 in 1950 to 298,800 by mid-1958, an increase of 40 percent, just over the state average. Climate is equable and similar to the remainder of the Southern California coastal area.

Port Hueneme in Ventura County has more than doubled in population since 1950, and the cities of Ojai, Oxnard, and Ventura have grown at a rate

in excess of 50 percent. Fastest growing city in Santa Barbara County is Santa Maria, which has grown at a rate 10 percentage points above that of the county as a whole.

Citrus fruits, mainly lemons, lima beans, peppers and other vegetable crops, sugar beets, and cattle and dairy products are major economic supports. Petroleum production also is an important industry.

Manufacturing has not expanded as rapidly as in other parts of Southern California, but factory payrolls were \$41 million in 1956, an increase of 289 percent over 1947. Personal income was estimated at \$2,144 per capita in 1957 and retail sales at \$1,340 per capita in 1956.

OTHER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREAS

Although the population of Imperial County has only increased by some 7,800 since 1950, a rate only about one-fourth of the Southern California average, there have been substantial population increases in Calipatria and El Centro.

Industrial payrolls show a rise of 107 percent since 1947. Personal income was \$2,189 per capita and retail sales \$1,672 per capita in 1956. Minerals, livestock, and recreation are the principal resources of the Inyo-Mono region.

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Geologically, this region includes some six geomorphic provinces. These are the Coast Range mountains and valleys, extending 400 miles from north of Point Arguello into Humboldt County, where they merge into the rugged Klamath Mountains. The Cascade Range, a chain of volcanic cones embracing Mount Shasta and Mount Lassen, and the Modoc Plateau, an extension of the Oregon lava plateau at 4,000- to 6,000-foot elevation, cover the northeastern corner of the State. The Sierra Nevada, a huge, massive mountain range nearly 400 miles in length with peaks ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 feet at the northern end around Lake Tahoe, culminates in three peaks above 14,000 feet near the southern end, one of which is snow-capped Mt. Whitney (14,496 feet) the highest peak in the United States. Between these and the Coast Range is the Great Valley of California, a central alluvial plain of extraordinary fertility, ranging from 40 to 80 miles in width and 400 miles in length, drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

This part of the State has several distinct climatic zones. Around San Francisco Bay and along the coast southward into Santa Barbara County is a zone some 10 to 30 miles wide where climate is determined by the varying extent to which ocean breezes and ocean fog are admitted or cut off by valleys and mountains of the Coast Ranges. The climate is mild and equable near the ocean, but warm and dry further inland. Rainfall ranges from 15 to 30 inches.

The North Coast redwood region is an area of heavier rainfall, cooled by summer fogs along its rugged coast, and with no extreme variations in temperature near the ocean. This is a scenic forest area, heavily timbered and

drained by many rivers. Rainfall ranges from 35 to 60 inches, with as much as 110 inches annually in some localities.

In the Great Valley (or Central Valley) region, the northern part, known as the Sacramento Valley, is enough cooler and wetter than the southern San Joaquin Valley to have somewhat different climate and crops. Rainfall ranges from 15 to 35 inches. Occasional irrigation is needed for orchards and vineyards, but not for crops grown during the rainy season. In the San Joaquin Valley average rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches, and irrigation is a necessity. The valley regions have a wider temperature range than the coastal regions. The summers are usually warmer and drier, and the winters somewhat cooler. High mid-day temperatures during the summer months, however, are accompanied by low humidity, and are seldom uncomfortable. During August the monthly averages of daily extremes in temperatures range from about 57 degrees minimum to 87 degrees maximum in the Sacramento and Stockton areas, to a range of 62 to 98 degrees at Bakersfield in the lower San Joaquin Valley.

Population of Central and Northern California rose from 4,922,316 in 1950 to an estimated 6,310,600 in mid-1958, an increase of 28 percent, some 11 percentage points under the rate for the State as a whole. This figure represented 43 percent of the total state population, a ratio which is expected to remain about the same or decline slightly in relation to the southern portion of the State. Available long range projections based on this assumption place the population at some 7.2 million in 1960, 8.2 million in 1965, and 10.3 million in 1975.

Personal income of this region totaled \$14.4 billion in 1957, an average of \$2,353 per capita. The State's average per capita was \$2,419 and the national average \$1,940.

Retail sales rose from \$5.8 billion in 1950 or \$1,200 per capita to \$6.7 billion and \$1,203 per capita in 1954, then climbed upward to \$7.8 billion in 1956 or \$1,336 per capita. This was slightly below the state average of \$1,345 that year, but nearly 18 percent above the national average of \$1,135 per capita.

The central and northern regions contain 63 percent of the State's total area. With relatively more open range and more land receiving heavy rainfall than in the southern region, they have 78 percent of the land in farms and 79 percent of the cropland. The land is not generally cultivated with quite the degree of intensiveness as in the southern counties so the region accounts for only 68 percent of all farm production, with field crops most important. Average size of farm is greater, 339 acres as compared to 231 acres in the southern region.

Although about 41 percent of the State's manufacturing activity was located in Central and Northern California in 1947, the very great expansion of aircraft and parts, electronics, missile and rocket, and other defense connected activities in Southern California after 1950, had by 1956 reduced that figure to about 29 percent. Manufacturing payrolls doubled between 1947 and 1956, rising from \$918.9 million to more than \$1.8 billion. Food and kindred products, lumber and wood products, and the shipbuilding

segment of the transportation equipment group are manufacturing industries in which the region is predominant. In the textile, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, chemical, petroleum products, stone, clay, and glass, primary metals, machinery, fabricated metals, and motor vehicle industries this area accounts for somewhat less than half of the payrolls and value added by manufacture, mostly in the range of 30 to 40 percent. Industries in Central and Northern California which more than doubled their value added by manufacture between 1947 and 1954, include paper and products, electrical machinery and electronic equipment, motor vehicles and parts, and rubber products. Petroleum refinery products also showed a gain of about 86 percent. The lumber industry showed a gain of 80 percent, as did the primary metal industries of this region.

THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

As determined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties, a highly urbanized area on both sides of the San Francisco Bay, now linked by eight transbay bridges, freeways, and other mass transportation facilities connecting the two large central cities and their far-flung industrial and residential suburbs. The Coast Range hills and mountains lying west of San Francisco Bay are divided by the Golden Gate of this beautiful landlocked harbor, to form two peninsulas. To the north is the Marin Peninsula, where Mt. Tamalpais (2,604 feet) is a prominent landmark. Most of the countryside is rolling hills, densely wooded with tanbark, liveoak, redwood, madrone, fir, pine, bay, and buckeye trees, intersected by many streams and valleys. South of the Golden Gate, San Francisco occupies the seven-mile-square tip of the peninsula, much of it being built on the range of hills which slope down to the edge of the bay. Farther south the heavily wooded Santa Cruz Mountains occupy the west side of the peninsula, rising to elevations of 2,400 feet, and sheltering the cities of southern San Mateo County from the winds and fog which prevail along the rugged ocean shore. On the eastern side of the San Francisco Bay, the Berkeley Hills rise back of Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond with residential developments rising to and over their crests. Farther east, Mount Diablo (3,849 feet) is a scenic landmark of Contra Costa County surrounded by moderately rolling to steeply sloping hills. Within this metropolitan area there is considerable variation in climatic conditions, depending upon the extent to which the hills and valleys admit or cut off the onshore ocean breezes and summer fog, as is shown by the following comparisons of monthly averages of the daily extremes of temperature.

The climate of San Francisco is characterized by relatively cool summers and warm winters, no snow, and frequent summer fogs. There are occasional winter days when the temperature drops below 40 degrees, and some days in September or October when it may rise above 80 degrees, but these are unusual. As shown by the above table, even the summers and warmest sections of the Bay area, such as eastern Marin, the sheltered valleys of in-

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE

	San Francisco elev. 52		Oakland (Alameda) elev. 440		Kentfield (Marin) elev. 45		Antioch (Contra Costa) elev. 46		Redwood City (San Mateo) elev. 31	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	45	55	39	56	37	55	37	54	38	58
April.....	49	62	46	65	43	70	46	74	45	70
July.....	53	65	55	71	48	83	57	91	54	83
October.....	54	68	50	71	45	75	50	78	48	74

terior Contra Costa or Alameda Counties, and the foothills of southern San Mateo County turn cool after sunset. May and June, and September and October, are the months of maximum sunshine along the coast.

Population of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area increased from 2,240,767 in 1950 to an estimated 2,709,700 in mid-1958, an increase of 21 percent, a rate something below that for the Central and Northern California area and a little over half the state average. In the nine counties adjoining the bay, usually described as the San Francisco Bay area, the population in mid-1958 was estimated at 3,492,700, an increase of 30 percent over 1950. There has been rapid growth in the unincorporated areas of Marin County and in the urban areas of San Mateo County, where nine of the county's 15 incorporated cities showed increases of better than 50 percent in population between 1950 and 1957. Also in the southern end of Alameda County the population of Newark quadrupled, that of Hayward tripled, that of Livermore was almost three times the 1950 figure, and Fremont and Pleasanton showed increases of 75 percent and 78 percent respectively. Due in part to military activities the rapid population increase in the Solano County communities of Fairfield, Suisun, and Vacaville, which began immediately after 1950, has continued.

The San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area is an important manufacturing, distribution, foreign trade, and shipping center. The City of San Francisco is a major financial, insurance, wholesaling, and shipping center.

Manufacturing payrolls increased 74 percent between 1947 and 1956 and were about 16 percent of the state total. Food and kindred products was the most important industry with a payroll of \$185.9 million, followed by fabricated metal products with a payroll of \$107.2 million, 25 percent of the state total, and printing and publishing, \$101.4 million, or 32 percent of the state total. Electrical machinery and paper products showed the greatest increase in payrolls during the 1947-1956 period. Manufacturing employment increased about 1 percent between 1956 and 1957.

Finance, insurance, and real estate accounted for nearly 8 percent of the private payrolls, a larger proportion than in any of the other metropolitan areas, reflecting the importance of this area as a financial and insurance center.

Government employment is important in the economy of this region. There are two large naval shipyards in this area and several other defense

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)	
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)				Per- cent change
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Northern California.....	4,922,316	July 1958*	6,310,600	\$5,660,868	\$9,817,710	73	xxx	\$5,937,750
San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan area.....	2,240,767	July 1958*	2,709,700	2,661,553	4,035,874	79	xxx	2,915,506
Alameda County.....	740,315	July 1958*	886,800	660,061	1,199,985	82	\$12,208	955,650
Alameda.....	64,430	Mar. 1954	70,642	37,476	50,849	36	2,080	33,377
Albany.....	17,590			11,012	15,356	39		13,151
Berkeley.....	113,805			108,838	146,498	35	51	102,012
Emeryville.....	2,889			24,800	40,583	64		32,439
†Fremont.....	115,363	May 1957	26,888	n.r.	n.r.			15,388
Hayward.....	14,272	Feb. 1957	54,789	11,286	38,268	239	4,450	44,008
Livermore.....	4,364	Dec. 1957	12,595	3,375	9,774	190	610	7,548
†Newark.....	11,532	May 1957	6,948	n.r.	n.r.			2,579
Oakland.....	384,575			337,470	525,054	56	21,287	526,966
Piedmont.....	10,132	Feb. 1957	10,639	19,995	22,691	13		535
Pleasanton.....	2,244	June 1953	2,710	1,508	2,589	72	202	2,553
San Leandro.....	27,542	Feb. 1954	32,729	20,112	73,820	267	1,060	127,932
Contra Costa County.....	298,984	July 1958*	370,400	254,545	651,113	156	17,098	254,976
Antioch.....	11,051	Feb. 1957	15,507	6,840	15,535	127	1,530	12,087
Brentwood.....	1,729	July 1954	1,848	n.r.	1,474			3,295
Concord.....	6,953	Oct. 1957	28,537	4,332	22,505	420	375	18,510
El Cerrito.....	18,011	Jan. 1957	23,633	11,524	27,067	135		9,510
Hercules.....	343			1,768	3,330	88		\$
Martinez.....	8,268	July 1957	8,769	12,162	17,513	44	841	15,416
Pinole.....	1,147	Oct. 1956	3,000	492	2,104	328		731
Pittsburg.....	12,763	May 1956	16,574	9,988	18,654	87	1,471	13,528
Richmond.....	99,545			63,799	109,288	71	3,323	71,258
San Pablo.....	14,476	Feb. 1957	18,270	n.r.	9,500		95	6,223
Walnut Creek.....	2,420			3,018	7,424	146		34,907
Marin County.....	85,619	July 1958*	136,800	72,902	160,143	122	5,099	88,910
Belvedere.....	800	Sept. 1957	1,767	1,611	3,261	102	145	326
Corte Madera.....	1,933	Oct. 1957	4,164	1,611	6,072	277	100	1,737
Fairfax.....	4,078	Oct. 1954	4,628	3,867	6,650	72		2,263
Larkspur.....	2,905	Mar. 1956	3,805	2,149	3,752	75	110	2,851
Mill Valley.....	7,331	Sept. 1957	9,436	8,532	11,175	31	349	9,132
Ross.....	2,179	Oct. 1954	2,402	3,245	4,225	30	28	170
San Anselmo.....	9,188	Feb. 1955	10,446	9,920	15,627	58		6,102
San Rafael.....	13,848	Jan. 1956	16,526	16,859	30,876	83	6	42,985
Sausalito.....	4,828	Feb. 1955	4,945	5,805	9,053	56		4,864
San Francisco City and County.....	775,357	July 1958*	791,100	1,000,083	1,305,521	31	177,106	1,191,690
San Mateo County.....	235,659	July 1958*	399,100	193,000	573,837	197	14,032	343,844
Atherton.....	3,630	Oct. 1957	7,269	6,402	18,494	189		742
Belmont.....	5,567	Apr. 1956	11,800	2,629	11,802	349	147	8,115
Burlingame.....	19,886	May 1957	21,985	20,180	37,966	88	257	36,117
Colma.....	297			n.r.	n.r.			2,596
Daly City.....	15,191	May 1956	30,506	8,785	27,118	209	854	26,634
Hillsborough.....	3,552	May 1957	6,685	11,868	24,019	102	353	223
Menlo Park.....	13,587	Oct. 1957	25,669	3,561	27,693	678	70	15,137
Millbrae.....	8,972	May 1957	14,508	n.r.	15,814		1,260	9,230
†Pacifica.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.			n.r.
Redwood City.....	25,544	July 1955	38,960	40,656	97,373	140	2,674	49,434
San Bruno.....	12,478	Apr. 1956	20,037	9,432	20,768	120	234	16,211
San Carlos.....	14,371	Dec. 1956	19,505	8,950	35,851	301	310	23,770
San Mateo.....	41,782	Oct. 1957	65,999	31,579	147,888	368	1,245	68,424
South San Francisco.....	19,351	Mar. 1956	35,960	16,449	48,584	195	1,055	39,306
†Woodside.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.			60
Solano County.....	104,833	July 1958*	125,500	80,962	145,275	79	2,457	80,436
Benicia.....	7,284			4,723	7,912	68	6	2,199
Dixon.....	1,714	July 1957	2,683	1,967	6,488	230	125	3,806
Fairfield.....	3,118	Mar. 1957	11,661	2,818	14,861	427	944	9,458
Rio Vista.....	1,831	Feb. 1958	2,436	1,733	3,626	109	330	4,080
Suisun.....	946	May 1955	6,960	782	1,171	50	6	2,811
Vacaville.....	3,169	Sept. 1957	9,018	1,403	4,849	246	188	5,548
Vallejo.....	26,038	Oct. 1952	34,913	15,644	24,915	59	6,386	34,578

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

§ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. = not reported.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
San Francisco-Oakland Labor Market Area ¹

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total.....	54,396	632,934	712,045	\$1,997,830	\$3,413,366	71	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	72	1,724	1,676	6,758	11,649	72	0.3
Contract construction.....	6,399	51,766	66,867	181,532	368,724	103	10.8
Manufacturing.....	4,315	*178,082	191,661	*587,875	1,019,824	74	29.9
Food and kindred products.....	543	33,123	36,660	106,325	185,871	75	5.4
Textile mill products.....	34	930	1,859	2,312	7,626	230	0.2
Apparel.....	390	8,616	8,604	22,357	27,271	22	0.8
Lumber and wood products.....	170	2,123	2,220	6,573	11,277	72	0.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	257	5,750	4,983	17,983	23,462	30	0.7
Paper and allied products.....	84	2,686	7,007	8,272	36,037	336	1.1
Printing and publishing.....	661	14,237	18,045	54,373	101,350	86	3.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	256	11,553	11,948	39,784	65,916	66	1.9
Products of petroleum.....	50	13,522	12,774	50,449	87,249	73	2.6
Rubber products.....	24	605	1,393	2,052	7,530	267	0.2
Leather and leather products.....	47	911	997	2,596	4,283	65	0.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	126	6,076	7,056	20,070	39,825	98	1.2
Primary metals.....	118	9,756	12,425	32,165	71,232	122	2.1
Fabricated metal products.....	452	15,727	20,034	53,580	107,158	100	3.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	467	14,504	17,154	46,947	93,098	98	2.7
Electrical machinery.....	140	3,869	10,674	12,008	57,418	378	1.7
Transportation equipment.....	132	22,080	13,173	72,430	71,119	—2	2.1
Instruments.....	76	1,077	1,476	3,148	7,017	123	0.2
Miscellaneous.....	278	2,580	2,814	7,864	13,179	68	0.4
Other.....	10	7,610	365	24,305	1,904	†	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	1,541	78,054	86,757	269,156	459,939	71	13.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,882	196,183	213,756	602,368	942,141	56	27.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4,393	46,864	58,927	139,353	261,330	88	7.7
Service industries.....	15,794	80,261	92,401	210,788	349,759	66	10.2

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

¹ Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties.

* No breakdown of manufacturing in Marin County for 1947; only "Food and kindred" reported separately for Solano County in 1947.

† Not comparable because of differences in reporting.

installations. Total government employment (federal, state, and local) averaged 176.4 thousand in 1956 and 179.8 thousand in 1957.

Personal income averaged \$2,720 per capita in 1957 and retail sales \$1,323 during 1956.

SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN AREA AND OTHER CENTRAL COAST AREAS

As described elsewhere, this area is warmer and has less rainfall than the coastal areas north of San Francisco, but averages several degrees cooler than the area from Santa Barbara south. The Santa Clara Valley contains apricot, walnut, prune, almond, and pear orchards, wine grape vineyards, and truck crops. The Pajaro Valley is an apple and artichoke center. The Salinas Valley near the coast is a major vegetable district, with lettuce and carrots the chief products. The southern part of the region, away from the coast, is devoted mainly to field crops and livestock.

Population of the area rose from 553,366 in 1950 to an estimated 920,200 in mid-1958, an increase of 66 percent, well above the state average. The

San Jose metropolitan area (Santa Clara County) has shown the most rapid growth with a population increase of 98 percent between 1950 and mid-1958. Cities which have grown the most rapidly are Sunnyvale, with a 326 percent increase, Mountain View, with 297 percent, Santa Clara with 270 percent, Alviso with 62 percent, and Palo Alto with 61 percent. Salinas and the recently incorporated City of Seaside in Monterey County have both increased by better than 50 percent.

The San Jose metropolitan area has shown a very rapid growth in manufacturing during the last 10 years. Payrolls increased 32-fold between 1947 and 1956 and manufacturing employment showed a further increase of 16 percent between 1956 and 1957. Food and kindred products was the most important industry in 1956 with a payroll of \$56.4 million. Electrical

SAN JOSE AND CENTRAL COAST AREA
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)	
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)				Per- cent change
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Northern California.....	4,922,316	July 1958*	6,310,600	\$5,660,868	\$9,817,710	73	xxx	\$5,937,750
San Jose and Central Coast area.....	553,366	July 1958*	920,200	587,460	1,338,286	128	xxx	735,223
Monterey County.....	130,498	July 1958*	192,200	158,766	298,892	88	\$11,891	129,942
Carmel-by-the-Sea.....	4,351	Mar. 1957	4,398	7,767	11,868	53	22	8,950
†Del Rey Oaks.....	n.r.	Nov. 1957	1,708	n.r.	1,616	-----	-----	\$
Gonzales.....	1,821	Feb. 1955	1,904	874	1,578	81	243	1,205
Greenfield.....	1,309	Sept. 1955	1,482	632	1,090	73	282	1,016
King City.....	2,347	Apr. 1953	2,575	2,699	3,779	40	13	4,402
Monterey.....	16,205	Nov. 1956	21,840	16,534	27,551	67	1,154	32,286
Pacific Grove.....	9,623	Aug. 1955	10,741	7,112	12,371	74	460	7,049
Salinas.....	13,917	May 1955	21,133	23,589	43,854	86	795	47,216
†Seaside.....	10,226	Apr. 1956	15,381	n.r.	9,301	-----	-----	8,460
Soledad.....	2,441	Sept. 1955	2,738	1,031	1,940	88	170	1,907
San Benito County.....	14,370	July 1958*	15,500	21,271	38,295	80	-----	9,324
Hollister.....	4,903	Aug. 1957	6,017	3,309	8,242	149	250	7,126
San Juan Bautista.....	1,031	-----	-----	557	1,104	98	-----	478
San Luis Obispo County..	51,417	July 1958*	66,500	67,677	122,525	81	1,017	50,901
Arroyo Grande.....	1,723	Jan. 1953	2,061	1,339	2,677	100	24	2,459
Paso Robles.....	4,835	June 1957	6,252	6,612	7,624	15	345	10,957
Pismo Beach.....	1,425	Jan. 1953	1,924	917	2,087	128	236	1,254
San Luis Obispo.....	14,180	Nov. 1955	17,229	12,337	19,499	58	285	22,132
Santa Clara County.....	290,547	July 1958*	574,800	290,461	749,191	158	17,561	480,274
Alviso.....	652	June 1957	1,054	774	1,730	124	-----	304
†Campbell.....	n.r.	-----	-----	n.r.	7,391	-----	-----	5,803
†Cupertino.....	12,438	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	1,423
Gilroy.....	4,951	Jan. 1956	6,019	3,740	7,057	89	15	7,877
†Los Altos.....	n.r.	-----	-----	n.r.	22,267	-----	-----	10,875
†Los Altos Hills.....	n.r.	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	\$
Los Gatos.....	4,907	Mar. 1955	4,915	5,994	10,162	70	122	10,906
†Milpitas.....	n.r.	June 1957	1,924	n.r.	12,234	-----	-----	2,623
†Monte Sereno.....	n.r.	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	\$
Morgan Hill.....	1,627	Oct. 1954	1,857	1,230	2,217	80	71	2,414
Mountain View.....	6,563	May 1957	26,023	4,448	22,085	397	1,000	32,533
Palo Alto.....	25,475	Mar. 1958	48,003	30,067	81,890	172	3,152	73,919
San Jose.....	95,280	Oct. 1956	127,564	89,603	176,011	96	7,593	214,358
Santa Clara.....	11,702	Jan. 1958	43,281	8,476	36,348	329	1,514	29,889
†Saratoga.....	11,329	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	1,870
Sunnyvale.....	9,829	Apr. 1958	41,867	9,691	34,234	253	3,289	20,096
Santa Cruz County.....	66,534	July 1958*	71,200	49,285	129,383	163	803	64,782
Capitola.....	1,848	Apr. 1956	1,718	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	641
Santa Cruz.....	21,970	June 1955	22,794	14,232	37,639	165	576	29,730
Watsonville.....	11,572	-----	-----	7,807	18,830	141	1,733	18,795

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

§ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. = not reported.

machinery, which was not large enough to be shown separately in the 1947 census, ranked second in 1956 with a payroll of \$40.3 million. Industrialization is also taking place in other counties of the central coast region. Between 1947 and 1956 factory payrolls increased 74 percent in Monterey County to \$17.8 million, in spite of the loss of sardine canning activity. In Santa Cruz County industrial payrolls increased 139 percent to \$13.4 million and in San Luis Obispo County there was an increase of 432 percent to \$3.4 million.

Personal income averaged \$2,069 per capita in 1957 and retail sales \$1,306 in the San Jose metropolitan area in 1956. In the other central coast counties personal income was \$2,076 per capita in 1957 and retail sales \$1,267 in 1956.

**NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
SANTA CLARA COUNTY**

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total.....	9,034	18,482	98,116	\$46,190	\$437,346	847	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	17	517	111	1,823	565	—69	0.1
Contract construction.....	1,565	1,801	12,393	5,509	65,489	1,089	14.9
Manufacturing.....	672	2,057	38,038	5,798	188,835	3,157	43.2
Food and kindred products.....	150	687	13,480	2,033	56,405	2,674	12.9
Apparel.....	15	*	399	*	1,133	-----	0.3
Lumber and wood products.....	30	*	1,155	*	5,379	-----	1.2
Paper and allied products.....	11	*	1,201	*	6,797	-----	1.6
Printing and publishing.....	85	*	1,660	*	8,283	-----	1.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	35	*	772	*	4,208	-----	1.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	31	697	1,883	1,854	10,759	480	2.5
Fabricated metal products.....	47	*	1,897	*	10,014	-----	2.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	106	*	2,855	*	15,837	-----	3.6
Electrical machinery.....	33	*	7,015	*	40,302	-----	9.2
Transportation equipment.....	16	*	3,001	*	16,430	-----	3.8
Miscellaneous.....	30	*	394	*	1,757	-----	0.4
Other.....	83	673	2,326	1,910	11,530	1604	2.6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	265	1,437	6,658	4,328	32,245	645	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,469	8,159	25,989	18,698	97,288	420	22.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	477	794	4,069	2,072	17,026	722	3.9
Service industries.....	2,569	3,717	10,858	7,962	35,898	351	8.2

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

* Not reported separately in 1947.

† Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

THE NORTH COAST REGION

Some distance north of San Francisco Bay, the coastline becomes more rugged, coastal fogs and rainfall heavier and more frequent, and average summer temperatures several degrees cooler than in the central coast region. Rainfall ranges from 35 to as much as 100 inches in some mountain areas. The Russian, Mad, Eel, Smith, and Klamath Rivers drain the area, and provide some 41 percent of the State's average surface runoff.

Population of the area was estimated at 389,100 in mid-1958, an increase of 39 percent over 1950. Most spectacular growth was in Del Norte County where the population more than doubled. Fastest growing cities were Fortuna in Humboldt County and Ukiah in Mendocino County.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE

	Santa Rosa, elev. 167		Napa, elev. 60		Lake- port, elev. 1343		Ukiah, elev. 650		Fort Bragg, elev. 74		Eureka, elev. 43	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	36	57	37	56	30	54	34	56	39	56	41	53
April.....	41	70	43	68	38	70	40	71	43	59	45	56
July.....	49	82	52	81	53	94	52	94	47	64	52	60
October.....	43	77	47	76	42	75	42	77	47	64	48	60

Grapes, wine, prunes, apples, and dairy and poultry products are the principal agricultural supports of the region. Stands of coastal redwood and Douglas fir are among the most important resources of the area.

Manufacturing payrolls in this region have shown a large expansion between 1947 and 1956 due principally to expansion of the lumber, saw-mill, and plywood mills of the area. Factory payrolls in Del Norte County increased 589 percent during this period. The increase was 203 percent in Humboldt, 79 percent in Lake, 252 percent in Mendocino, 143 percent in Napa, and 188 percent in Sonoma County.

NORTH COAST REGION
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population			Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)		Per- cent change		
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Northern California.....	4,922,316	July 1958*	6,310,600	\$5,660,868	\$9,817,710	73	xxx	\$5,937,750
North Coast area.....	279,662	July 1958*	389,100	258,407	511,786	98	xxx	305,734
Del Norte County.....	8,078	July 1958*	19,100	8,038	21,858	172	-----	14,023
Crescent City.....	1,706	Feb. 1956	2,709	2,204	7,474	239	\$44	6,437
Humboldt County.....	69,241	July 1958*	96,900	57,205	127,640	123	130	90,361
Arcata.....	3,729	April 1957	4,720	2,885	4,980	73	164	10,332
Blue Lake.....	824	April 1954	1,069	208	1,276	514	287	570
Eureka.....	23,058	May 1956	27,951	17,559	33,730	92	2,537	49,263
Ferndale.....	1,032	-----	-----	978	1,425	46	126	1,724
Fortuna.....	1,762	Feb. 1956	3,217	1,508	3,720	147	112	5,425
Trinidad.....	188	July 1957	267	55	316	475	-----	155
Lake County.....	11,481	July 1958*	12,100	17,352	27,711	60	101	10,508
Lakeport.....	1,983	-----	-----	1,215	2,440	101	94	3,260
Mendocino County.....	40,854	July 1958*	52,800	33,004	73,147	122	400	36,409
Fort Bragg.....	3,826	Sept. 1954	4,108	2,084	4,966	138	18	5,325
Point Arena.....	372	June 1954	481	194	417	115	-----	518
Ukiah.....	6,120	April 1957	10,350	3,144	9,644	207	297	14,208
Willits.....	2,691	Sept. 1954	3,506	1,554	4,180	169	153	4,784
Napa County.....	46,603	July 1958*	63,500	39,453	63,322	60	700	45,355
Calistoga.....	1,418	-----	-----	1,659	2,856	72	150	1,426
Napa.....	13,579	May 1954	15,290	10,949	21,294	95	2,985	27,426
St. Helena.....	2,297	-----	-----	3,030	3,674	21	-----	2,911
Sonoma County.....	103,405	July 1958*	144,700	103,355	198,108	92	6,786	109,078
Cloverdale.....	1,292	Nov. 1957	2,823	1,373	3,326	142	139	2,305
Healdsburg.....	3,258	-----	-----	2,556	3,832	50	140	4,982
Petaluma.....	10,315	-----	-----	10,170	16,780	65	903	14,598
Santa Rosa.....	17,902	-----	-----	17,951	34,438	92	916	45,980
Sebastopol.....	2,601	Nov. 1954	2,731	2,441	4,066	67	134	5,055
Sonoma.....	2,015	June 1953	2,416	1,534	3,519	129	161	3,305

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

In 1956, total factory payrolls in this region were \$156.2 million, personal income was \$1,878, and retail sales \$1,336 per capita.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY REGION (AND SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AREA)

The Sacramento Valley is the northern half of what is called the Great Valley of California. The Sacramento Valley area generally refers to the nine counties embracing most of the floor of the valley, but the region can be described as including all of the adjoining foothill and mountain areas of northeastern California extending to the Oregon and Nevada borders. The Sacramento River and its major tributaries provide 32 percent of the surface runoff of the State.

The agricultural areas of the valley are largely devoted to field crops and general farming with some dairying. It also contains several important fruit districts, producing peaches, prunes, pears, olives, almonds and walnuts, and even some oranges and lemons. Over half of the land harvested is in grain or grain hay, and the region contains most of the rice fields of California. Alfalfa, sugar beets, dry beans, and canning tomatoes are important crops. A great variety of vegetables is grown on the rich delta lands near the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Cattle and sheep are important livestock industries of the district, as is dairying. There are commercial poultry farms around Sacramento.

Climatic comparisons of the valley, foothill, and mountain regions are as follows:

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURES

	Sacramento, elev. 69		Redding, elev. 569		Colfax, elev. 2418		Quincy, elev. 3409		Alturas, elev. 4346		Lake Tahoe, elev. 6230	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	39	52	37	54	33	51	22	45	15	40	16	38
April.....	48	70	48	71	41	65	32	64	30	61	25	50
July.....	58	90	67	96	61	89	43	88	45	88	42	79
October.....	50	76	52	77	47	73	31	70	29	67	30	58

Population of the area was estimated at 949,900 in mid-1958, an increase of 33 percent over 1950. The Sacramento metropolitan area (Sacramento County) with a 63 percent increase, Yolo County with 42 percent, and Shasta County with 40 percent were above the average both for the region and the State as a whole. Most of the other counties in the area, however, were well below the state average of 39 percent. Of the cities for which recent special census counts are available North Sacramento in Sacramento County and Davis in Yolo County showed the greatest growth.

Manufacturing payrolls were \$80.8 million in Sacramento County in 1956, an increase of 204 percent over 1947. Food products contributed about 41 percent of the industrial payroll and transportation equipment (primarily aircraft in this county) accounted for 28 percent.

Since Sacramento is the state capital, government employment is important. Such employment (federal, state, and local) averaged 50.1 thousand

SACRAMENTO VALLEY REGION
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)	
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)				Per- cent change
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Northern California.....	4,922,316	July 1958*	6,310,600	\$5,660,868	\$9,817,710	73	xxx	\$5,937,750
Sacramento Valley area ..	712,940	July 1958*	949,900	855,387	1,477,943	73	xxx	835,455
Butte County.....	64,930	July 1958*	73,700	64,315	121,973	89	\$23	68,764
Biggs.....	784			388	956	146		254
Chico.....	12,272			9,025	15,227	69		28,081
Gridley.....	3,054	Mar. 1955	3,088	1,391	2,740	97	150	5,142
Oroville.....	5,387			5,376	12,112	125		13,402
Colusa County.....	11,651	July 1958*	11,600	27,910	40,110	44		11,679
Colusa.....	3,031	Jan. 1957	3,422	3,428	6,336	85		7,392
Williams.....	1,134	Feb. 1957	1,243	930	1,658	78	45	1,317
Glenn County.....	15,448	July 1958*	16,900	33,015	45,173	37		15,209
Orland.....	2,067	Nov. 1955	2,392	2,736	4,068	49		4,879
Willows.....	3,019	Feb. 1955	3,546	3,452	5,050	46	134	7,583
Sacramento County.....	277,140	July 1958*	451,200	236,031	458,276	94	9,909	402,845
Folsom.....	1,690	May 1954	2,206	732	1,395	91	126	1,913
Galt.....	1,333	Nov. 1954	1,549	596	1,139	91		1,083
Isleton.....	1,597			1,082	1,452	34	215	1,130
North Sacramento.....	6,029	Mar. 1957	9,235	5,272	13,463	155	320	15,887
Sacramento.....	137,572	Aug. 1955	157,182	162,131	280,804	73	11,667	261,692
Shasta County.....	36,413	July 1958*	51,200	58,431	109,913	88	246	57,519
†Anderson.....	11,501	Sept. 1957	4,246	n.r.				2,286
Redding.....	10,256	May 1958	12,216	7,330	21,578	194	341	35,447
Sutter County.....	26,239	July 1958*	30,800	40,318	54,655	36		16,633
Live Oak.....	1,770	May 1956	2,067	627	1,346	115	297	876
Yuba City.....	7,861	May 1955	10,294	7,423	17,360	134	472	9,732
Tehama County.....	19,276	July 1958*	22,800	28,934	38,260	32	65	18,129
Corning.....	2,537			2,209	2,689	22	195	3,101
Red Bluff.....	4,905	Nov. 1955	5,553	3,540	5,187	47	205	10,496
Tehama.....	314			139	179	29		\$
Yolo County.....	40,640	July 1958*	57,800	50,277	97,691	94	704	48,827
Davis.....	3,554	Sept. 1957	7,216	5,578	10,750	93	410	4,549
Winters.....	1,265	Oct. 1954	1,670	604	1,384	129	1	1,817
Woodland.....	9,386	Oct. 1954	11,555	7,475	18,763	151	220	17,708
Yuba County.....	24,420	July 1958*	26,600	26,872	43,821	63	811	33,626
Marysville.....	7,826			11,708	23,335	99	156	29,857
Wheatland.....	581			307	494	61	12	367
Mountain Counties.....	196,783	July 1958*	207,300	289,284	468,071	62	1,284	162,224
Alturas.....	2,819			1,657	3,284	98	115	4,848
Amador.....	151			139	109	22		15
Angels.....	1,147			867	1,108	28	125	1,165
Auburn.....	4,653	Mar. 1956	4,874	4,800	8,207	71	3	11,078
Colfax.....	820			1,040	1,175	13	57	1,615
Dorris.....	892			388	566	46	55	373
Dunsmuir.....	2,256	Oct. 1951	2,426	3,292	5,313	61		2,758
Etna.....	649			235	538	129	38	258
Fort Jones.....	525			258	425	65	7	684
Grass Valley.....	5,283			2,691	5,446	102	337	6,439
†Hone.....	n.r.			n.r.	1,249		155	704
Jackson.....	1,879			1,233	2,095	70	27	2,704
Lincoln.....	2,410			1,529	3,635	138	123	2,034
Loyalton.....	911			267	397	49	12	474
Montague.....	579	Oct. 1955	718	449	1,109	147	61	380
Mt. Shasta.....	1,909			1,208	1,775	47	99	2,243
Nevada City.....	2,505			1,644	2,563	56	120	1,785
Placerville.....	3,749			4,083	5,529	35	508	8,860
Plymouth.....	382			208	231	11		97
Portola.....	2,261			893	1,724	93	130	1,176
Rocklin.....	1,155	Jan. 1957	1,334	472	838	78		480
Roseville.....	8,723	Mar. 1955	10,257	4,837	10,238	112	490	13,122
Sonora.....	2,448			2,325	3,676	58	9	5,665
Susanville.....	5,338			2,102	3,162	50		6,919
Sutter Creek.....	1,151			651	804	24	50	689
Tulelake.....	1,028			1,325	2,311	74	178	1,449
Yreka.....	3,227	May 1954	3,899	2,645	4,819	82	174	8,129

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

§ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. = not reported.

in 1956 and 52 thousand in 1957. Manufacturing employment during 1957 showed an increase of nearly 16 percent over 1956.

Personal incomes were \$2.0 billion, or \$2,207 per capita in 1957 and retail sales \$555.6 million or \$1,373 per capita in 1956.

Industrial payrolls in this region, outside of Sacramento, increased 63 percent between 1947 and 1956, although some counties showed a much greater expansion: for example, Glenn 239 percent, Shasta 195 percent, Sutter 112 percent, and Nevada 112 percent. Personal income averaged \$2,078 per capita and retail sales \$1,391 during 1956.

**NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
SACRAMENTO COUNTY**

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total	7,318	49,141	73,035	\$137,845	\$316,036	129	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	17	557	520	1,833	2,746	50	0.9
Contract construction.....	1,049	5,290	9,643	17,506	50,148	186	15.9
Manufacturing.....	327	8,252	15,305	26,534	80,782	204	25.6
Food and kindred products.....	76	4,744	7,030	15,374	33,448	118	10.6
Lumber and wood products.....	39	860	995	2,612	4,990	91	1.6
Printing and publishing.....	48	767	1,235	2,651	6,506	145	2.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	14	*	352	*	2,166	-----	0.7
Fabricated metal products.....	31	663	770	2,111	4,099	94	1.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	19	*	420	*	2,193	-----	0.7
Transportation equipment.....	11	*	3,560	*	22,686	-----	7.2
Other.....	89	1,218	943	3,786	4,694	†738	1.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	238	5,477	6,965	15,456	31,013	101	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,009	19,744	26,635	52,500	102,277	95	32.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	512	2,957	4,601	8,737	18,970	117	6.0
Service industries.....	2,166	6,864	9,368	15,279	30,099	97	9.5

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

* Not reported separately in 1947.

† Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

THE SAN JOAQUIN AND CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONS (INCLUDING STOCKTON AND FRESNO METROPOLITAN AREAS)

The San Joaquin Valley, extending from San Joaquin to Kern County, inclusive, includes for purposes of this description the adjoining Sierra-Nevada mountain area to the east. This is the drainage basin of the San Joaquin River and its tributaries, and of the Kings, Kaweah, and Kern Rivers. It is bounded on the west by the arid eastern slopes and alluvial fans of the Coast Range mountains. Climate of the valley and mountain areas is indicated by the records of temperature on the following page.

This is the largest and most diversified agricultural region of California, containing more than 4,000,000 acres of cropland or 37 percent of the State's total. Here are grown more than 70 percent of the grapes in California, principally table and raisin varieties. There is a large acreage of deciduous fruits and nuts such as peaches, apricots, and almonds. Figs and

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE

	Stockton elev. 15		Fresno elev. 331		Bakersfield elev. 489		Sonora elev. 1825		Yosemite elev. 3983	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January.....	37	53	38	54	36	58	35	53	22	45
April.....	47	71	48	74	48	77	44	70	34	67
July.....	58	90	65	99	65	100	61	93	49	90
October.....	50	75	51	79	50	81	47	73	34	73

olives are important. In a thermal belt running through Tulare and Fresno Counties, oranges are grown. Field crops, led by cotton, potatoes, beans, and sugar beets, are leading sources of income. Vegetables and melons are also grown. Livestock is produced and fed in the region, and some of it pastured on the adjoining mountain ranges. The region is a leading dairy center.

Population of this area increased from 1,135,581 in 1950 to an estimated 1,341,700 in mid-1958, an increase of 18 percent. Although the rate of growth in Fresno, Kern, Merced, and San Joaquin counties exceeded the rate for this region, none of them reached the state average of 39 percent. Greatest growth has been in the smaller cities such as Clovis, Firebaugh, and Mendota in Fresno County; Corcoran in Kings County; Atwater in Merced County; and Ceres and Patterson in Stanislaus County, where increases ranged from 41 percent to 98 percent.

The Stockton metropolitan area (San Joaquin County) showed a population increase of 20 percent from 200,750 in 1950 to an estimated 241,000 in mid-1958. Personal income rose to \$2.7 billion in 1957, \$2,060 per capita and retail sales totaled \$297.9 million or \$1,287 per capita during 1956. Manufacturing payrolls increased 81 percent between 1947 and 1956 to \$55.9 million. Factory employment increased 18 percent during this period and in 1957 averaged slightly below 1956.

In the Fresno metropolitan area (Fresno County) population increased from 276,515 in 1950 to an estimated 344,400 in mid-1958, a 25 percent increase. Personal income rose to \$649.6 million in 1956, or \$1,987 per capita. Retail sales reached a total of \$452.9 million, or \$1,385 per capita in the same year. Manufacturing payrolls increased 145 percent between 1947 and 1956, to a total of \$64 million in the latter year. Manufacturing employment during 1956 averaged nearly 66 percent above 1947, but 1957 employment was about 11 percent below the preceding year.

Kern County had an estimated mid-1958 population of 279,400 with some 146,500 in the greater Bakersfield area (the city plus adjoining unincorporated urban areas), the latter representing an increase of some 44 percent over the 1950 estimate. Personal income in the county was \$588.5 million, or \$2,211 per capita in 1956 and retail sales were estimated at \$374.7 million or \$1,408 per capita. Manufacturing payrolls increased 261 percent between 1947 and 1956.

Other San Joaquin Valley counties which showed rapid industrial expansion from 1947 to 1956 were Merced with a 110 percent gain in manufacturing payrolls and Stanislaus with an increase of 157 percent.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION
(Counties and Incorporated Cities)

	Population		Assessed valuation				Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first three quarters, 1957 (000)
	Census April, 1950	Special census		(000)		Per- cent change		
		Date	Number	1947-48	1955-56			
Northern California.....	4,922,316	July 1958*	6,310,600	\$5,660,868	\$9,817,710	73	xxx	\$5,937,750
San Joaquin Valley.....	1,135,581	July 1958*	1,341,700	1,698,061	2,453,821	44	xxx	1,145,832
Fresno County.....	276,515	July 1958*	344,400	471,849	680,622	44	\$2,708	315,802
Clovis.....	2,766	Oct. 1956	4,462	812	1,777	119	124	3,596
Coalinga.....	5,539	Jan. 1955	6,021	2,663	5,363	101	-----	5,873
Firebaugh.....	821	July 1956	1,261	729	1,420	95	108	3,607
Fowler.....	1,857	-----	-----	2,068	1,405	-32	10	2,031
Fresno.....	91,669	Sept. 1957	122,944	86,666	133,471	54	3,206	189,075
Huron.....	n.r.	Dec. 1953	1,373	n.r.	924	-----	-----	934
Kerman.....	1,563	Apr. 1955	1,784	483	1,146	137	90	1,971
Kingsburg.....	2,310	-----	-----	2,270	3,081	36	117	3,414
Mendota.....	1,516	Aug. 1957	2,549	586	995	70	67	1,028
Orange Cove.....	2,395	Nov. 1953	2,522	n.r.	1,326	-----	377	997
Parlier.....	1,419	-----	-----	398	629	58	16	938
Reedley.....	4,135	Nov. 1957	5,280	2,512	4,165	66	8	8,427
Sanger.....	6,400	July 1957	8,212	2,092	5,821	116	319	7,677
San Joaquin.....	632	-----	-----	194	805	315	-----	654
Selma.....	5,964	Aug. 1957	6,806	2,372	4,355	84	177	7,197
Kern County.....	228,309	July 1958*	279,400	466,077	650,967	40	1,015	265,908
Bakersfield.....	34,784	-----	-----	54,721	110,915	103	2,690	133,847
Delano.....	8,717	May 1957	11,092	4,054	8,657	114	11	12,586
Maricopa.....	800	-----	-----	549	666	21	-----	244
†McFarland.....	12,183	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	n.r.
Shafter.....	2,207	May 1955	3,086	2,691	4,937	84	-----	6,319
Taft.....	3,707	Apr. 1952	3,862	4,318	6,298	46	30	13,498
Tehachapi.....	1,685	July 1957	3,033	1,198	2,205	84	90	1,791
Wasco.....	5,592	May 1955	6,291	1,875	3,260	74	-----	6,530
Kings County.....	46,768	July 1958*	47,800	113,943	115,463	1	-----	41,360
Corcoran.....	3,150	Nov. 1955	4,824	2,917	5,976	105	105	4,865
Hanford.....	10,028	-----	-----	14,150	23,302	65	233	19,413
Lemoore.....	2,153	Dec. 1954	2,333	1,865	2,486	33	2	3,038
Madera County.....	36,964	July 1958*	39,800	41,672	76,728	84	-----	25,373
Chowchilla.....	3,893	Mar. 1954	4,245	1,373	3,213	134	93	4,617
Madera.....	10,497	Nov. 1957	13,872	4,939	10,194	106	65	15,285
Merced County.....	69,780	July 1958*	88,400	71,455	130,810	83	335	59,922
Atwater.....	2,856	Sept. 1956	5,668	2,130	6,261	194	362	2,566
Dos Palos.....	1,394	Dec. 1956	1,911	868	1,830	111	37	3,707
Gustine.....	1,984	-----	-----	2,031	3,860	90	149	1,850
Livingston.....	1,502	Nov. 1957	1,944	1,519	2,749	81	28	1,146
Los Banos.....	3,868	July 1956	5,418	3,262	6,061	86	-----	7,494
Merced.....	15,278	Aug. 1957	20,394	20,399	32,818	61	350	32,687
San Joaquin County.....	200,750	July 1958*	241,000	276,521	360,981	31	1,796	202,807
Escalon.....	1,569	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	-----	-----	3,291
Lodi.....	13,798	Mar. 1958	20,100	14,476	24,156	67	13	22,441
Manteca.....	3,804	Aug. 1955	5,918	3,616	8,821	144	129	5,688
Ripon.....	1,550	-----	-----	1,466	2,605	78	-----	1,244
Stockton.....	70,853	Nov. 1954	75,157	72,553	112,357	55	1,624	122,982
Tracy.....	8,410	Sept. 1956	10,602	8,126	11,710	44	498	10,020
Stanislaus County.....	127,231	July 1958*	149,700	114,627	194,688	70	464	125,421
Ceres.....	2,351	Sept. 1955	3,551	1,758	2,734	56	62	1,793
Modesto.....	17,389	-----	-----	25,197	47,396	88	2,841	66,188
Newman.....	1,815	Oct. 1953	1,970	3,309	4,373	32	3	3,605
Oakdale.....	4,064	Nov. 1954	4,336	2,656	3,586	35	114	5,996
Patterson.....	1,343	Oct. 1957	2,901	1,250	2,904	132	70	3,294
Riverbank.....	2,662	-----	-----	1,065	1,577	48	110	1,385
Turlock.....	6,235	May 1954	6,745	6,740	10,289	53	735	13,890
Tulare County.....	149,264	July 1958*	151,200	141,917	243,562	72	-----	109,239
Dinuba.....	4,971	Dec. 1955	5,428	3,234	4,862	50	1	7,197
Exeter.....	4,078	Oct. 1955	4,165	4,002	5,395	35	-----	3,741
Lindsay.....	5,060	Oct. 1955	5,492	5,362	7,263	35	31	5,206
Porterville.....	6,904	Nov. 1954	7,802	8,454	13,662	62	328	18,402
Tulare.....	12,445	May 1955	13,253	11,814	17,692	50	275	14,871
Visalia.....	11,749	Nov. 1956	14,521	14,180	22,983	62	7	25,743
Woodlake.....	2,525	-----	-----	765	1,270	66	86	1,192

* Estimates by State Department of Finance.

† Not incorporated in 1950.

‡ Population of unincorporated area.

n.r. = not reported.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total	4,591	34,626	41,308	\$97,095	\$170,630	76	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	9	118	170	452	860	90	0.5
Contract construction.....	464	3,253	3,783	10,779	19,662	82	11.5
Manufacturing.....	281	10,007	11,844	30,900	55,943	81	32.8
Food and kindred products.....	94	4,886	5,684	15,236	25,942	70	15.2
Lumber and wood products.....	24	1,018	1,269	3,140	5,741	83	3.4
Paper and allied products.....	5	*	1,125	*	5,755	-----	3.4
Printing and publishing.....	30	329	495	996	2,409	142	1.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	17	*	396	*	1,667	-----	0.9
Fabricated metal products.....	15	517	630	1,578	3,236	105	1.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	34	1,194	1,378	3,576	6,980	95	4.1
Transportation equipment.....	8	476	402	1,436	2,058	43	1.2
Other.....	54	1,587	466	4,938	2,156	194	1.3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	260	3,416	4,961	10,100	22,834	126	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,132	12,401	14,432	31,966	51,587	61	30.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	236	1,143	1,649	3,505	6,489	85	3.8
Service industries.....	1,209	4,288	4,470	9,394	13,255	41	7.8

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

* Not reported separately in 1947.

† Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

NONAGRICULTURAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1947-1956
FRESNO COUNTY

Industry	Number of establishments last quarter 1956	Average employment		Payrolls			
		1947	1956	1947 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent change from 1947	Percent distribution 1956
Total	6,764	44,645	59,975	\$123,125	\$238,016	93	100.0
Mineral extraction.....	60	1,116	1,012	3,835	5,601	46	2.4
Contract construction.....	756	3,757	4,953	12,410	24,114	94	10.1
Manufacturing.....	387	8,761	14,506	26,135	64,030	145	26.9
Food and kindred products.....	121	3,925	5,456	11,202	20,829	88	8.8
Lumber and wood products.....	43	1,021	987	3,266	4,833	48	2.0
Printing and publishing.....	44	510	694	1,499	3,428	129	1.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	429	777	1,558	4,281	175	1.8
Products of petroleum.....	13	304	348	1,110	1,766	59	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	*	516	*	1,352	*	-----	-----
Fabricated metal products.....	*	322	*	1,011	*	-----	-----
Machinery (except electrical).....	37	828	1,587	2,602	6,976	168	2.9
Transportation equipment.....	14	†	3,257	†	15,980	-----	6.7
Other.....	102	906	1,400	2,536	5,937	1347	2.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	349	4,680	6,378	15,622	29,160	87	12.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,043	18,909	22,530	47,859	79,921	67	33.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	378	1,493	2,938	4,289	11,892	177	5.0
Service industries.....	1,791	5,929	7,657	12,975	23,298	80	9.8

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls, State Department of Employment.

* Not separately reported in 1956.

† Not separately reported in 1947.

‡ Percentage computed on payrolls for all industries not separately reported for both years.

CALIFORNIA ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	100,314,000
Commercial forest land.....	17,317,000
Publicly owned.....	9,264,000
Privately owned.....	8,053,000
Cropland.....	10,746,000
Grassland.....	27,735,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	4,129,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	21,444,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 46.1%	46,311,044
---	------------

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	193,811,000	166,190,000	360,001,000
Pine.....	63,544,005	36,522,995	100,063,000
Other species.....	130,270,995	129,667,005	259,938,000

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from—279 to 14,496 feet.
Averages of California stations.

Monthly average	Temperature mean	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	44.8	4.61
February.....	47.7	4.46
March.....	51.2	3.68
April.....	56.0	1.72
May.....	61.4	0.94
June.....	67.8	0.33
July.....	73.3	0.08
August.....	72.2	0.10
September.....	67.8	0.42
October.....	60.4	1.28
November.....	52.0	2.43
December.....	45.8	3.88
Year avg.....	58.4	23.93

5. Population (Census enumeration)	Number	Percent of change
Period.....		
January 1, 1920.....	3,426,861	44.1
April 1, 1930.....	5,677,251	65.7
April 1, 1940.....	6,907,387	21.7
July 1, 1947.....	9,803,420	41.9
April 1, 1950.....	10,586,223	8.0
July 1, 1957.....	14,190,000	34.0

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages—salaries.....	\$10,347,000	\$12,074,000	\$21,770,000
Other labor inc.....	189,000	279,000	625,000
Proprietors inc.....	3,081,000	3,200,000	4,070,000
Div.-int.-rent.....	2,009,000	2,645,000	4,213,000
Transfer paymts.....	1,011,000	1,429,000	1,823,000
Total.....	\$16,637,000	\$19,627,000	\$32,501,000

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Cash farm receipts	Taxable sales
1940.....	5,839,000	\$701,900	\$672,956	\$4,486,625
1947.....	16,637,000	2,287,700	2,151,196	10,625,474
1950.....	19,627,000	2,786,990	2,271,060	12,258,611
1952.....	25,809,000	4,267,642	2,758,970	14,399,335
1953.....	26,642,000	4,779,275	2,608,451	15,289,031
1955.....	29,438,000	5,496,139	2,632,650	17,993,543
1956.....	32,501,000	6,279,199	2,819,695	19,265,183

¹Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	138,917	123,075
Acreage in farms.....	35,054,379	37,794,780
Cropland in farms.....	11,362,817	13,229,708
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.3	11.2
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$1,399,894,412	\$2,260,920,969
Field crops.....	269,607,692	699,166,343
Fruits and nuts.....	540,824,653	519,962,980
Vegetables.....	136,048,149	196,257,582
Hortical. specialties.....	32,300,813	62,557,754
Dairy products.....	175,847,117	264,509,956
Poultry & poultry prod.....	103,218,755	187,868,874
Other livestock prod.....	141,359,863	326,577,231
Forest prod.....	687,370	4,020,249

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$855,553,000	\$1,558,207,428
(1) Petroleum.....	571,688,000	921,713,000
(2) Cement.....	—	120,511,049

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....	\$55,694,000	\$113,691,000
Other minerals: Boron minerals, chromite, gold, salt, sand and gravel, stone (miscellaneous), tungsten concentrates and many others.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	17,648	24,509
Number of production workers.....	530,283	771,796
Number of employees.....	663,872	1,027,784
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,064,523	\$4,613,717
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$3,994,981	\$8,597,453

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Transp. equip.....	1,247	307,568	\$437,008,293
(2) Food & kindred.....	2,750	179,756	206,824,375
(3) Machy. (exc. elec.).....	3,360	89,509	124,200,183
(4) Electrical machy.....	990	89,943	117,193,507
(5) Fabricated metals.....	2,619	83,210	107,416,893
(6) Lumber & wood prods.....	2,957	68,201	88,704,295

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	18,547	19,876
Payroll (000).....	\$760,302	\$1,034,434
Number of employees.....	219,178	231,333
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$13,502,920	\$18,173,352

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	121,290	131,289
Payroll (000).....	\$1,369,411	\$1,840,933
Number of employees.....	546,816	594,324

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$3,166,017	\$3,892,296	\$4,378,745
Eating-drink. places.....	998,747	1,197,544	1,388,445
General merchandise.....	1,355,982	1,657,137	1,958,766
Apparel.....	714,687	852,133	998,421
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	811,702	822,088	1,020,994
Automotive.....	2,000,164	2,249,994	2,545,393
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,154,684	1,566,732	1,882,622
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	1,011,538	1,129,937	1,300,968
Drugstores.....	351,548	459,501	557,697
All other retail.....	1,199,917	1,571,081	1,866,552

Total.....\$12,773,986 \$15,398,443 \$18,298,603

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	30,964	\$548,355	\$184,735	64,936
Auto rep.....	10,528	274,357	60,626	17,460
All other.....	36,370	1,675,263	641,818	158,720
Total.....	77,862	\$2,497,975	\$887,179	241,116

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	1,680	37,559	\$54,681
Manufacturing.....	27,037	1,245,924	1,620,893
Construction.....	34,250	315,997	434,678
Utilities.....	9,341	282,647	347,346
Trade.....	112,489	987,970	988,568
Finance.....	17,766	196,997	203,278
Service.....	79,060	475,879	478,124
Other.....	4,923	22,282	21,517
Total.....	286,546	3,565,255	\$4,149,084

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$11,530,540	\$18,626,819	61.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$5,353,112	\$7,337,278	37.1
a. Demand (000).....	\$6,177,428	\$8,363,838	35.4
b. Telephones (total).....	2,665,241	5,439,529	104.1
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	234,252	1,306,383	457.7
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	88,859	290,437	226.9
d. Auto registration.....	3,113,314	5,624,548	80.7
d. Truck registration.....	363,117	800,447	120.4

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$10,994,637	\$21,891,002
Property tax levies (000)*.....	543,936	1,395,078
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.95	6.39

* Combined county, city and district levies.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Alameda County was created in 1853 from portions of Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties. Its name comes from the Spanish word meaning "grove of poplar trees" which had been applied both to the southern portion of the county and to the stream running through it, "Rio de la Alameda," by the Spaniards as early as 1795, and which appeared in a land grant in 1842. Alameda Creek is mentioned in the California Statutes of 1850 and the name was chosen for the city by popular vote in 1853.

In 1769, when Gaspar de Portola's land expedition discovered the great Bay of San Francisco, a reconnoitering party under Sergeant Ortega was sent to search the "contra costa" or opposite shore for a land route to Point Reyes, but the austere terrain and hostile natives forced the party to turn back. Pedro Fages later explored the same region in 1770 and 1772, as did de Anza in 1776. In 1795, the southern part of the county was visited by Sergeant Pedro Amador and in that year Father Antonio Danti made his preliminary explorations for a mission site, erecting a cross on the location of the Mission San Jose de Guadalupe. In June, 1797, construction was begun and by 1831 the San Jose Mission had become one of the most prosperous and populous of the California missions, a status which it retained even after secularization.



The \$300,000,000 Port of Oakland development

In 1820 the vast Rancho San Antonio was granted to Don Luis Peralta. This lordly domain extended five leagues along the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, comprising what are now the cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Albany, Emeryville, Piedmont, and part of San Leandro. Other such grants, including Rancho San Leandro and Rancho San Lorenzo, were made to Spanish ranchers, and the county shared in the romantic and historical "Days of the Dons."

The American occupation in 1847 and the gold rush of '49 brought a renewed impetus to settlement of the county. In 1852, Horace Carpenter, Andrew Moon, and Edson Adams, three adventurers who had sailed for California around the Horn, staked out tracts on what is now the City of Oakland. Seventeen years later the first transcontinental train arrived in Oakland, an occasion for great celebration. The population of the city increased from 1,543 in 1860 to 10,500 in 1870, a rate of growth never again achieved.

Oakland was the site of the Contra Costa Academy, established in 1853 by Rev. Henry Durant and incorporated as the College of California in 1855. This institution functioned as a college from 1860 to 1869 at which time the Oakland property and a 160-acre site in Berkeley were deeded to the State, which had established the University of California as a liberal arts college by act of the Legislature in 1868. The university did not actually start operations until 1870, and the old buildings, on a site which is now in the heart of Oakland's downtown business district, were used until 1873. Another of the founders of the college was Dr. Samuel Wiley, who also founded Berkeley, naming it in honor of Bishop Berkeley, the renowned philosopher and poet who penned the prophetic line "Westward the course of empire takes its way * * *." The establishment in 1871 of Mills College by Dr. Cyrus Mills and his wife, who had operated the Benicia Seminary for young ladies from 1865 to that date, added to the prestige of the area as an educational center.

By 1890 Alameda County had grown to a population of 93,864. A few years later one of the pioneers who contributed greatly to the development of Oakland and the entire East Bay region, the famous Francis Marion (Borax) Smith, began the realty subdivision and electric railway and water utility developments which were the foundations for the industrial and residential growth of the area.

The county has many historical sites, among them those commemorating such famous men as Joaquin Miller, whose home—an assemblage of cabins, with "Every room a house"—is preserved in a public park along with the quaint monuments he erected; Jack London, who spent much of his youth in Oakland; and Edwin Markham, whose greatest poem of protest "The Man with the Hoe" was written in Oakland.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Covering a land area of 469,120 acres, or 733 square miles, Alameda County extends eastward from the continental shores of San Francisco Bay some 35 miles through rolling hills and valleys, to the edge of the San Joaquin Valley.

Extending from the tide flats at the edge of the bay back to the foothills is a north-west-trending alluvial strip, three miles in width at the northern boundary of the county to eight miles in width at the southern end of the bay, on which are located the cities of Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Piedmont, Oakland, Alameda, San Leandro, and Hayward in an almost unbroken chain of factories, waterfront industries, commercial trading centers, and residences. The residential areas extend back to the crests of the Berkeley and San Leandro Hills, to elevations of from 1,200 to 1,900 feet. Located beyond the summits of these ranges is a series of wooded ridges, peaks, and small valleys, part of which intercommunity co-operation has made into a system of regional parks.

Separated from the Bay area by the range of hills, and extending toward the eastern part of the county, is the Livermore Valley agricultural region, drained by Alameda Creek and its tributaries, which flow westward through the steep slopes of Niles Canyon and thence on to the alluvial plain.

Precipitation in this area is concentrated in fall and winter months of November through March, with almost no rain falling from June through September. The average annual rainfall varies from about 23½ inches in the lower foothill area of Oakland, and 17½ inches at the Oakland Airport, to 14 inches in the Livermore Valley.

The climate of the western portion of the county bordering San Francisco Bay is very equable, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. In the summer months ocean fogs frequently billow in through the Golden Gate of the Bay in late afternoon, shielding the area from the sun until the middle of the following morning.

The monthly average of daily extremes in temperatures at Oakland is from 39 degrees minimum to 56 degrees maximum in January, as compared to a fluctuation of from 55 degrees minimum to 72 degrees maximum in July. In the Livermore Valley, summer temperatures are considerably higher, ranging from 54 degrees average minimum during July to 88 degrees average maximum. Average hourly wind velocity is from 7 to 12 miles per hour. The growing season is 347 days at Oakland and 258 days at Livermore.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Alameda County showed a moderate but steady increase between 1950 and mid-1957, with a mid-1958 estimate of 886,800, 20 percent above 1950. Annual rate of growth has fluctuated between 1 percent and 5 percent and there was an estimated drop of 7,400 or just under 1 percent between 1956 and 1957.

In contrast to the county as a whole there has been spectacular growth in the central and southeastern portions of the county where new residential and industrial areas have replaced former agricultural lands. A special census of Hayward in 1957 showed a 284 percent increase over 1950, and the newly incorporated cities of Newark and Fremont showed increases of 354 percent and 75 percent, respectively, over the 1950 population of the unincorporated areas. Livermore, in the eastern end of the county, in an area which has just begun to experience industrial development, had a 187 percent increase over 1950 by the end of 1957.

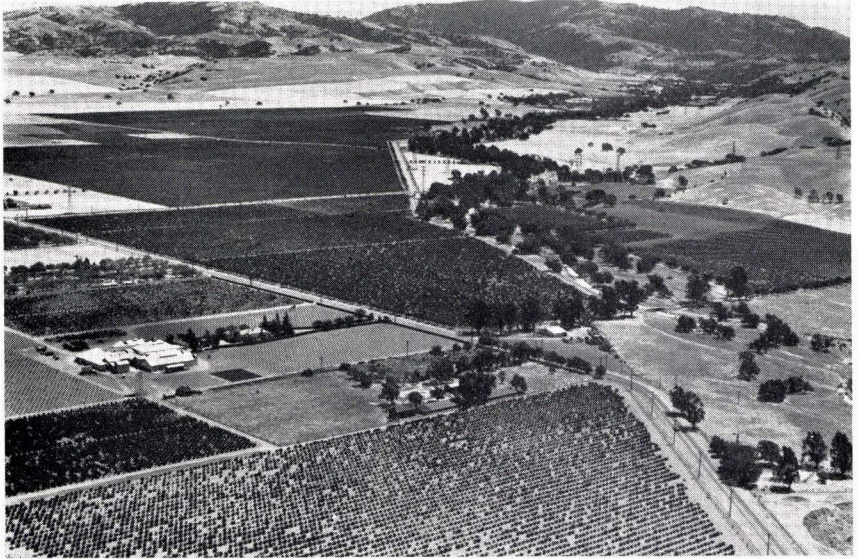
Personal incomes of Alameda County residents in 1956 attained the all-time record mark of \$2.2 billion. This represented a 73 percent increase from 1947, nearly 52 percent over 1950 and 7 percent above 1955. The percentage increases have been somewhat smaller than those of the entire State but this has been the result of somewhat smaller rate of population increase. Since 1947, per capita income of this county has risen at a slightly higher rate than has that of the State. By 1956, per capita income of Alameda County was 7 percent above that of all of California.

Nearly 72 percent of Alameda County's incomes are received in the form of wages and salaries. This is somewhat higher than the state average and reflects the heavy industrialization which has reduced the relative importance of agriculture and small business. By far the greater proportion of all wages and salaries is derived from private nonagricultural enterprise; this totaled about \$1.2 billion in 1956. The most important industrial source was manufacturing. Trade was a strong second and construction, utilities, and service also contributed substantially. Federal and state agencies contributed more than \$260 million in wages and salaries in 1956. As expected in an area where large business is important, the percentage of income in the form of proprietors earnings is below the state average. Proportions of personal income received in the form of interest, dividends, and rent and from transfer payments were virtually the same as the state average. About \$125 million of the incomes of county residents is from employment in surrounding counties, largely in San Francisco.

Retail trade in the county increased to an estimated \$1.1 billion in 1956 from \$989.4 million in 1954, or nearly 12 percent. The largest dollar volume during 1956 was in food sales, \$286.5 million; followed by the automotive group, \$175.9 million; general merchandise, \$132.9 million; and service stations and parts, \$101.9 million. Automotive sales showed the largest percentage increase between 1954 and 1956, 28 percent. Sales of building material, hardware, and implements increased 15 percent, and the sales of service stations 15 percent during the same period. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

As new industrial and residential developments have spread over farm land, acreage under cultivation has been reduced sharply in recent years. Still, farming remains an activity of considerable importance in the county. Also it is well diversified and highly efficient. Moreover, total value of output is currently not far below that of past years. All product groups, both of crops and livestock, are well represented. Greatest emphasis is upon cut flowers and fresh truck crops for the nearby metropolitan market. Among



Rural scene, Alameda County

the important crops, production of cauliflower, lettuce, apricots, tomatoes, and cucumbers was valued at over one million dollars each in 1957. As cropland has been reduced some expansion of pasturage has occurred in the outlying foothills, further sustaining agricultural incomes.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Cut flowers and greenhouse stock	\$8,177	\$6,659	\$7,166
Field crops	2,262	2,423	2,012
Fruits and nuts	2,579	2,003	1,751
Truck crops	7,565	9,166	8,703
Poultry and eggs	6,682	7,390	4,040
Dairy products	3,520	4,410	3,458
Beef cattle	2,138	1,960	1,722
All other	717	1,078	1,578
Total	\$33,640	\$35,089	\$30,430

MINERALS AND MINING

Though generally not classed as a mining county, Alameda County produced \$20.4 million worth of minerals during 1956. More than half of this is accounted for by sand and gravel. Production of miscellaneous stone, clay, bromine, magnesium compounds, and salt made up the rest of the total. Workable deposits of mineral paint, pyrite, chromite, and soapstone occur in the county but no production was recorded during 1956.

MANUFACTURING

Alameda County ranked third in 1956 in the State on the basis of manufacturing payrolls. Manufacturing employment during the third quarter of 1956 was down 4,000 from the same period in 1953, although payrolls in 1956 were 60 percent above 1947 and up 10 percent from 1953. The early postwar years were ones of great industrial expansion in Alameda County. In 1954, the county led all others in northern California in value added by manufacture. Sources of much of the impetus behind the rising industrialization of Alameda County are the expanding food processing, paper and paper products, metal, and transportation equipment industries.

Expansion of existing industry and the location of new plants in the county have been progressing rapidly since the close of World War II. From 1945 through 1956

there were 1,913 new plant and expansion projects involving a capital investment of more than \$372 million. Approximately one-third of both the number and value of these projects were new plants.

Among the advantages of Alameda County's industrial areas for manufacturing are: (1) ocean shipping and terminal facilities for three transcontinental railways on the continental side of San Francisco Bay; (2) central location as a distribution point to the market centers of the western states; (3) industrial sites of considerable acreage; and (4) proximity to a large supply of trained or experienced factory workers.

Also, there is available from the diversified list of industries in the area a wide variety of semifinished materials for further fabrication, including metal, wood, fiber, leather, mineral, petroleum, chemical, and other products, and notably a large group of foundry, machine shop, and other metal working plants able to make subassembly parts or components.

The food processing industry retains first rank in the county's economy. During the third quarter of 1956, the industry employed 19,500 workers and disbursed payrolls amounting to \$23.7 million. As in 1952, the industry employed 26 percent of the work force during the third quarter of 1956. During the first and second quarters of the year, however, employment in this industry leveled at about 11,000, or about 17 percent of all manufacturing employment. The major activity is canning fruit, vegetables, and fish, most of which are harvested or caught outside the boundaries of Alameda County. The most important items processed include peaches, pears, fruit cocktail and apricots; spinach, tomatoes, and tomato products, and white potatoes. The wine industry produces a number of table and dessert wines as well as vermouth, champagne, and sparkling wines. In addition to these, the following food items are also processed in the county: cereals, dairy products, animal feed; baby foods; meat and meat specialties; poultry; vegetable oils; beet sugar and pulp; soft drinks; bakery products; beer; and coffee.

Manufacture of nonelectrical machinery continues to be the county's second largest source of industrial payrolls, with disbursements running to \$11.8 million in the third quarter of 1956, and employment at more than 8,600. The number of manufacturers has risen from 188 to 213 since 1953. Among them are two of the largest manufacturers of calculating machines and adding machines in the country. Other large concerns produce tractors, diesel engines, food processing equipment, pumps, special industry machinery, heavy industrial chemical equipment, and punch presses.

The fabricated metals industry moved up to third place with payrolls of \$11 million and employment of 8,200 in the third quarter of 1956. The largest manufacturer in this group produces tin containers for the food processing industry. Other major products of the group include heating, ventilating, and air conditioning units; structural steel; tanks, boilers, stacks, bins, and chutes; screw machine products; playground equipment and gas ranges.

Transportation equipment dropped to fourth place in order of payroll size in the third quarter of 1956. The 53 firms employed about 4,000 workers in the motor vehicle classification, 2,500 in boat building and repairing, and 1,100 in other transportation equipment manufacture. Alameda County is second only to Los Angeles as an assembler of cars and trucks on the Pacific Coast. Other items produced include engines, motor coaches and school busses, automobile and truck trailers, aircraft fastening devices, logging transport equipment and aircraft subassemblies.

Remaining in fifth rank by payroll size, 101 chemical firms employed 4,800 persons during the third quarter of 1956. Included in this group are two large firms, one producing pharmaceuticals, biologicals, and human blood fractions, and one making soap, toiletries, and glycerine. Other major chemical products of the group include liquid air products, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizer, paints, pigments, and allied products, inks, salt, and sealing compounds.

Primary metals production is the sixth ranking industry. During the third quarter of 1956 there were 60 establishments employing 4,200 workers and disbursing payrolls of \$6.1 million. Employment was divided evenly between iron and steel foundries and other primary metal industries. Among the more important items produced are

manganese steel castings, cast iron soil pipe, corrugated metal pipe, metal culverts, malleable iron and brass castings, concrete reinforcing bars, round mill steel bars and billets and other steel plate products.

Since 1953, the workers employed in the printing and publishing trades have increased by about 300 to a total of 4,100 in the third quarter of 1956. About 40 percent of these are employed in newspaper production. Other commercial printing establishments marketed such items as business forms, sales books, printed films and foils, tabulating stationery, lithographed and other printed matter, and bookbinding services.

Stone, clay, and glass firms numbered 46 in 1956 and employed just under 4,000 persons. Major items produced include glass containers, aggregates, including rock, sand, and gravel, ready-mix concrete, asphalt products, tile, brick, and pottery.

Thirty-seven firms engaged in production of paper and allied products had 3,500 employees during the third quarter of 1956. Among their principal products are fiber containers, multiwalled paper bags, folding and set-up paper boxes, laminated paper-board, toilet tissue, napkins, envelopes, and paper cups.

In 1956, electrical machinery manufacturers employed almost 2,200 persons, a rise of 300 from 1953. There were 48 such firms producing transformers, electronic computers, telephone apparatus, storage batteries, color TV tubes, neon signs, generators, electric marine equipment, electric lamps, and electric wire and cable.

Other important products manufactured in the county include gasoline and oil meters; welding and cutting equipment; surgical and optical instruments and supplies; women's coats and skirts; full fashioned hosiery; men's and boy's work clothes; parachutes; industrial rubber goods such as belting, fire hose, and other molded goods; home and office furniture and fixtures including cabinets, shelving, lockers, unfinished and finished wood furniture, upholstered and metal furniture, window shades, venetian blinds, weather stripping, and mattresses; wooden shook and boxes; crates; architectural moldings; doors and sash; wood airplane parts; cabinets; pencil stock; blasting supplies.

TRANSPORTATION

The county's bayshore cities are natural terminals for long distance transportation lines. Three transcontinental railways, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Western Pacific, have terminals there directly connected with port facilities, belt line tracks and local electric lines. In addition to the trunk lines, there are interconnecting tracks to all Pacific Coast cities and to the interior valleys.

The City of Oakland has obtained title to important shoreline properties that cover nearly 19 miles of deepwater frontage. It is estimated that the City of Oakland, the Federal Government, Army, Navy, and private enterprise have invested in excess of \$300 million in the Port of Oakland. Even before World War II it served nearly 100 steamship lines engaged in coastwise, intercoastal and foreign trade. Improvements have continued to the present. There are 37 wharves, 12 of which are leased to private concerns. Commodious public and private terminals have been erected and equipped with the most modern cargo handling and fire prevention facilities.

Adjoining the bay and six miles south of the center of Oakland is the Metropolitan Oakland International Airport. Improvements and land costing \$10.4 million occupy 1,000 acres. The \$15 million airport expansion program now under way will create an airport suitable for major jet aircraft. Some 1,000 acres adjacent to the airport are reserved for harbor and airport industrial development. The facility is a western terminus of transcontinental airlines and the central division of West Coast air service. There are seven other airports in the county; two are municipally controlled, two are operated by the military, and three are privately owned.

The gigantic double-decked San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge provides passage for busses, trucks, and private automobiles. The southern part of Alameda County is connected with cities in San Mateo County and with the coastal highways by the San Mateo Bridge and the Dumbarton Bridge which cross San Francisco Bay towards its southern end. Preliminary engineering studies are under way for a second Bay bridge. Major paved highways branching out in all directions make Alameda County

a natural center for bus and truck traffic. These include transcontinental U. S. 40 and U. S. 50 leading to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Emphasis has been placed on the construction of the \$88 million Eastshore Freeway, which has been completed southward from Oakland to Fremont and from Warm Springs to near San Jose, with other portions under construction or nearing the construction stage. North of Oakland, the Eastshore Freeway is an eight-lane full freeway through Albany at the north border of the county. Alameda County has 219 miles of state highways and 562 miles of county roads, including 227 miles of primary roads.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives economic data for incorporated cities in the county. Value added and sales data are in thousands of dollars.

City	Population			Manufactures—1954			Trade—1954		Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April 1950	Special census Date	Count	No. of estab.	All em- ployees	Value added by mfg. (000)	Total sales (000)	Retail	
Alameda	64,430	Mar., 1954	70,642	48	2,533	\$22,640	\$12,749	\$45,267	\$22,051
Albany	17,590	-----	-----	9	167	1,628	2,764	14,053	8,612
Berkeley	113,805	-----	-----	207	8,030	82,799	60,454	126,015	67,612
Emeryville	2,889	-----	-----	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2,761	22,116
Fremont*	15,363†	May, 1957	26,888	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	9,997
Hayward	14,272	Feb., 1957	54,789	43	2,752	31,736	13,315	64,517	27,982
Livermore	4,364	Dec., 1957	12,595	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,826	11,729	5,025
Newark*	1,532†	May, 1957	6,948	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,699
Oakland	384,575	-----	-----	786	32,202	289,266	823,396	587,183	351,052
Piedmont	10,132	Feb., 1957	10,639	4	6	32	‡	1,797	361
Pleasanton	2,244	June, 1953	2,710	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,465	1,738
San Leandro	27,542	Feb., 1954	32,729	113	9,757	109,964	49,136	59,854	82,778

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

‡ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—Not reported.

Most of the cities of the county lie on the coastal plain extending a distance of about 32 miles along the western shore. These cities have grown until the whole stretch from the Contra Costa county line to Hayward, south of Oakland a distance of about 20 miles, is one continuous metropolitan area. The only other cities of any size are the two in Washington Township to the south of Hayward and those in the Livermore Valley, behind the hills in the western end of the county.

Albany, at the northern end of this coastal strip, is primarily a residential community, furnishing homes for the workers in the industrial areas which surround it. Population is currently estimated at 18,000, just above the 1950 figure. It is the home of the Western Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of the Golden Gate Turf Club, one of the state's important horse-racing tracks.

Just to the south is Berkeley, with a population of 118,000, primarily a residential and cultural center, noted for its beautiful homes. It is the site of the main campus of the University of California and a center for theological education. Although not primarily an industrial center, there are important manufacturing plants here and the city accounted for 13 percent of the value added by manufacture in the county in 1954. Most important manufacturers produce internal combustion engines and parts, soap and toilet articles, antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, trailers, and pumps. There are several large printing, lithographing, and engraving plants. Western headquarters for a number of important credit, insurance, and agricultural organizations are located here.

Emeryville, located on the waterfront between the industrial areas of Berkeley and Oakland, is primarily an industrial community, with a relatively small residential population, limited in growth by the small available residential area. There are a number of nationally known manufacturing firms which have headquarters or branch plants here, in addition to many local firms. Among the major products are paint, business forms, office machinery, wire cable, asphalt and waterproofing materials, floor coverings, insulating materials, upholstery springs and cushions, petrochemical products, corrugated containers, and envelopes.

Oakland is the county seat and largest city, with a population estimated at 406,000, about 46 percent of the county total. It has shown a growth of about 6 percent since 1950, and future growth will not be spectacular because of lack of space for further expansion. It is the major trading center for the county and had 74 percent of the county's wholesale sales and 38 percent of its retail sales in 1954. Its manufacturing industry in that year accounted for 44 percent of the total value added by manufacture in the county. There are more than 60 nationally known firms with headquarters or branch plants here, in addition to several hundred local firms, including automobile assembly plants which turned out over 95 thousand units in 1957, a number of food processing plants, manufacturers of office equipment and business machines, digital computers, components for data processing machines, insulation materials, chemicals, filtration equipment, batteries, automobile electrical systems, printing ink, fabricated metal products, iron and steel castings, and a variety of other products. The city is the rail terminus for transcontinental railroads, headquarters for a number of trucking firms, the possessor of well developed port facilities, and the site of an international airport. Recent and planned developments at the airport will provide space for factory maintenance and overhaul facilities for commercial and military aircraft, airplane conversion activities, and the Nation's first glass showroom for private plane sales. A new industrial park is being developed by the Port of Oakland adjoining the airport. In addition to its trade and industrial activities, it is a city of beautiful homes, public buildings, and parks; Lake Merritt, with a wildfowl sanctuary, entirely within the city limits; a famous Children's Fairyland playground; the home of Mills College and the California College of Arts and Crafts, as well as several other outstanding educational institutions. Piedmont, which is primarily a residential community, lies entirely within the corporate boundaries of Oakland, and is noted for its beautiful and spacious homes.

Alameda occupies a low sandy island separated from Oakland by a narrow estuary and is connected with the mainland by four bridges and a tube. A substantial portion of the island and of the adjoining smaller Government Island in the estuary, is occupied by military installations. Most important is the U. S. Naval Air Station, which engages in extensive overhaul and maintenance work on naval aircraft and serves as a primary aviation supply point. Its \$41 million annual civilian and \$11.2 million annual military payrolls are the largest single payrolls in the city. There are also an Army installation, a Coast Guard base, and a maritime training center here. Originally a residential community, it has developed important manufacturing activities, including shipbuilding and repair, steel fabrication, and the production of a number of other items. New residential areas are under development on filled land and the razing of war housing has made additional industrial property available, part of which is now under development as an industrial park.

To the southwest of Oakland is San Leandro, with a population estimated at 64,000 in late 1957, 132 percent above 1950. Annexation of adjoining unincorporated areas as of the end of 1957 added an estimated 14,500 to the population. A concerted drive to attract new industry has brought the number of manufacturing plants here to an estimated 265 by 1957, employing 16,000 workers, with \$85 million annual payrolls. Among the important manufacturers here are firms producing office machines and data processing machinery, fuel injection systems, communications equipment, containers, locks, paper products, chemicals and paint, among others. Several new industrial parks have been developed, new plants and expansions have been announced, and industrial growth is expected to continue.

Hayward, farther to the southwest, is the second fastest growing city in the county, with a population increase of 189 percent since 1950. Once exclusively agricultural, its accessibility to rail and motor transportation, careful planning for industry, and available space have brought substantial industrial development. The value added by manufacture by its plants in 1954 amounted to 17 percent of the county total, and new industries are continuing to settle here. Major manufacturing is of airplane parts, food products, containers, cast iron pipe, construction equipment, and garden supplies. In the area between San Leandro and Hayward are a number of unincorporated communities showing rapid growth. These include San Lorenzo, with an estimated population of 38,000, which is attracting new industrial developments; Castro Valley, a

residential community, with an estimated population of 35,000; Ashland, also residential, with an estimated population of 20,000; and the smaller communities of Russell City, Alta Vista, and Mt. Eden.

To the south is Washington Township, recently formed into two incorporated cities. Newark is the fastest growing city in the county, with a population that has more than quadrupled since 1950. Its industry has been expanding rapidly and now includes plants manufacturing wallboard, industrial and agricultural chemicals, salt, stoves, lumber, packing materials, precut houses, upholstered furniture, sewer pipe, and electrical conduits. The City of Fremont includes the entire balance of the township and completely surrounds Newark. Its population has increased 75 percent since 1950, and its industry includes canning, sugar refining, and the manufacture of paint, pottery, tile, aggregates and other construction materials, and polyethylene sheeting and tubing.

In the western end of the county is the Livermore Valley, with the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton, which have had population increases of 189 percent and 78 percent respectively since 1950. For many years this was primarily an agricultural area, producing wine grapes and livestock, including pedigreed horses and cattle, as well as truck crops. It is rapidly becoming a center for research and development activities in the fields of nucleonics and electronic engineering. The University of California Radiation Laboratory is here, together with an atomic laboratory, the Nation's first privately financed nuclear power station, a radioactive materials laboratory, an experimental physics facility, and a firm doing mechanical and electronic engineering research. A materials testing reactor and a \$5 million plant for another prime contractor of the Atomic Energy Commission are scheduled to open in 1958. In addition there are famous wineries and producers of explosive fuses, bulk plastics, fiberglass fabrics, rubberized paint, and a fabric rejuvenator for dry cleaners, as well as important aggregate mining operations. Parks Air Force Base is nearby.

ALAMEDA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	469,000
Cropland.....	72,000
Grassland.....	201,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	119,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	43,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.3%	10,957
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
No report.			

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 3,807 feet.	
Oakland station elevation 3 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	39.1	47.6	56.0	3.63
February.....	41.8	50.6	59.3	3.10
March.....	44.1	53.5	62.8	2.53
April.....	49.9	55.9	65.1	1.31
May.....	52.8	58.8	67.6	0.55
June.....	54.8	61.6	70.5	0.18
July.....	54.9	63.1	71.5	0.01
August.....	54.9	63.1	71.4	0.03
September.....	53.9	63.8	73.8	0.07
October.....	49.7	60.4	71.0	0.80
November.....	43.8	54.0	64.2	1.77
December.....	41.1	49.3	57.5	3.52

Year avg.	47.7	56.8	65.9	17.50
Average length of growing season 347 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period			
January 1, 1920.....	344,177	39.8	10.04
April 1, 1930.....	474,883	38.0	8.36
April 1, 1940.....	513,011	8.0	7.43
July 1, 1947.....	705,000	37.4	7.19
April 1, 1950.....	740,315	5.0	6.99
July 1, 1957.....	873,500	18.0	6.17

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$884,066	\$982,596	\$1,578,591
Other labor inc.....	14,849	20,935	42,474
Proprietors inc.....	159,989	162,373	189,930
Div.-int.-rent.....	143,325	188,460	266,531
Transfer payments.....	70,861	97,835	125,319
Total.....	\$1,273,090	\$1,452,199	\$2,202,845

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$444,584	\$76,074	\$16,801	\$301,777
1947.....	1,273,090	222,304	28,766	808,827
1950.....	1,452,199	224,249	33,293	907,599
1952.....	1,772,276	292,923	38,214	1,030,737
1953.....	1,890,972	321,480	35,052	1,068,341
1955.....	2,059,838	331,972	35,765	1,242,457
1956.....	2,202,845	362,453	33,229	1,298,428
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,658	1,428
Acreage in farms.....	236,492	316,994
Cropland in farms.....	106,705	146,801
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.2	13.4
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$19,304,880	\$24,112,141
Field crops.....	1,182,472	1,541,162
Fruits and nuts.....	2,293,396	1,554,184
Vegetables.....	4,454,919	3,824,845
Horticult. specialties.....	4,842,457	7,579,264
Dairy prod.....	1,844,646	2,508,627
Poultry & poultry prod.....	3,335,957	3,309,471
Other livestock prod.....	1,348,893	3,792,708
Forest prod.....	2,140	1,880

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$8,497,176	\$20,417,259
(1) Sand and gravel.....	3,578,314	11,339,907
(2) Stone (misc.).....	714,025	794,940
(3) Clay.....	18,782	64,522
Other minerals: Bromine, magnesium compounds and salt.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,186	1,404
Number of production workers.....	54,038	51,676
Number of employees.....	66,322	68,501
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$209,321	\$308,958
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$409,206	\$656,993

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	192	19,588	\$23,728,483
(2) Machinery (exc. elec.) ..	213	8,670	11,802,370
(3) Fabricated metals.....	183	8,258	11,080,242
(4) Transp. equipment.....	53	7,731	10,137,298
(5) Chemical & allied.....	101	4,797	6,250,075
(6) Primary metals.....	60	4,252	6,123,151

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,066	1,103
Payroll (000).....	*	\$67,059
Number of employees.....	*	14,533
Sales or receipts (000).....	*	\$1,113,864
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	8,554	8,579
Payroll (000).....	\$106,637	\$120,526
Number of employees.....	40,197	38,348

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$237,369	\$273,022	\$286,519
Eating-drink. places.....	65,157	72,455	80,605
General merchandise.....	128,274	125,797	132,901
Apparel.....	58,401	62,132	67,380
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	66,536	59,180	65,227
Automotive.....	140,947	136,936	175,889
Serv. sta. & parts.....	67,929	88,421	101,870
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	52,542	56,600	65,174
Drugstores.....	25,576	31,598	35,421
All other retail.....	71,715	83,285	94,070

Total.....	\$914,446	\$989,426	\$1,105,056
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	2,350	\$39,251	\$13,479	4,542
Auto repair.....	624	16,604	3,766	1,019
All other.....	2,178	78,179	24,059	8,562

Total.....	5,152	\$134,034	\$41,304	14,123
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	15	847	\$1,530
Manufacturing.....	1,444	75,337	96,781
Construction.....	1,983	21,357	29,519
Utilities.....	398	21,676	28,201
Trade.....	6,446	65,471	69,302
Finance.....	1,205	10,717	10,818
Service.....	4,731	26,649	24,773
Other.....	151	591	453

Total.....	16,373	222,645	261,377
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15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$818,778	\$1,199,030	46.4
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$560,843	\$652,712	30.3
a. Demand (000).....	\$317,935	\$435,634	37.0
b. Telephones (total).....	232,554	384,055	65.1
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	18,953	195,551	404.1
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	5,731	19,208	225.2
d. Auto registration.....	207,307	332,905	60.6
d. Truck registration.....	20,286	36,738	81.1
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000) ..	\$615,913	\$1,199,985
Property tax levies* (000).....	40,157	84,807
Average tax rate per \$100.....	6.52	7.07
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

ALPINE COUNTY

Alpine County, organized March 16, 1864, was first opened up by silver miners in the 1850's, and did a thriving silver business until the demonetization of silver in 1873. Ruins of ghost towns such as Silver Mountain and Silver King still remain, with only crumbling adobes to mark the end of an era. Lumbering flourished for a time during the development of the Comstock Lode, when timbers for fuel and for the mines were cut from Alpine's abundant forests and floated down the Carson River to the fabulous mines.

Alpine lies along the crest and eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, an area of mountain peaks and ridges rising to over 11,000 feet, cut by deep valleys. The rugged terrain is dotted with mountain lakes such as Alpine Lake on the Ebbetts Pass Road; Twin Lakes and Red Lake adjoining the Carson Pass Road; and hundreds of smaller lakes, accessible by pack horse or on foot. With its snowy peaks, its deep valleys, and its lakes and streams, preserved in almost primitive form, the county is a splendid recreation area. A fish hatchery is maintained by the State at Pleasant Valley, and there are annual plantings of rainbow, eastern brook, steelhead, Loch Leven, nature black, spotted, and golden trout. Deer, quail, pheasant, and grouse are plentiful, and some bear may be found in the forests. Accommodations are available during the summer months at most of the major lakes, and the U. S. Forest Service maintains campsites throughout the area.

Population dropped from 323 in 1940 to 241 in 1950, but has been rising since that date and reached an estimated 400 in mid-1958. Personal income was estimated at \$755 thousand in 1956, an all time high record.

During recent years, agriculture has undergone a decline with decreases in acreage in farms, acreage in crops, and sales of farm products. The major portion of the farm land is in pasture or range and most of the dollar sales of farm products come from beef cattle. Hay is by far the most important crop but little enters commercial channels, since most of it is used for winter feeding.

Mineral resources in the county are varied, including copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, quicksilver, molybdenum, tungsten, limestone, miscellaneous stone, and sulfur, but production has been limited by the relative inaccessibility of the area. Mineral output in 1956 consisted of sand and gravel, sulfur ore, and tungsten concentrates.

Although the county contains nearly 600 million board feet of good quality saw timber, there is not a great deal of lumbering activity owing largely to inaccessibility. Current cutting is principally to supply local needs but in time there should be further development.

The county has no direct rail service, but connection may be made by way of Minden, Nevada, 23 miles from Markleeville. Alpine is accessible from two major highways, the Ebbetts Pass Road (State Route 4) from Sonora and the San Joaquin Valley, the Kit Carson Pass Road (State Route 88) from Jackson in Amador County, and, in addition, by a cutoff via U. S. Highway 50 south of Lake Tahoe.

The principal town in Alpine County is Markleeville, the county seat, located in a high mountain valley. It was named for the first permanent inhabitant of the region, Jacob K. Marklee, who settled there in 1851; the present townsite corresponds closely with his original homesite. Nearby is Grover Springs resort, which combines mineral springs and camping accommodations. Woodfords is another unincorporated community at 5,560 feet elevation.

ALPINE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	463,000
Commercial forest land.....	104,000
Publicly owned.....	86,000
Privately owned.....	18,000
Cropland.....	3,000
Grassland.....	89,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	6,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	159,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 97.8%	462,399
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	530,628	69,131	609,759
Pine.....	152,937	44,889	197,826
Other species.....	377,691	24,242	401,933

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 5,000 to 11,420 feet.
Woodford station elevation 5,625 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature		Precipita- tion (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	
January.....	20.8	31.9	42.9
February.....	23.1	34.4	45.6
March.....	26.9	38.4	50.7
April.....	32.4	45.7	58.9
May.....	38.9	52.7	66.4
June.....	44.6	59.4	74.1
July.....	52.4	68.6	84.7
August.....	51.3	67.7	84.0
September.....	45.3	60.7	76.2
October.....	37.4	50.7	73.9
November.....	28.7	40.6	52.4
December.....	24.8	35.4	46.0

Year avg.	35.5	48.9	62.1	19.69
Average length of growing season 108 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number	
January 1, 1920.....	243	—21.4
April 1, 1930.....	241	—0.8
April 1, 1940.....	323	34.0
July 1, 1947.....	250	—22.6
April 1, 1950.....	241	—3.6
July 1, 1957.....	400	66.0

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$262	\$233	\$383
Other labor inc.....	4	5	10
Proprietors inc.....	192	195	255
Div.-int.-rent.....	34	40	70
Transfer payments ..	33	43	37
Total.....	\$525	\$516	\$755

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$309	\$3	\$133	\$81
1947.....	525	15	191	147
1950.....	516	n.r.	237	92
1952.....	689	n.r.	224	108
1953.....	637	n.r.	n.a.	103
1955.....	588	n.r.	n.a.	141
1956.....	755	n.r.	n.a.	276

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	20	13
Acreage in farms.....	13,480	13,824
Cropland in farms.....	2,125	2,866
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$150,398	\$83,994
Field crops.....	2,253	2,467
Dairy prod.....	4,814	—
Poultry and poul. prod.....	8,221	248
Other livestock prod.....	135,110	80,179
Forest prod.....	—	1,100

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	n.r.	n.r.
Other minerals: Sand and gravel, sulfur ore, tungsten concentrates.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	1	12
Number of production workers.....	*	261
Number of employees.....	*	326
Wages and salaries (000).....	*	1,251
Value added by mfr. (000).....	*	2,715
*Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
No report.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	6	11
Payroll (000).....	9	63
Number of employees.....	4	31

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Detail not available.			

Total.....	\$193	\$189	\$250
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
All other.....	6	\$96	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	6	\$96	*	*
*Withheld to prevent disclosure.				

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

No report.

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	*	—	—
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	*	*	—
a. Demand (000).....	*	—	—
b. Telephones (total).....	n.a.	56	—
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	10	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000 ..	1	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	104	247	137.5
d. Truck registration.....	16	107	568.8
*Withheld to prevent disclosure			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$1,478	\$2,729
Property tax levies (000)*.....	34	52
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	2.34	1.93

* Combined county, city and district levies.

AMADOR COUNTY

Amador County, created May 11, 1854, is an historical gold-mining area located in the heart of the famous Mother Lode district. Gold was discovered here on the Mokelumne River by Captain Charles Weber of Stockton in 1848. It was named after Jose Maria Amador, an early miner.

Amador County extends from the low foothills of the Sierra Nevada to elevations of more than 9,300 feet at Carson Pass. Its mountainous eastern section is a splendid recreation area of trout streams, lakes, and scenic attractions. Silver Lake, Kirkwood Lake, and Twin Lakes are increasingly popular areas, now being made more accessible by highway improvements. Winter sports are available at the recently developed Peddler Hill Ski Lodge at the 7,000 foot elevation.

Population in recent years has fluctuated from an estimated high of some 10,600 in 1948 to an estimated low of 8,400 in 1955. In July, 1958 it was estimated as 9,000, just below the 1950 census figure of 9,151. Personal incomes in 1956 were \$17.0 million, the highest on record, with increases over other recent years in nearly all components.

Although agriculture has declined in the past few years, two-thirds of the county area is still in farms. Nearly 90 percent of the farm land is used for livestock grazing. Value of farm production reached a peak of nearly \$4 million in 1951 but it has trended downward since, falling to \$2.1 million in 1956. Most of the agricultural income is derived from livestock products with over half from beef cattle alone. Grapes, walnuts, hay, and grain are the principal crops produced. Poultry and egg production is also of considerable importance.

Mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$1.6 million, of which clay was the most important item. Other mineral resources include asbestos, copper, chromite, gem stones, gold, lignite, limestone, manganese ores, marble, soapstone, silica sand, sandstone, and slate, as well as by-product platinum, lead, and silver from gold and copper mines.

The county contains over 2.4 billion board feet of good quality reasonably accessible saw timber and lumbering is accordingly an important industry. Amador County forests produced about 10 million board feet in 1940, more than 72 million board feet in 1951, and nearly 100 million board feet in 1956. Eight mills were in operation in the latter year. The most important species of timber is ponderosa pine but white fir and cedar are present in significant volume. Nearly half the timber is federally owned and administered by the United States Forest Service.

Principal industrial potentials in the county are for plants processing lumber, mineral, and agricultural raw materials. Larger manufacturing establishments, other than sawmills, include a plant at Martell making moldings, frames, and box shooks, a refractory clay products plant, and a plant extracting monton wax from lignite, using the by-product for fertilizer. In 1956 there were 22 manufacturing establishments in the county, employing 671. Annual payrolls were \$3.1 million or 49 percent higher than during 1947.

Transportation in the county is mostly by motor truck and bus. A short rail line from Martell (near Jackson) connects with a branch line of the Southern Pacific at Ione. The Amador County Airport located at Jackson has a paved runway that is equipped with lights.

Jackson, the county seat, is the largest city, with a population of almost 1,900. Like its neighboring cities of Sutter Creek and Amador, whose populations are some 1,150 and 150 respectively, it is an old gold rush town, with an outstanding county historic museum. Newest incorporated city is Ione, with a population of some 1,100, the center of the county's clay industry and site of the Preston School of Industry. The fifth incorporated city is Plymouth, with a population of some 400, gateway to the fertile Shenandoah Valley. Taxable retail sales in these cities aggregated \$2.6 million during the first half of 1957, 70 percent of the county total. Other towns include Volcano, one of the most picturesque of the old mining camps, Martell and the ghost communities of Dry Town and Fiddletown.

AMADOR COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	380,000
Commercial forest land.....	139,000
Publicly owned.....	44,000
Privately owned.....	95,000
Cropland.....	12,000
Grassland.....	151,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	6,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	77,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 20.4%	77,366
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	1,186,589	1,228,275	2,414,864
Pine.....	540,261	703,676	1,243,937
Other species.....	646,328	524,599	1,170,927

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 200 to 9,371 feet.
Electra station elevation 715 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	35.1	46.0	56.5	5.84
February.....	38.0	49.8	61.0	5.76
March.....	40.8	53.4	65.8	5.23
April.....	44.2	58.3	72.3	2.42
May.....	48.5	64.5	80.5	1.15
June.....	53.3	71.6	89.8	0.35
July.....	58.1	77.9	97.5	0.01
August.....	56.7	76.3	95.8	0.01
September.....	53.0	71.2	89.4	0.43
October.....	47.3	63.1	78.9	1.59
November.....	40.1	53.7	67.3	2.94
December.....	36.1	46.8	57.8	4.86

Year avg. 45.9 61.1 76.0 30.59
Average length of growing season 252 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		7,793	—14.2	.23
April 1, 1930.....		8,494	9.0	.15
April 1, 1940.....		8,973	5.6	.13
July 1, 1947.....		10,150	13.1	.10
April 1, 1950.....		9,151	—9.6	.09
July 1, 1957.....		9,000	—1.7	.06

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages—Salaries.....	\$9,190	\$7,558	\$9,670
Other labor inc.....	171	175	276
Proprietors inc.....	2,844	2,938	3,183
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,286	1,542	2,426
Transfer payments.....	850	1,168	1,431
Total.....	\$14,341	\$13,381	\$16,986

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	5,969	657	1,138	12,771
1947.....	14,341	2,112	2,071	7,446
1950.....	13,381	2,288	2,714	7,072
1952.....	18,570	3,137	2,948	7,517
1953.....	15,333	2,951	1,987	7,027
1955.....	16,198	3,200	2,342	7,451
1956.....	16,986	3,161	2,077	7,859

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	372	307
Acreage in farms.....	294,402	245,944
Cropland in farms.....	17,006	27,637
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.1	6.8
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$1,194,160	\$1,496,194
Field crops.....	41,031	41,877
Fruits and nuts.....	167,307	80,362
Vegetables.....	18,760	3,750
Horticult. specialties.....	—	50
Dairy prod.....	179,216	116,587
Poultry & poultry prod.....	45,343	117,079
Other livestock prod.....	715,702	1,127,269
Forest prod.....	26,801	9,220

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$913,189	\$1,633,536
(1) Clay.....	380,496	764,963
(2) Copper.....	351,540	*
Other minerals: Coal, gem stones, gold, sand and gravel, silver, stone, lead and copper.		
*Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	23	19
Number of production workers.....	399	456
Number of employees.....	444	540
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$1,429	\$2,352
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$4,495	\$4,149

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	15	556	\$863,616
(2) Chem. & prod.	3	40	45,808

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	9	11
Payroll (000).....	\$72	\$121
Number of employees.....	21	31
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$1,793	\$2,110

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	147	119
Payroll (000).....	\$645	\$823
Number of employees.....	300	324

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$2,802	\$2,982	\$3,103
Eating-drink. places.....	1,117	963	1,083
General merchandise.....	338	757	970
Apparel.....	194	210	213
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	351	*	201
Automotive.....	1,210	519	673
Serv. sta. & parts.....	809	785	827
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	772	509	615
Drugstores.....	256	250	267
All other retail.....	680	797	477
Total.....	\$8,529	\$7,772	\$8,459

*Withheld to avoid disclosure.

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	20	\$217	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	10	159	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	30	404	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	60	\$780	\$142	63

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	64	\$79
Manufacturing.....	22	671	985
Construction.....	13	29	24
Utilities.....	15	194	216
Trade.....	91	375	290
Finance.....	7	43	37
Service.....	34	115	50
Other.....	4	8	6
Total.....	196	1,499	\$1,687

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$11,904	\$14,765	24.0
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$7,396	\$9,073	22.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$4,518	\$4,102	—9.2
b. Telephones (total).....	1,706	2,866	68.0
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	196	n.r.	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	35	n.r.	
d. Auto registration.....	2,998	3,714	23.9
d. Truck registration.....	567	1,134	100.0

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$17,542	\$36,283
Property tax levies* (000).....	607	1,447
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	3.46	3.99
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

BUTTE COUNTY

Butte County, one of the original 27 counties created in 1850, took its name from the Sutter Buttes, a striking topographic feature of the northern Sacramento Valley, which lay within the boundaries of the county when it was created, but are now within Sutter County. Trappers began to operate in the region about 1820, and some 30 years later were followed by gold miners and other settlers. Mining camps and "mushroom" towns sprang up overnight in the 1850's, flourished for a time, and then faded from the scene. One memento of the early days of prosperity is the oldest bridge in California, a suspension bridge near Bidwell Bar, which was shipped around the Horn from New York in 1853.

TOPOGRAPHY AND RECREATION

The county is flat in its western half, but from the central portion low foothills rise gradually to mountains exceeding 6,000 feet along the eastern boundary, with the highest point at the west summit of the Sierra Nevada. The region is drained by the Sacramento River and its tributaries; and by the scenic Feather River, so named because of the quantities of wild fowl feathers floating on the water when it was first seen by Captain Luis Arguello. The rugged eastern portion of the county, cut by the North Fork and the Middle Fork of the Feather River, presents such spectacular attractions as Feather Falls and Bald Rock. Feather Falls, 640 feet high, is exceeded in the State only by the falls in Yosemite National Park. Bald Rock is a monolithic granite cliff, rising a sheer 3,300 feet from the canyon of the Middle Fork, so rough at this point as to be almost impenetrable. In addition to these and other natural wonders, the county offers many recreational facilities, including fishing for trout, salmon, and bass; hunting for game birds, deer, bear, and mountain lion; horseback riding, hiking, and camping; and summer and winter sports.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The increase in population since 1950 has been only about one-third of the state average, from 64,930 to an estimated 73,700 in mid-1958, a 14 percent rise. The rate of increase since 1955, however, has been a little above the state average, at 4 percent between 1955 and 1956 and 5 percent between 1956 and 1957.

During the six-year period from 1950 to 1956, personal incomes increased nearly 60 percent, from \$93.7 million to \$146.5 million. In this period wages and salaries increased by more than 60 percent while returns from property, i.e., interest, dividends and rent, more than doubled. Because of the importance of agriculture, trade, and service activities, returns to unincorporated proprietors were an unusually large proportion of all incomes, more than one-fifth as compared to one-eighth for the State. Lumbering, trade, and government were the largest sources of income receipts from wages and salaries. Total retail sales were estimated at \$106.3 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 23 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

The economy of the county remains predominantly agricultural, although there has been a notable increase in manufacturing activity in recent years. The topography of the county has determined the location of the different types of agricultural production. On the Sacramento Valley floor intensive irrigated cultivation of crops dominates while livestock raising is predominant in the adjoining foothills area. As a result of these geographic factors a high degree of diversity in farm output is achieved. This is attested to by the number of farm commodities whose individual production was valued at more than \$1 million in 1956; almonds, olives, peaches, prunes, hay, barley, beans, corn, rice, beef cattle, and milk. The leading products in 1956 were almonds, \$8.5 million; rice, \$7.5 million; and peaches, \$2.8 million.



Combine harvesting rice south of Chico, California

Land in crops has increased steadily over the years, rising from 133 thousand acres in 1940 to 205 thousand acres in 1956. Irrigation practices have been extended and improved and whole large areas have also been converted to irrigated pastures. Crop production has gained in relation to livestock output in recent years. The table below summarizes the shifts in the value of production of various commodities for selected years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1956
Field crops	\$20,627	\$20,382	\$21,865
Fruits and nuts	11,883	8,564	17,099
Truck crops	3,738	725	849
Dairy products	2,391	1,885	1,794
Poultry and eggs	1,651	662	1,353
Livestock and wool	4,253	3,618	3,524
All other	2,144	1,310	1,175
Total	\$46,687	\$37,146	\$47,659

MINERALS AND MINING

Mineral production is an important factor in the county's economy. In 1956, the leading products were natural gas and sand and gravel valued at \$2.6 million. Only \$2,520 worth of gold was produced during the year. Shifting economic conditions have brought about a falling off in the production of gold to a small percentage of that mined in prewar years. The two largest producers of rock products in the county both utilize the enormous piles of rock left by the gold dredges. Unexploited mineral resources are of considerable potential value, particularly the deposits of crystalline limestone of a quality suitable for processed lime and Portland cement. Substantial quantities of lead, zinc, copper, and cadmium are also undeveloped at present. There are also minor resources of clay, talc, mineral water, mineral paint, lignite, coal, and manganese. During 1957 Butte became one of the principal California counties producing chromite.

LUMBERING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The county contains over 5.8 billion board feet of commercial saw timber. Ponderosa pine is the leading species but there are also large stands of sugar pine, white fir, and Douglas fir. Both because of the stands within its borders and its fortunate location adjacent to other counties rich in forest resources, wood products comprise by far the county's most important manufacturing industry. The industry provides payrolls greater

than all other industrial lines combined. Lumber output in 1956 exceeded 148 million board feet despite the fact that weakened market conditions resulted in a lower output than in other recent years. In addition to lumber, the 65 wood products establishments in the county produced large quantities of shingles, shakes, sash, doors, matches, and chemically treated wood products.

Next to lumber, food processing constituted the largest industry in the county. During the third quarter of 1956, there were 21 establishments processing or packing olives, olive oil, almonds, fruit, meat, and wine. There were nine printing and publishing establishments, ten firms engaged in the fabrication of metals, four companies manufacturing items of stone and clay, and four manufacturers of nonelectrical machinery. The more important products of the county include matches, bricks, concrete pipe, paint, pharmaceutical tubes, and a score or more of manufactured lumber products. In 1947, total factory payrolls amounted to \$8.3 million; by 1956 they had increased to \$15.5 million, showing a gain of 88 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

The Southern Pacific connects Chico and Gridley with cities to the north and a branch line from Marysville in the south runs to Oroville. The Western Pacific follows the Feather River Canyon from the northeast edge of the county, southward past Oroville and the southern border of Butte County. The Sacramento Northern Railway runs from Chico south through Oroville Junction and East Gridley. The road system consists of more than 1,400 miles of county highways plus 165 miles of state roads, including U. S. Alternate 40, which goes through Oroville and the Feather River Canyon; and U. S. 99E, which cuts across the western part of the county, connecting Chico and Gridley. There are eight airports in Butte County, two are municipal and six are private. The airport at Chico is serviced by a scheduled airline, Pacific Airlines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county.

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Biggs	784	-----	\$388	\$956	146	-----	\$173
Chico	12,272	-----	9,025	15,227	69	-----	18,174
Gridley	3,054	Mar. 1955 3,088	1,391	2,740	97	\$150	3,403
Oroville	5,387	-----	5,376	12,112	125	-----	8,764

Chico, the largest city, is a distribution point for the northern Sacramento Valley, with a volume of \$11.4 million wholesale and \$39.8 million retail trade in 1954, an increase of some 25 and 30 percent respectively over the 1948 figures. Originally an agricultural community, with lumbering as its principal industry, it is developing a diversified manufacturing economy, with producers of asphalt, metal tubes and containers, and saws, in addition to a substantial quantity of wood products. Manufacturing employed some 600 persons and produced a value added by manufacture of over \$3 million in 1954.

To the east, in the foothills, is the unincorporated community of Paradise, with a population currently estimated at 10,000. Agricultural products from this area were valued at \$1.5 million in 1956. Further to the northeast is the unincorporated town of Stirling City, site of a large sawmill and wood processing plant.

Oroville, the county seat, is the trading area for the eastern portion of the county, and the western gateway to the Feather River recreational area. Construction of the \$450 million Oroville Dam, and the construction of a \$26 million local water project are expected to contribute to the community's growth and prosperity. A variety of agricultural products are grown in the area, and industries include lumbering, wood processing, food processing, and other manufacturing.

The neighboring cities of Biggs and Gridley, on the southern boundary of the county, are in a rich farming region, producing rice, grain, and fruit, and their industries include rice and feed mills, dehydrators, a large cannery, and other food processing plants.

BUTTE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,066,000
Commercial forest land.....	356,000
Publicly owned.....	117,000
Privately owned.....	239,000
Cropland.....	271,000
Grassland.....	293,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	47,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	77,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 14.1%	150,299
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	2,452,230	3,360,695	5,812,925
Pine.....	943,780	1,387,821	2,331,601
Other species.....	1,508,450	1,972,874	3,481,324

4. Topography and Climate				
Elevations range from 60 to 6,650 feet.				
Chico station elevation 189 feet.				
Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	35.3	46.7	53.8	4.70
February.....	38.5	49.1	59.7	4.15
March.....	41.0	54.3	66.0	3.21
April.....	44.7	59.9	73.0	1.78
May.....	50.0	66.6	81.4	0.99
June.....	55.9	74.7	90.2	0.41
July.....	59.9	80.8	97.7	0.02
August.....	57.8	78.7	95.8	0.03
September.....	53.8	72.8	88.2	0.48
October.....	47.2	63.8	78.6	1.30
November.....	39.9	53.2	65.6	2.65
December.....	36.3	46.3	54.8	4.50
Year avg.....	46.7	62.2	75.5	24.22
Average length of growing season 235 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		30,030	10.0	.88
April 1, 1930.....		34,093	3.5	.60
April 1, 1940.....		42,840	25.7	.62
July 1, 1947.....		58,780	37.2	.60
April 1, 1950.....		64,930	10.5	.61
July 1, 1957.....		72,300	11.4	.51

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$39,611	\$47,856	\$77,772
Other labor inc.....	658	1,017	2,093
Proprietors inc.....	28,504	26,822	35,976
Div.-int.-rent.....	7,194	8,597	17,758
Transfer payments.....	5,852	9,430	12,873
Total.....	\$81,819	\$93,722	\$146,472

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$27,423	\$2,880	\$9,519	\$16,826
1947.....	81,819	8,255	46,687	51,912
1950.....	95,722	11,104	41,950	62,999
1952.....	110,693	12,475	45,414	70,566
1953.....	112,081	12,301	37,017	72,130
1955.....	126,753	14,291	34,806	79,508
1956.....	146,472	15,525	47,652	90,430
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,810	2,843
Acreage in farms.....	680,841	672,802
Cropland in farms.....	272,861	319,244
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.1	6.5
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$18,823,856	\$29,149,053
Field crops.....	5,754,720	13,510,432
Fruits and nuts.....	8,276,842	8,307,554
Vegetables.....	227,584	207,737
Horticult. specialties.....	127,097	287,809
Dairy prod.....	1,204,188	1,635,542
Poultry & poultry prod.....	713,270	1,097,066
Other livestock prod.....	2,507,478	3,989,632
Forest prod.....	12,677	113,281

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$1,311,410	\$2,559,164
(1) Natural gas.....	*	1,419,000
(2) Sand and gravel.....	57,123	757,489

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Gold.....	\$946,295	\$2,520
Other minerals: Chromite and stone.		
*Unapporportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	83	115
Number of production workers.....	2,323	2,649
Number of employees.....	2,606	3,083
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$7,255	\$11,984
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$15,021	\$23,023

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	65	2,080	\$2,784,333
(2) Food and kindred.....	21	1,252	1,848,664
(3) Fabricated metals.....	10	193	161,349
(4) Printing & publishing.....	9	160	156,204
(5) Stone, clay, glass.....	4	67	77,877
(6) Mach. ex. elect.....	9	87	58,623

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	83	90
Payroll (000).....	\$1,548	\$2,115
Number of employees.....	496	689
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$28,781	\$30,706

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	867	884
Payroll (000).....	\$7,060	\$8,892
Number of employees.....	2,991	3,330

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$23,510	\$26,534	\$29,188
Eating-drink. places.....	5,023	4,983	5,868
General merchandise.....	6,142	6,752	9,007
Apparel.....	2,760	3,349	3,828
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	2,732	3,155	4,192
Automotive.....	12,890	11,836	17,974
Serv. sta. & parts.....	6,505	7,495	8,696
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	10,525	11,845	14,631
Drugstores.....	1,664	2,161	2,541
All other retail.....	7,611	8,423	10,403
Total.....	\$79,362	\$86,533	\$106,328

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	146	\$2,118	\$654	279
Auto rep.....	81	909	111	82
All other.....	181	3,615	930	315
Total.....	408	\$6,642	\$1,695	676

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	14	113	\$157
Manufacturing.....	127	4,285	5,255
Construction.....	211	2,105	3,032
Utilities.....	89	1,231	1,492
Trade.....	738	4,347	3,957
Finance.....	80	507	466
Service.....	431	1,794	1,305
Other.....	56	297	87
Total.....	1,746	14,679	\$15,751

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$51,758	\$74,349	43.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$25,544	\$34,961	36.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$26,214	\$30,319	15.7
b. Telephones (total).....	10,051	23,692	135.7
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	974	3,945	305.0
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	440	1,916	108.2
d. Auto registration.....	20,082	31,950	59.1
d. Truck registration.....	3,661	8,810	140.6
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$59,541	\$121,978
Property tax levies (000)*.....	3,239	6,884
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.44	5.64
*Combined county, city and district levies.		

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Calaveras County, one of the original 27 counties created in 1850, took its name from the Spanish word for "skull," reportedly because an early explorer found a great many skulls and skeletons, testifying to a fight or famine. Place names which dot the map almost tell its story in themselves—Copperopolis, Whiskey Slide, Poverty Flat, Jenny Lind, Sheep Ranch, Angels Camp—some of them still thriving communities and some ghost towns today. This is the center of the Bret Harte country, and it is here that Mark Twain is reported to have heard the story of "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County", an event that is still observed each year.

The county lies between the Stanislaus and Mokelumne Rivers, and its eastern portion, extending almost to the crest of the Sierra, lies partly within the Stanislaus National Forest. Both summer and winter recreation opportunities abound. Trout are plentiful in the streams and lakes, deer and other game in the forests, and choice campsites, lodges, and cabins are readily available. The Calaveras Grove of giant sequoias consists of some 50 acres, with 150 trees, at least 85 of which are 10 feet or more in diameter. Additional natural attractions are Mercer Caverns and Moaning Cave, both displaying bizarre and grotesque crystalline formations.

Population of the county declined steadily from 9,900 in 1950 to an estimated 9,100 in 1955, but had risen to 9,400 by mid-1958. Personal incomes have risen steadily during recent years to \$17.8 million in 1956. Retail trade increased 14 percent from \$7.7 million in 1954 to an estimated \$8.7 million in 1956.

Most of the farm land is used for grazing and of \$3.8 million total value of agricultural production in 1956, more than 70 percent was from livestock with more than half of that amount from beef cattle. There is, however, considerable crop production with hay, walnuts, olives, and apples the most important.

Although gold was the most valuable mineral product of this county prior to World War II (in 1940 over \$3 million) its importance has declined in recent years. In 1956, mineral output of Calaveras County consisted of cement, fire clay, copper, gem stones, gold, sand and gravel, silver and tungsten concentrates. One of the largest Portland cement plants in the State is located near San Andreas. During 1957 a clay company completed a flotation plant to process the quartz-rich sand for use in glass containers. Uranium-bearing minerals have been found in the county.

The commercial timber stand is estimated at more than 5.4 billion board feet. Consequently lumbering is the largest industry. However, there has been some decline in recent years from a cut of 109 million board feet in 1951 to 93 million board feet in 1956. The most important species is ponderosa pine although fir and sugar pine also are cut in large quantities. Thirteen lumber mills were in operation during 1956. Factory payrolls, principally from lumbering, rose some 61 percent from \$3.7 million in 1947 to \$6.3 million in 1956.

The Southern Pacific serves part of the county from a branch freight line originating at Lodi and terminating at Kentucky House. There are some 580 miles of county roads and the county is served by State Route 4 leading east over Ebbetts Pass, State Route 49, the Mother Lode Highway, and State Routes 8 and 12 from Stockton and the central valley area. The county airport is located at San Andreas and has a 2,000-foot paved runway.

Angels Camp, with a population of some 1,150, is the only incorporated city and a major trading area, with an \$821 thousand volume of taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957. It is an historic mining town and the site both of the annual county fair and the international jumping frog contest. San Andreas, the county seat, is unincorporated, has been a mining community since the days of '49, and is now a cement manufacturing center. Other communities include Copperopolis, Melones, and Mokelumne Hill, all of which have interesting historical buildings; the lumbering towns of Arnolds and Westpoint; Mountain Ranch; Altaville, with the oldest foundry in continuous operation in the state; and Murphys and Vallecito, site of Mercer Caverns and Moaning Cave, respectively.

CALAVERAS COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	658,000
Commercial forest land.....	243,000
Publicly owned.....	76,000
Privately owned.....	167,000
Cropland.....	13,000
Grassland.....	288,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	23,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	30,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 18.8%	123,890
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	2,251,771	3,183,215	5,434,986
Pine.....	929,033	1,772,624	2,701,657
Other species.....	1,322,738	1,410,591	2,733,329

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 300 to 6,070 feet.
Camp Pardee station elevation 658 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.2	45.4	53.5	3.59
February.....	40.4	49.6	58.7	3.95
March.....	43.5	54.9	64.3	3.47
April.....	45.9	58.5	71.1	1.71
May.....	50.8	65.4	79.9	0.79
June.....	56.1	71.9	88.5	0.29
July.....	61.1	78.7	96.2	0.00
August.....	60.0	77.6	95.1	0.01
September.....	58.0	73.7	89.4	0.12
October.....	52.2	65.7	78.3	1.11
November.....	44.7	55.4	66.0	2.40
December.....	39.5	47.6	55.8	3.12
Year avg.....	49.1	62.0	74.7	20.56
Average length of growing season 302 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		6,183	-32.6	.18
April 1, 1930.....		6,008	-2.8	.11
April 1, 1940.....		8,221	36.8	.12
July 1, 1947.....		9,810	19.3	.10
April 1, 1950.....		9,902	.9	.09
July 1, 1957.....		9,400	-5.1	.07

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-Salaries.....	\$6,828	\$7,605	\$10,670
Other labor inc.....	127	178	307
Proprietors inc.....	3,101	2,854	3,152
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,012	1,331	2,248
Transfer payments.....	732	1,037	1,400
Total.....	\$11,800	\$13,005	\$17,777

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$5,129	\$1,806	\$994	\$2,233
1947.....	11,800	3,741	2,268	5,017
1950.....	13,005	4,460	2,095	3,801
1952.....	15,507	5,315	n.a.	6,444
1953.....	15,461	5,554	n.a.	7,159
1955.....	16,414	5,633	n.a.	7,118
1956.....	17,777	6,291	3,757	7,290
*Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	479	430
Acreage in farms.....	424,850	387,578
Cropland in farms.....	15,880	29,946
Percentage of tenancy.....	8.6	6.7
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$1,245,653	\$2,191,201
Field crops.....	34,132	106,701
Fruits and nuts.....	61,630	75,780
Vegetables.....	5,712	3,075
Horticult. specialties.....	303	7,600
Dairy products.....	32,124	17,993
Poultry & poultry prod.....	96,610	210,070
Other livestock prod.....	1,000,848	1,733,001
Forest products.....	14,294	36,981

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$4,199,321	\$11,466,710
(1) Gold.....	180,985	*

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(2) Copper.....	\$260,820	*
(3) Silver.....	87,854	*
Other minerals: Cement, clay (fire), copper, gem stones, gold, sand and gravel, silver and tungsten concentrates.		
*Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	43	27
Number of production workers.....	1,062	822
Number of employees.....	1,176	995
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$3,440	\$4,763
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$7,293	\$10,223

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
(1) Lumber.....	33	811	\$982,584
(2) Stone, clay and glass.....	2	*	*
*Withheld to prevent disclosure.			

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	12	10
Payroll (000).....	\$60	\$184
Number of employees.....	28	51
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$1,139	\$2,448

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	140	133
Payroll (000).....	\$440	\$563
Number of employees.....	230	216

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$2,437	\$2,594	\$2,757
Eating-drink. places.....	947	1,028	1,073
General merchandise.....	561	622	741
Apparel.....	149	123	153
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	284	139	123
Automotive.....	932	911	1,313
Serv. sta. & parts.....	816	993	1,047
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	423	310	592
Drugstores.....	150	249	333
All other retail.....	703	714	614
Total.....	\$7,402	\$7,683	\$8,746

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	13	\$82	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	2	*	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	35	*	n.r.	n.r.
Totals.....	50	\$446	\$78	43

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	7	83	\$92
Manufacturing.....	38	1,352	1,800
Construction.....	15	40	44
Utilities.....	7	86	100
Trade.....	81	222	140
Finance.....	8	34	32
Service.....	42	113	72
Other.....	5	11	17
Total.....	203	1,941	\$2,297

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$6,324	\$9,264	46.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$3,597	\$4,835	34.1
a. Demand (000).....	\$2,727	\$3,042	11.6
b. Telephones (total).....	1,031	2,134	107.0
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	106	n.r.	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	29	n.r.	
d. Auto registration.....	3,057	4,247	38.9
d. Truck registration.....	602	1,214	101.7

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$15,959	\$23,561
Property tax levies (000)*.....	558	1,212
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.49	5.14
*Combined county, city and district levies.		

COLUSA COUNTY

Colusa County, created February 18, 1850, was practically isolated prior to the discovery of gold in surrounding counties. With the phenomenal population growth in the neighboring territory, a few astute pioneers began to see the possibilities of growing wheat, barley, and other agricultural products in Colusa's fertile soil, to feed the miners. Accordingly, agricultural development commenced which has continued to the present day.

The topography of Colusa County is eminently suited to agriculture. The land slopes gradually eastward from the mountainous terrain of the Mendocino National Forest, through the plains area, to the low drainage region adjacent to the Sacramento River, ranging from elevations of almost 7,000 feet to 30 feet above sea level. The county is watered by streams and rivers which form a nearly perfect trellis drainage pattern. The climate, too, is conducive to agricultural development, with hot, dry summers, rainy winters, and a long growing season. From the standpoint of recreation, Colusa is noted for its excellent duck and pheasant hunting in the central and eastern part of the county, and its deer hunting in the Mendocino National Forest, to the west.

Population in the county dropped from 11,651 in 1950 to 11,000 in 1953, reached an estimated 11,700 in mid-1957, but fell to 11,600 by mid-1958. Personal incomes in 1956 rose to a record level of \$36.4 million.

Agriculture, the most important industry, accounted for value of products of nearly \$26 million in 1957. Four-fifths of the county area is in farms with half the county area in cropland. Field crops comprise the most important product class with a value in 1957 of \$16.3 million. Leading crops were rice, barley, sugar beets, and safflower. Next in importance were fruits and nuts with a valuation of \$3.9 million, of which almonds and prunes were most important. Livestock products accounted for more than \$3 million with dairy products, beef cattle, and sheep and wool the leading items.

Colusa County has a relatively small mineral output. In 1956, \$185 thousand worth of sand and gravel were produced, also gem stones, natural gas, and sandstone. The old Colusa sandstone quarry was reopened in 1957 after more than 30 years of idleness.

Although primarily agricultural, the county's economy does include some manufacturing. In 1956, there were 10 manufacturing establishments with 88 employees. Factory payrolls were \$198 thousand in 1955, 53 percent above 1947. Food products were the primary manufactured items and accounted for the bulk of employment.

Colusa County is served by the Southern Pacific with both main and branch line operations. The Sacramento Northern Railroad also serves the county from Colusa to Marysville and Yuba City in Sutter County. The county has over 700 miles of county roads and is also served by U. S. Highway 99W and State Routes 20 and 16. Private airport facilities are available at Colusa, Williams, Arbuckle, and Grimes.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special Date	Census Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Colusa -----	3,031	Jan. 1957	3,422	\$3,428	\$6,336	85	-----	\$3,211
Williams -----	1,134	Feb. 1957	1,243	930	1,658	78	\$45	831

Colusa, the county seat, is the center of a rich agricultural region and a focal point for water-borne commerce on the Sacramento River. A large portion of the county's prune and rice acreage is in the area around Colusa, and barley and corn are also grown extensively in the vicinity. Williams, located at an important highway junction, is a shipping point for livestock, principally sheep and lambs. Arbuckle, a good sized unincorporated town, is in the center of the almond growing district, and Maxwell, the other important unincorporated community is a dairying center.

COLUSA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	738,000
Commercial forest land.....	27,000
Publicly owned.....	26,000
Privately owned.....	1,000
Cropland.....	289,000
Grassland.....	204,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	71,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	72,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 15.1%	111,770
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	367,489	24,030	391,519
Pine.....	187,711	9,819	197,530
Other species.....	179,778	14,211	193,989

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 30 to 6,950 feet.
Colusa station elevation 60 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.0	45.0	53.4	3.09
February.....	40.1	49.7	59.3	2.89
March.....	43.0	54.4	65.4	2.19
April.....	46.5	59.5	72.4	1.10
May.....	51.3	65.8	80.3	0.57
June.....	56.7	72.7	88.6	0.27
July.....	60.0	77.6	95.2	0.01
August.....	57.9	75.5	93.3	0.01
September.....	54.5	70.3	86.2	0.28
October.....	48.4	62.2	76.1	0.69
November.....	40.7	52.8	64.7	1.62
December.....	36.9	45.5	54.2	3.23

Year avg.....	47.8	60.9	74.1	15.95
Average length of growing season 272 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		9,290	20.2	.27
April 1, 1930.....		10,258	10.4	.18
April 1, 1940.....		9,788	-4.6	.14
July 1, 1947.....		10,580	8.1	.11
April 1, 1950.....		11,651	10.1	.11
July 1, 1957.....		11,700	0.4	.08

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$7,450	\$8,217	\$11,578
Other labor income.....	77	116	223
Proprietors.....	18,003	14,579	20,009
Div.-int.-rent.....	2,017	2,109	3,114
Transfer payments.....	862	1,219	1,414
All income.....	\$28,409	\$26,240	\$36,419

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$8,419	\$25	\$4,975	\$3,827
1947.....	28,409	129	26,155	10,654
1950.....	26,240	163	27,572	12,384
1952.....	32,843	261	36,447	13,733
1953.....	31,325	279	27,703	15,285
1955.....	32,157	198	23,915	13,600
1956.....	36,419	n.r.	29,816	14,745
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	894	746
Acreage in farms.....	505,940	597,968
Cropland in farms.....	281,488	369,298
Percentage of tenancy.....	16.7	16.4
Value of all products sold.....	\$13,331,765	\$25,538,109
Field crops.....	6,939,565	17,827,817
Fruits and nuts.....	3,691,674	4,002,672
Vegetables.....	56,529	181,400
Horticultural specialties.....	11,650	153,745
Dairy products.....	461,936	431,869
Poultry & poultry prods.....	169,061	117,657
Other livestock products.....	2,001,040	2,817,999
Forest products.....	310	4,950

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$89,963	\$406,861
(1) Sand and gravel.....	89,750	185,458
Other minerals: Gem stones, natural gas and stone (sandstone)		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	8	8
Number of production workers.....	*	65
Number of employees.....	*	71
Wages and salaries (000).....	*	\$230
Value added by mfr. (000).....	*	\$496
*Withheld to prevent disclosure		

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food.....	3	61	\$51,567

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	25	24
Payroll (000).....	\$104	\$187
Number of employees.....	36	62
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$6,267	\$8,439

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	187	211
Payroll (000).....	\$1,319	\$1,702
Number of employees.....	585	574

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$3,683	\$4,134	\$4,370
Eating-drink, places.....	1,278	1,485	1,646
General merchandise.....	978	1,074	1,052
Apparel.....	269	285	265
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	234	522	608
Automotive.....	1,143	1,961	2,179
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,889	2,636	2,688
Lumber-hdwc.-impl.....	3,621	3,602	3,148
Drugstores.....	367	443	448
All other retail.....	3,369	2,430	3,598

Total.....	\$16,831	\$18,572	\$20,002
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish-ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	23	\$296	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	7	49	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	51	644	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	81	\$989	\$5,192	90

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	10	88	\$72
Construction.....	24	221	324
Utilities.....	23	177	180
Trade.....	145	596	499
Finance.....	14	67	58
Service.....	80	229	135
Other.....	7	40	74
Total.....	303	1,418	\$1,342

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$16,750	\$21,958	31.1
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$6,459	\$12,071	86.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$10,291	\$8,168	-20.6
b. Telephones (total).....	1,836	3,667	99.7
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	355	n.r.	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	223	n.r.	
d. Auto registration.....	4,077	5,152	26.4
d. Truck registration.....	1,106	2,411	118.0

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$25,918	\$40,100
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,031	2,000
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	3.98	4.99
*Combined county, city and district levies.		

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa County, which takes its name from the Spanish for "opposite coast," was one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850. Its name lost significance when the major portion of the coast opposite San Francisco was taken from it with the creation of Alameda County in 1853.

From the 3,849-foot peak of Mt. Diablo, located in the center of the county, the Spanish explorers first sighted the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in 1772. In honor of the coal mining which flourished in the vicinity from 1850 to 1855, and which left the county with its own ghost towns in the vicinity of Pittsburg, the Legislature in 1865 tried unsuccessfully to change its name to Coal Hill, but Mt. Diablo it remained to the county residents.

Many adobe homes were built on the huge Spanish ranchos, two of which remain as registered historic landmarks. One is the El Cerrito adobe, in the city of the same name, built by Francisco Castro in the 1830's on his Rancho San Pablo where the first fruit trees and grape cuttings in the county were planted. The other is the home of Don Fernando Pacheco in Concord, now a museum. In sharp contrast to the Spanish homes is another landmark, the "Stone House" near Brentwood, built in the 1850's with steep English gables and solid native stone masonry.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The county extends eastward from San Pablo Bay for about 40 miles along the south shore of Suisun Bay and the San Joaquin River and about 20 miles southward from Suisun Bay. The eastern part, more than a third of the total area, is part of the western slope of the San Joaquin Valley, rising gently from the valley floor at the delta region to the rougher lands of the interior. The middle portion is composed mainly of moderately rolling to steeply sloping hills surrounding Mt. Diablo. Adjoining this hilly area on the west is a narrow valley extending almost the width of the county.

The climate of Contra Costa County varies considerably with location and proximity to the cooling fogs and breezes from the ocean and bays. In most of the county, summer temperatures are somewhat higher than those along the seacoast, but appreciably lower than in the interior valley. The July average temperature at Crockett on the bay shore in the northeast is 67, while the average at Antioch in the delta to the west is 76, or nine degrees higher. (See Table 4.)

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Contra Costa County has shown a substantial growth since 1950 with a mid-1958 population estimated at 370,400, an increase of 24 percent over that of the census year. Growth was most rapid between 1950 and 1953, in which year the county was estimated to have a population of 357,000. A sharp drop of 4 percent to an estimated 341,000 occurred between 1953 and 1954 and it was not until 1957 that the population again reached almost the 1953 level. The City of Pinole increased 162 percent between 1950 and late 1956, the population of Concord quadrupled by late 1957, and the unincorporated residential areas of Lafayette, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, Danville, and San Ramon continued their steady increase. These gains, however, were offset by a substantial drop in the population of Richmond, which resulted from the removal of all temporary wartime housing.

The record of personal incomes of county residents reflects two conflicting trends. First, there has been a rapid shift from a highly agricultural to a predominantly industrial economy. Second, during the past few years there has been a drastic reduction in military and civilian personnel at establishments of the Federal Government. As recently as 1952 payrolls of such establishments totalled nearly \$65 million while in 1956 they were below \$10 million. Private industry, however, has taken up the

slack resulting from this decline and, in addition, has been mainly responsible for a strong rise in total incomes.

Personal incomes were estimated at \$344.5 million in 1947. In 1950, the figure was up to \$436.4 million even after the strain of the post-World War II reconversion. In 1956, personal incomes reached \$607.2 million. As would be expected with large scale industrialization, two-thirds of all incomes are received in the form of wages and salaries, particularly manufacturing payrolls. However, construction, trade, and service industries are also significant.

Retail trade in the county increased to an estimated \$359.7 million in 1956 from \$303.7 million during 1954, or about 18 percent. By far the largest dollar volume was in food sales, \$109.9 million, followed by the automotive group, \$59.1 million; service stations and parts, \$44.9 million; and general merchandise, \$29.8 million. (See Table 12.)



Pears, Contra Costa County

AGRICULTURE

The large expansion of industrial and residential areas in recent years has caused a considerable reduction in the land available for farming. However, more intensive cultivation has enabled agriculture to remain a significant factor in the county economy. The chief emphasis in county agriculture is currently on fruit, nut, and truck crops, while field crop production has been greatly curtailed. Raising beef cattle is by far the most important livestock activity. Individual crops valued at \$1 million or more in 1957 were walnuts, \$4.1; asparagus, \$2.1; apricots, \$2.0; and almonds, \$1.0. The table below shows the pattern of farming in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1948	1952	1957
Field crops	\$3,163	\$3,078	\$1,910
Fruits and nuts	6,844	7,654	8,624
Truck crops	3,268	4,816	4,944
Seed and nursery stock	707	1,850	1,366
Beef cattle	1,150	4,536	2,500
Dairy products	837	2,438	969
All other	593	899	925
Total	\$16,564	\$25,271	\$21,238

MINERALS AND MINING

Because of its location near the San Francisco Bay area, the mineral resources of the county have been important. During 1956 \$5.2 million worth of minerals were produced in the county. Miscellaneous stone accounted for \$3.2 million of the total, but seven other minerals were produced in commercial quantities during the year. (See Table 9.) Limestone, used in cement making, is found east of Concord and the molding sand (silica) has been used by the steel industry. The southeast end of the Rio Vista gas field extends into Contra Costa County.

MANUFACTURING

Contra Costa County's many advantages for factory location, including large tracts of industrial land with rail and steamship transportation facilities and adequate supplies of industrial water, have attracted many large plants to this area. Contra Costa's manufacturing payrolls rank sixth among California's counties.

During the nine-year period from the third quarter of 1947 to the third quarter of 1956, the number of manufacturing establishments increased from 168 to 253 and manufacturing employment rose to a total of almost 29,000 persons. Capital investment involved in new plants and expansion announcements from 1947 through 1956 amounted to \$467.9 million representing 154 new plants and 224 expansions. During 1956 announced new plants and expansions investment was more than \$62 million.

Petroleum refining continues to be the predominant industry. The industry's payrolls amounted to \$13.3 million in the third quarter of 1956, about a third of total manufacturing payrolls. In 1947 the value added by manufacture in the petroleum industry in Contra Costa County accounted for 25 percent of the total for that industry in the State. Crude oil for the refineries comes by pipe line from San Joaquin Valley fields and by tanker from other California fields and foreign countries.

By a small margin the chemical industry has become the second largest industrial operation in the county, in terms of payroll size. Thirty firms, employing 3,600 workers, manufactured organic and inorganic chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, paint and allied products, and explosives, among other items.

The eight primary metals establishments have now dropped into third place. Nevertheless, they employed more than 4,000 persons and disbursed payrolls of more than \$5.5 million during the third quarter of 1956.

Twenty-three food processors comprise the fourth largest source of industrial payrolls employing more than 3,800 persons during the third quarter of 1956. Principal operations include cane sugar refining, fish canning and reduction, fruit and vegetable canning, vegetable oil production, and many others.



Gushing, white-hot steel pours from the spout of a basic open-hearth furnace in the Pittsburg, California, plant of Columbia Steel Company, western subsidiary of U. S. Steel

Since 1952, four manufacturers of paper and allied products have replaced transportation equipment producers as the fifth largest Contra Costa industry in terms of payrolls. In the third quarter of 1956 they employed 1,700 workers. One large company processes wood pulp into a variety of paper and paperboard products. The more important items produced include boxboard, partitions, corrugated papers, baskets, building paper, labels, paper pails, tubes and assorted containers.

The fabricated metals industry is now represented by 25 firms, five more than in 1952. It continues to be the sixth largest source of industrial payrolls, according to data for the third quarter of 1956. Principal products include steel drums and tanks, boilers, water systems, kitchen and bathroom plumbing fixtures, refrigerator equipment cases, heating systems, and hardware.

Fifteen firms in the stone, clay, and glass industry employed 1,600 workers and had payrolls of almost \$2 million during the third quarter of 1956. Among their products were cement, concrete pipe, cement blocks, other building materials, fire clay refractories, tile, brick, glass containers, vitreous china plumbing fixtures, and other industrial and domestic ceramics.

Transportation equipment was manufactured by 17 companies employing 1,100 with payrolls of \$1.9 million in the third quarter of 1956. Their production included both large and small vessels, ship repair, automobile parts and assembly, and railroad car rebuilding.

The machinery and electrical equipment industries manufacture tractors, hoists, lifts, derricks, engines, farm machinery and implements, construction equipment, box folding machinery, electric business machines, and electronic equipment.

Other large manufacturing establishments produce such items as fabricated building materials, newspapers, a variety of printed and lithographed matter, furniture and allied products such as mattresses and carpets, and cabinets, boxes, and patterns.

TRANSPORTATION

Contra Costa County includes the fully developed Port of Richmond which ranks second in cargo volume among ports on the Pacific Coast. Petroleum products are one of the major cargoes handled by the port's modern facilities.

Transcontinental railway lines and branches of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific traverse the eastern agricultural areas of the county and serve industry along its western and northern boundaries. Freight service is also available on the Sacramento Northern Railway.

Major highways serving Contra Costa County include U. S. 40 which is a multi-lane freeway from the Carquinez Bridge through Richmond; State Highway 24, connecting the Bay area with the Walnut Creek, Lafayette, and Orinda areas via the Broadway Low Level Tunnel; and the Arnold Industrial Freeway between the Concord area and Antioch. In 1956 the new bridge linking Richmond with San Rafael was opened.

Contra Costa County has 130 miles of state highways and 1,003 miles of county highways, of which 341 miles are primary roads.

There are three airports in the county, one is municipally operated, one county operated, and one privately owned. The Metropolitan Oakland International Airport is the closest airport served by commercial air carriers.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)		Percent change	Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56			
Antioch	11,051	Feb., 1957 15,507	\$6,840	\$15,535	127	\$1,530	\$8,020
Brentwood	1,729	July, 1954 1,848	n.r.	1,474	---	---	2,051
Concord	6,953	Oct., 1957 28,537	4,332	22,505	420	375	10,445
El Cerrito	18,011	Jan., 1957 23,633	11,524	27,067	135	---	5,951
Hercules	343	---	1,768	3,330	88	---	*
Martinez	8,268	July, 1957 8,769	12,162	17,513	44	841	6,656
Pinole	1,147	Oct., 1956 3,000	492	2,104	328	---	475
Pittsburg	12,763	May, 1956 16,574	9,988	18,654	87	1,471	9,057
Richmond	99,545	---	63,799	109,288	71	3,323	47,487
San Pablo	14,476	Feb., 1957 18,270	n.r.	9,500	---	95	3,848
Walnut Creek	2,420	---	3,018	7,424	146	---	23,036

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—Not reported.

Richmond, the largest city in the county, had a 1957 population estimated at 70,000, a substantial drop below 1950, caused by the removal of all wartime temporary housing in the city. Although population in the city limits has dropped, increases in the adjoining cities of San Pablo to the north and El Cerrito to the south, together with the unincorporated communities of Rollingwood, El Sobrante, Giant, North Richmond, and Kensington, have kept the population of the urbanized area at about 150,000. It is the principal trading area in the county with retail sales of \$90.8 million and wholesale sales of \$62.9 million in 1954, some 29 and 61 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 88 manufacturing establishments, employing 9,923 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$119.5 million, one-third of the county total. In addition to the heavy industry which has centered here for some years, current developments include a new industrial tract specifically for light industry, and there has been substantial expansion of manufacturing in the last three years, with more scheduled. Among the important manufacturing operations here are petroleum refineries, shops for rebuilding railroad sleeping and tank cars, and plants producing essential oils; electronic and other instruments, including nuclear reactor monitoring equipment; building materials, including aggregates, concrete, asphalt, roofing, building papers, structural forms, and other items; agricultural, industrial, and fine chemicals; thermostatic valves, safety controls, and switches; steel and fabricated steel products; plumbing fixtures; millwork and other wood products; tags and labels; heavy machinery and equipment; safes; canned foods; and a variety of other products. The deepwater port

is served by a network of railroads and highways, and 14.8 million tons of cargo moved through here in 1956. The Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, which was opened to traffic in 1956, provides a direct link with the northern coastal area of the State. El Cerrito, to the south, is primarily a residential community with a population growth of 31 percent between 1950 and 1957. Retail trade in 1954 was \$18.6 million. In that year it had nine manufacturing plants, employing 220 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$915 thousand. Principal manufacturing is of wood and sheet metal products and institutional vitrified chinaware. San Pablo, to the north, had a population growth of 26 percent between 1950 and 1957, and in 1954 had retail sales of \$12.8 million. In that year it had 13 manufacturing establishments, employing 348 workers, with a \$3.7 million value added by manufacture. Steel erection and fabrication and the production of vitreous china plumbing fixtures are the major industries. The town of Giant is the site of a major commercial explosives plant, and the remaining communities in the immediate vicinity of Richmond are primarily residential suburbs.

On the northern coastal plain to the east are a number of small, but highly industrialized communities, with adjoining residential areas. Hercules, long the site of another large explosives plant, will soon have a nitrogen fertilizer plant and the first urea producing plant west of the Mississippi. Oleum is the home of a petroleum refinery and a plant producing a variety of oil based chemicals. A several hundred foot tower at Selby marks the site of an important lead, gold, and silver smelter. Crockett is the site of the world's largest cane-sugar refinery, and the southern terminus of a new \$46 million bridge across the Carquinez Straits, which will provide an additional link between this area and the Sacramento Valley when it is completed in late 1958. Port Costa is the location for an important brick works, and the other communities in this area, Pinole, Tormey, and Rodeo, are primarily residential.

Martinez, farther east on Suisun Bay, is the county seat and oldest city in the county. It has grown some 6 percent in population since 1950, and its retail sales in 1954 were \$16 million. Major industry here is the production of petroleum based chemicals, but there is also wine production, fruit and vegetable canning, the manufacture of specialized motor vehicles, and sheet metal working. A new fertilizer plant is scheduled for construction here and a special light industrial area has been set aside. Nearby Avon is an oil-chemical production center. A \$26 million bridge from Martinez to Benicia is planned, providing a third link between this county and the northern valley. Port Chicago to the east is the site of a naval ammunition depot and nearby Nichols is the home of a plant producing fine and heavy chemicals, as well as insecticides and agricultural chemicals.

Pittsburg, still further east on the Bay shore, had an estimated 1957 population of 17,000, a 31 percent increase over 1950. Its retail sales in 1954 were \$24.5 million and in that year it had 16 manufacturing plants, employing 4,361 workers. It is the site of an important steel mill, which has recently added a new sheet and tin mill, plans an additional electrolytic tin mill in the near future, and has acquired land for what it is anticipated will eventually be an integrated steel production operation. There are also important chemical producers, a large manufacturer of shipping containers, a plant producing asbestos and asphalt roofing and insulating materials, and other smaller plants. Plans have been announced for two new plants, one to produce open hearth fire brick and the other couplings and equipment used for handling industrial gases. Midway between Pittsburg and Antioch a new plant to manufacture antiknock compounds for petroleum products is scheduled to go into operation in mid-1958. Antioch, a city whose population has increased 40 percent since 1950, had retail sales of \$18.2 million in 1954. Its manufacturing in that year was done by seven plants, employing 1,404 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$13.7 million. Manufacturing has expanded substantially since that date and now includes seven manufacturers of paper and paper products, five chemical and fertilizer plants, canneries, and manufacturers of glass containers, refractory brick, canning machinery, furniture, rubber products, roofing materials, asbestos, and gypsum board. Two of the large plants recently located here have dredged the channel and provided facilities enabling ocean-going ships to load, and there are plans for further development of a commercial and a small boat harbor.

In the eastern end of the county are several residential and agricultural communities. Bethel Island, in the delta, is a resort and fishing center and markets delta peat. The communities of Knightsen and Byron are almost exclusively agricultural, while Brentwood and Oakley add food packing and processing to their activities. Major products in this area are tomatoes, asparagus, apricots, and livestock.

Concord, in the central valley of the county, has quadrupled in population since 1950. Retail sales here were \$24.1 million and wholesale sales \$5.6 million in 1954. At that time it had nine manufacturing plants, employing 69 workers, with \$445 thousand value added by manufacture. Although it is still primarily a residential area, surrounded by fruit and vegetable producing acreages, it is adding rapidly to its light industry which now includes two electronics firms producing electronic computers, test equipment, and data analysis equipment; a manufacturer of swimming pools and equipment; producers of millwork, store fixtures, and other wood products; and metal fabricators. A manufacturer of business forms and equipment has purchased a site and expects to be in full operation within two years. A little to the east, at the foot of Mt. Diablo, are the communities of Clayton, a residential area and site of a quicksilver mine, and Cowell, site of a large cement plant.

Further south in the interior valley is Walnut Creek, whose population has increased 250 percent since 1950 to an estimated 8,500 in 1957. It is primarily residential and a retail trading center, but its light industry includes food canning, walnut packing, and the manufacture of electronic components, fabricated metal products, building materials, and insecticides and agricultural chemicals. Between Walnut Creek and the metropolitan Oakland areas are the rapidly growing unincorporated areas of Pleasant Hill, Lafayette, and Orinda, whose growth is expected to continue as freeway construction facilitates commuting to the entire Bay area. Lafayette has some light industry, including the manufacture of hi-fi components, furniture, cabinet work, and machine shop products. To the south is Moraga, the home of St. Mary's College and site of a substantial new subdivision development.

Southeast of Walnut Creek, in the county's important livestock producing area, are Alamo, Danville, and San Ramon. Although all three are still primarily residential, Danville has been selected by a major electronics and missile firm as the site for a plant manufacturing small nuclear reactors and efforts are being made to develop additional light industry here.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	470,000
Cropland.....	116,000
Grassland.....	186,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	111,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	2,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.3%	10,853
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	—	4,767	4,767

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 3,849 feet.
 Antioch station elevation 46 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	36.9	46.7	54.1	2.59
February.....	40.6	51.0	61.0	2.15
March.....	42.8	55.4	67.4	1.90
April.....	46.3	60.7	74.0	0.79
May.....	50.4	65.8	80.2	0.42
June.....	56.2	72.7	87.6	0.11
July.....	57.0	76.0	91.5	0.00
August.....	55.5	74.5	90.3	0.01
September.....	54.2	71.7	87.1	0.25
October.....	48.9	64.2	77.7	0.62
November.....	41.1	54.4	65.9	1.23
December.....	38.1	48.1	56.0	2.46
Year avg.	47.8	61.8	74.4	12.53
Average length of growing season 281 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		53,889	70.1	1.57
April 1, 1930.....		78,608	45.9	1.38
April 1, 1940.....		100,450	27.8	1.45
July 1, 1947.....		283,900	182.6	2.90
April 1, 1950.....		298,984	5.3	2.82
July 1, 1957.....		356,100	19.1	2.54

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$249,620	\$305,735	\$403,224
Other labor inc.....	4,420	6,801	11,242
Proprietors inc.....	41,076	48,793	70,762
Div-int-rent.....	27,429	42,282	81,806
Transfer payments.....	21,980	32,736	40,154
Total.....	\$344,525	\$436,437	\$607,188

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$81,079	\$32,047	\$7,754	\$145,317
1947.....	344,525	85,671	16,575	145,544
1950.....	436,437	106,429	21,994	218,386
1952.....	537,094	132,359	25,271	243,057
1953.....	567,518	147,143	n.a.	254,715
1955.....	565,423	145,368	25,219	297,693
1956.....	607,188	158,877	25,739	326,421

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,765	1,812
Acreage in farms.....	328,897	324,856
Cropland in farms.....	145,054	132,056
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.3	7.8
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$13,158,044	\$17,233,551
Field crops.....	2,197,012	2,097,767
Fruits and nuts.....	6,269,809	6,307,201
Vegetables.....	2,065,302	3,268,116
Horticult. specialties.....	95,429	1,132,775
Dairy prod.....	659,520	826,404
Poultry & poult. prod.....	397,936	521,103
Other livestock prod.....	1,470,731	3,076,730
Forest prod.....	2,305	3,455

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$1,388,682	\$5,174,878
(1) Stone (misc.).....	509,546	3,211,808
(2) Sand and gravel.....	248,403	221,841
Other minerals: Clay, natural gas, perlite, potash salts, sulfur and hydrogen sulfide (recovered from oil refinery gases).		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	168	233
Number of production workers.....	20,089	21,531
Number of employees.....	24,316	28,014
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$79,546	\$137,238
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$155,142	\$350,049

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Petroleum & coal.....	14	8,570	\$13,305,963
(2) Chemicals and prod.....	30	3,642	5,579,737
(3) Prim. metals.....	8	4,092	5,570,609
(4) Food & kindred.....	23	3,867	4,484,523
(5) Paper & allied prod.....	4	1,702	2,264,463
(6) Fabricated metals.....	25	1,532	2,053,570

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	129	159
Payroll (000).....	*	\$6,278
Number of employees.....	*	1,382
Sales or receipts (000).....	*	\$102,535
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,632	3,011
Payroll (000).....	\$19,078	\$31,644
Number of employees.....	7,538	10,126

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$82,658	\$105,401	\$109,934
Eating-drink. places.....	19,252	19,588	23,027
General merchandise.....	13,921	25,222	29,762
Apparel.....	9,670	14,169	17,944
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	14,716	14,501	17,450
Automotive.....	38,217	42,524	59,137
Serv. sta. & parts.....	25,938	36,343	44,922
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	19,513	20,106	24,575
Drugstores.....	5,749	8,233	10,217
All other retail.....	13,924	17,642	22,688

Total.....	\$243,558	\$303,729	\$359,656
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	608	\$8,441	\$2,336	819
Auto rep.....	181	3,293	512	154
All other.....	629	14,946	5,026	1,598

Total.....	1,418	\$26,680	\$7,874	2,571
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	252	\$375
Manufacturing.....	253	28,963	40,657
Construction.....	1,075	10,517	14,219
Utilities.....	190	4,560	5,392
Trade.....	2,144	12,415	11,579
Finance.....	243	1,905	1,857
Service.....	1,276	6,072	5,641
Other.....	101	286	239

Total.....	5,292	64,970	\$79,959
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15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$138,712	\$240,584	73.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$83,386	\$132,985	59.5
a. Demand (000).....	\$55,326	\$84,650	53.0
b. Telephones (total).....	34,177	107,003	213.1
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	4,052	139,971	886.5
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	939	18,045	756.8
d. Auto registration.....	68,860	142,152	106.4
d. Truck registration.....	6,050	16,113	166.3

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$223,752	\$651,113
Property tax levies* (000).....	11,495	49,166
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.14	7.55

* Combined county, city and district levies.

DEL NORTE COUNTY

Del Norte County was created on March 2, 1857, from part of what was then Klamath County. Gold mining flourished in the 1850's but soon vanished, leaving such curious names as Growler Gulch, and Hurdy Gurdy Creek. Of romantic interest in the county's history is the lighthouse on St. George's Reef. Located on a diminutive isle near Crescent City, it was the scene of the tragic sinking of the *Brother Jonathan* in 1865.

The topography of Del Norte is mountainous, except for a narrow coastal plain extending from the Smith River south to Crescent City. Rising from the plain are the complex Klamath Mountains; the Siskiyou mountain range which forms the eastern boundary; and another range across the southern end, dividing the Siskiyou from the Klamath National Forest. The coastal climate is mild, with heavy precipitation, and in the higher terrain, particularly the Siskiyou range, there is considerable winter snowfall. The invigorating climate, deep forests, and redwood slopes make Del Norte an ideal recreation land. Salmon and steelhead are found in the Klamath and Smith Rivers, ocean black bass and cod in the ocean, and trout in the streams and lakes. Deer, mountain lion, lynx, bear, and game birds abound in the wooded areas. In addition, there are many hotels and resorts, and, in the national forests, excellent camping grounds to supplement natural recreational resources.

Population of the county has shown a steady increase from 8,078 in 1950 to 19,100 in mid-1958. Personal incomes have doubled since 1950 to a figure of \$33.8 million in 1956.

Farm areas are confined mostly to the coastal plain and the lower part of the Smith River Valley where heavy rains provide lush pasturage. Total value of agricultural production in 1956 was over \$2.2 million. Livestock products accounted for nearly \$1.3 million, dairy products for \$717 thousand, and beef cattle for \$495 thousand. The county is noted for Easter lily bulbs whose production was valued at \$537 thousand in 1956. Other nursery crops accounted for \$160 thousand.

Del Norte County has rich mineral reserves, particularly of chromite, which accounted for \$210 thousand of the \$599 thousand total value of mineral output in 1956. The county also produces stone, sand and gravel, copper, mercury, and silver.

More than two-thirds of the county is covered by heavy stands of commercially accessible saw timber, mostly redwood and Douglas fir, estimated at over 16 billion board feet. Lumber and wood products manufacturing is the largest industry and it is growing rapidly. This is evidenced by the rise in the cut from 142 million board feet in 1951 to 267 million board feet in 1956. In addition, veneer, shingles, shakes, posts, grape stakes, and railroad ties are produced in large quantity.

Lumber production is the principal manufacturing activity. In addition, concrete products, sheet metal, boxes and crates, venetian blinds, sashes and doors, boats, and milk and cheese products are produced. In 1956 there were 104 establishments employing 3,000 workers with a combined annual payroll of \$15.6 million.

Del Norte County is accessible by national highways, by scheduled airlines, and by ocean-going vessels. Deepwater port facilities are available at Crescent City and Pacific Airlines provides scheduled airline service at the Del Norte County Airport there. Private airport facilities are located at Klamath and Gasquet. U. S. Highway 101 traverses the county from north to south and U. S. Highway 199 provides a connection to interior Oregon cities.

Crescent City, the county seat and only incorporated city, had a population of 2,709 in February, 1956, an increase of 59 percent over the 1950 figure. It is located on a fine improved harbor and is a shipping center for the county's products. Volume of taxable retail sales in the first half of 1957 was \$4.4 million. Important unincorporated towns are Klamath and Requa, sport fishing centers at the mouth of the Klamath River and Smith River.

DEL NORTE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	642,000
Commercial forest land.....	451,000
Publicly owned.....	299,000
Privately owned.....	152,000
Cropland.....	6,000
Grassland.....	42,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	13,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	77,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 67.9%	435,752
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	8,286,474	7,845,869	16,132,343
Pine.....	352	23	375
Other species.....	8,286,122	7,845,846	16,131,968

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 6,436 feet.
Crescent City station elevation 35 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	38.4	46.0	53.4	11.93
February.....	39.4	47.5	55.6	11.06
March.....	40.0	48.8	57.8	9.39
April.....	41.8	50.9	60.4	6.09
May.....	44.5	53.7	63.2	3.91
June.....	47.7	57.1	66.8	1.83
July.....	50.1	59.3	68.8	0.48
August.....	50.1	59.5	69.1	0.37
September.....	48.6	58.9	69.5	2.04
October.....	45.4	55.3	65.6	5.53
November.....	42.2	50.6	59.2	10.34
December.....	39.4	47.0	54.5	11.90
Year avg.....	44.0	52.9	62.0	74.87
Average length of growing season 234 days				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		2,759	14.1	.08
April 1, 1930.....		4,739	71.8	.08
April 1, 1940.....		4,745	.1	.07
July 1, 1947.....		6,550	38.0	.07
April 1, 1950.....		8,078	23.3	.08
July 1, 1957.....		19,500	141.4	.14

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$4,843	\$9,561	\$24,359
Other labor inc.....	89	223	708
Proprietors inc.....	3,042	3,094	3,791
Div.-int.-rent.....	596	988	3,056
Transfer payments....	667	1,400	1,913
Total.....	\$9,237	\$15,266	\$33,827

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$2,437	\$622	\$533	\$1,274
1947.....	9,237	2,261	1,756	5,563
1950.....	15,266	5,297	2,036	9,176
1952.....	23,155	9,216	1,883	14,221
1953.....	25,024	10,466	1,839	13,935
1955.....	32,735	15,921	2,190	20,404
1956.....	33,827	15,577	2,151	22,729

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	308	210
Acreage in farms.....	43,071	36,609
Cropland in farms.....	10,689	10,510
Percentage of tenancy.....	16.9	13.3
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$1,059,410	\$1,228,285
Field crops.....	2,758	3,765
Fruits and nuts.....	1,810	363
Vegetables.....	12,062	400
Horticultural specialties.....	222,121	273,965
Dairy products.....	701,275	675,663
Poultry & poultry prod.....	16,087	29,733
Other livestock products.....	95,495	211,566
Forest products.....	7,802	32,830

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$322,156	\$599,216
(1) Chromite.....	*	210,159
(2) Stone (misc.).....	*	192,857
(3) Sand and gravel.....	*	188,394
Other minerals: Copper, mercury and silver.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	29	79
Number of production workers.....	303	2,185
Number of employees.....	332	2,380
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,261	\$10,628
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$1,809	\$20,701

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

(1) Lumber.....	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
	94	2,922	\$4,038,893

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	19	22
Payroll (000).....	\$213	\$206
Number of employees.....	66	47
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$3,466	\$4,579

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	152	194
Payroll (000).....	\$727	\$1,585
Number of employees.....	362	513

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$3,063	\$5,454	\$6,109
Eating-drink, places.....	1,770	2,260	2,539
General merchandise.....	710	1,195	1,547
Apparel.....	308	594	616
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	61	249	645
Automotive.....	1,105	2,518	3,292
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,459	2,771	3,383
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	908	1,049	2,853
Drugstores.....	251	391	542
All other retail.....	466	1,298	2,252
Total.....	\$10,101	\$17,779	\$23,778

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	21	\$471	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	19	529	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	109	1,963	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	149	\$2,963	\$493	196

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	104	3,000	\$4,115
Construction.....	36	268	379
Utilities.....	34	283	362
Trade.....	175	880	754
Finance.....	12	51	41
Service.....	101	413	315
Other.....	11	22	20
Total.....	473	4,917	\$5,986

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$5,209	\$14,620	180.7
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$2,023	\$4,654	130.0
a. Demand (000).....	\$3,186	\$7,159	124.7
b. Telephones (total).....	604	2,440	304.0
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	92	n.r.	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	41	n.r.	
d. Auto registration.....	2,194	6,432	193.2
d. Truck registration.....	577	2,201	281.5

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$7,171	\$21,858
Property tax levies (000)*.....	296	1,441
Average tax rate per \$100.....	4.13	6.59

* Combined county, city and district levies.

EL DORADO COUNTY

El Dorado County, one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850, is renowned as the site of James Marshall's historic discovery in 1848 of a gold flake in the tail-race of a mill he had set up in partnership with Captain John Sutter—the discovery which precipitated the gold rush. Many landmarks in the gold belt of the county commemorate those fabulous days of the 49'ers, including the Marshall Monument at Coloma; Hangman's Tree at Placerville; the site of the Bullion Bend Robbery; and a host of colorful old mining towns such as Grizzly Flats, Chili Bar, and Fairplay.

El Dorado lies along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, rising from an elevation of 350 feet in the extreme west to almost 11,000 feet on the Alpine-El Dorado boundary. Climate varies with the elevation, from hot summers and mild winters in the western foothills to moderate summers and cold winters in the eastern mountain areas. It is an outstanding recreational area, with natural attractions such as Lake Tahoe, Echo Lake, Fallen Leaf Lake, and well-developed facilities for both summer recreation and winter sports. The Desolation Wilderness area, accessible only on foot or by horseback, offers virgin country with a large number of small lakes. There is excellent camping in the El Dorado National Forest, hunting for deer and quail, and fishing in the Rubicon River-Wentworth Springs area as well as in the many lakes and streams throughout the county.

Population is estimated to have increased 34 percent from 16,207 in 1950 to 21,700 in mid-1958. Personal incomes remained constant at a level somewhat below \$30 million for several years prior to 1956, but increased activity in agriculture and lumbering brought a rise to \$33.2 million in that year. Retail trade in the county increased from \$21.3 million in 1954 to an estimated \$28 million in 1957, a rise of 32 percent.

Agriculture ranks close to lumbering in overall importance and accounted for products valued at more than \$6.3 million in 1956. The county is especially noted for pears, which in 1956 were valued at \$3.3 million, over half of the value of all farm production that year. Though some other crops such as berries, apples, and cherries, are grown in considerable quantities, the other major source of farm income was from livestock, with poultry and egg production valued at \$935 thousand and beef cattle at \$595 thousand.

Gold was the principal mineral until 1917 and in 1955 accounted for about 11 percent of the county's total mineral production. In 1956, sand and gravel, copper, gold, lead, lime, limestone, silver, miscellaneous stone, tungsten concentrates, and zinc were also produced in the county.

Forest stands constitute the county's most valuable natural resource with a commercial saw timber volume of nearly 14 billion board feet. Growth of the industry is shown by the increase of the lumber cut from 174 million board feet in 1951 to 204 million in 1956. Ponderosa pine is the most important species although large quantities of white fir, Douglas fir, and sugar pine also are cut.

In 1956, 72 manufacturing firms, of which 61 engaged in lumber and wood products manufacture, employed 1,822 persons and had a \$7.1 million payroll.

A branch line of the Southern Pacific serves the central portion of the county terminating at Placerville. The Camino, Placerville & Lake Tahoe Railroad, a narrow gauge freight line, provides additional service to Camino. There are over 800 miles of county roads and in addition the county is served by U. S. Highway No. 50 and State Routes 49 and 89. Airport facilities consist of the Placerville Municipal Airport and two private airfields.

Placerville, one of the oldest of the historic mining towns, is the county seat and only incorporated city. Its population was estimated to be 5,000 in 1957, a 33 percent increase over the 1950 figure of 3,749. It is a gateway to the American River Canyon and Lake Tahoe resort areas, serves a trading area of some 15,000, and had a volume of \$5.5 million in taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957. Nearby are the Institute of Forest Genetics and the Rainbow Hybridizing Iris Gardens.

EL DORADO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,104,000
Commercial forest land.....	674,000
Publicly owned.....	315,000
Privately owned.....	359,000
Cropland.....	7,000
Grassland.....	235,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	52,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	145,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 45.7%	504,575
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	8,427,247	5,541,028	13,968,275
Pine.....	3,178,872	2,282,951	5,461,823
Other species.....	5,248,375	3,258,077	8,506,452

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 350 to 10,900 feet.
Placerville station elevation 1,925 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature		Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
January.....	30.5	41.0	51.0
February.....	33.3	44.0	54.8
March.....	35.1	47.6	59.8
April.....	38.6	52.5	66.2
May.....	42.3	58.6	73.3
June.....	47.2	66.4	85.0
July.....	51.5	72.7	93.4
August.....	50.1	70.5	90.5
September.....	46.3	64.3	82.8
October.....	40.4	56.1	71.5
November.....	33.8	47.4	60.0
December.....	30.8	41.6	51.9

Year av.....	40.0	55.2	70.0	41.23
Average length of growing season 182 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		6,426	-14.2	.19
April 1, 1930.....		8,325	29.6	.15
April 1, 1940.....		13,229	58.9	.19
July 1, 1947.....		16,710	26.3	.17
April 1, 1950.....		16,207	-3.0	.15
July 1, 1957.....		20,200	24.6	.14

Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents ('000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages—salaries.....	\$13,040	\$14,074	\$19,969
Other labor inc.....	237	321	566
Proprietors, inc.....	4,598	4,884	5,283
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,899	2,588	4,178
Transfer payments.....	1,650	2,615	3,236
Total.....	\$21,424	\$24,482	\$33,232

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$9,903	\$1,896	\$1,791	\$3,857
1947.....	21,424	6,021	4,044	11,427
1950.....	24,482	5,886	5,559	14,571
1952.....	27,111	6,517	4,219	15,633
1953.....	27,718	6,547	3,446	17,080
1955.....	29,321	6,648	3,353	19,305
1956.....	33,232	7,088	6,322	23,495

¹Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	953	552
Acreage in farms.....	317,951	272,685
Cropland in farms.....	14,283	30,876
Percentage of tenancy.....	6.5	3.4
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$2,418,016	\$4,080,324
Field crops.....	9,300	1,411
Fruits and nuts.....	1,397,942	2,833,376
Vegetables.....	3,821	370
Horticult. specialties.....	1,340	—
Dairy prod.....	126,807	52,525
Poultry & poultry prod.....	340,797	511,087
Other livestock prod.....	518,749	643,686
Forest prod.....	19,260	37,869

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$1,641,020	\$2,282,684
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	194,234
(2) Stone (crushed).....	483,991	*
(3) Gold.....	104,790	*
Other minerals: Copper, lead, silver, zinc, stone (misc.), lime, limestone, slate and tungsten concentrates.		
*Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	48	63
Number of production workers.....	1,416	1,215
Number of employees.....	1,524	1,361
Wages and salaries ('000).....	\$5,044	\$5,330
Value added by mfr. ('000).....	\$8,493	\$9,276

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	61	1,710	\$2,259,147
(2) Printing-publ.....	3	23	22,119

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	16	24
Payroll ('000).....	\$472	\$853
Number of employees.....	123	100
Sales or receipts ('000).....	\$6,335	\$10,329

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	257	290
Payroll ('000).....	\$1,127	\$2,017
Number of employees.....	492	656

By major groups ('000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$5,815	\$7,032	\$7,626
Eating-drink. places.....	1,788	2,243	2,815
General merchandise.....	871	998	1,509
Apparel.....	445	848	892
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	185	184	592
Automotive.....	2,737	2,596	3,293
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,851	3,268	5,603
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	2,087	1,644	2,735
Drugstores.....	240	395	462
All other retail.....	1,687	2,052	2,506
Total.....	\$17,706	\$21,260	\$28,033

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts ('000)	Payrolls ('000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	35	\$502	\$126	54
Auto rep.....	26	319	20	5
All other.....	141	2,313	458	140
Total.....	202	\$3,134	\$604	199

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls ('000)
Mining.....	10	96	\$105
Manufacturing.....	72	1,822	2,388
Construction.....	66	310	423
Utilities.....	30	344	459
Trade.....	241	1,653	1,441
Finance.....	15	80	79
Service.....	160	822	551
Other.....	14	36	19
Total.....	608	5,163	\$5,465

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits ('000).....	\$9,898	\$15,277	54.3
a. Time (savings) ('000).....	\$4,087	\$7,654	87.3
a. Demand ('000).....	\$5,811	\$5,551	-4.5
b. Telephones (total).....	2,027	5,209	157.0
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	260	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	91	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	5,388	9,286	72.6
d. Truck registration.....	1,281	2,807	119.1

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. ('000).....	\$26,176	\$41,960
Property tax levies* ('000).....	782	1,861
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	2.99	4.43

*Combined county, city and district levies.

FRESNO COUNTY

Fresno County, which takes its name from the Spanish word for "ash" or "ash tree," was created April 19, 1856, and its present boundaries were established in 1909.

First exploration was by the Spaniards in the early 1800's, in search of possible sites for inland missions; a few Spanish settlements, of which no trace remains, were established at about this time.

Fresno County experienced four major stages of development. First was the mining period which extended into the early 1860's and left such memorable names as Temperance Flat and Grub Gulch. Second was a stock-raising period, which lasted until about 1874. The advent of the railroad in 1870 gave an impetus to general farming, and finally, after years of controversy over the use of water, the transition to today's irrigated and diverse agricultural production.

The Murrieta Rocks in the Coast Range are of historical and romantic interest, as the onetime stronghold of the bandit Joaquin Murrieta. His hideout was in the Arroyo de Cantua, sheltered by the buttes known as Tres Piedras which afforded a natural lookout for the entire valley.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND RECREATION

Fresno County is one of the largest in the State, with an area of 3,830,400 acres or 6,005 square miles. Some 57 percent of the land is in farms. The publicly owned land is chiefly in national forests and parks: 854,301 acres in the Sierra National Forest, 129,535 acres in the Sequoia National Forest, and 350,464 acres in the Kings Canyon National Park.

The county represents the extremes of topography, ranging from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley, only a few hundred feet from sea level, to the higher relief of the eastern boundary, which follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The latter range contains numerous peaks over 13,000 feet high, and several over 14,000 feet, including North Palisade, with an elevation of 14,254 feet. The western boundary of the county follows the summit of the Diablo Range, averaging about 3,000 feet in height.

The principal streams draining and irrigating the region are the San Joaquin River, which divides Fresno from Madera County on the north; and the Kings River, which rises in the Sierra and flows through the southeastern half of the county. The richest agricultural lands lie along this river. Pine Flat Dam, recently constructed on the Kings River, gives flood protection and additional irrigation water.

At Fresno, with an elevation of 293 feet, the average of daily extremes in temperature ranges from 38 to 54 degrees in January, and from 65 to 99 degrees in July. Almost no rain falls between June and September on the floor of the valley, and during the balance of the year precipitation averages between 7 and 12 inches. The growing season at Fresno is 292 days. (See Table 4.) Precipitation in the mountainous regions is between 30 and 40 inches a year, with heavy snowfall.

Both summer and winter recreation opportunities are plentiful in the mountain regions of the county. Several mineral springs exist on the west side. Outstanding areas are the Kings Canyon National Park and the Sierra National Forest, both of which lie principally within the county, and, with the Sequoia National Forest, occupy the eastern third of the county. Major lakes are Huntington, Florence, and Shaver, in the Sierra Forest, and Millerton Lake. Two game refuges and a primitive area preserve native wildlife. Shaver Lake and Kings Canyon National Park both offer winter sports facilities.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Fresno County has shown a 25 percent increase since 1950, to an estimated 344,400 in mid-1958, a rate about two-thirds the state average. Sharpest increase was between 1951 and 1952 when the population rose some 6 percent. The annual rate of increase fell to 2 percent between 1952 and 1953, but has increased

slightly each year since and was some 4 percent between 1956 and 1957. Most of the cities have grown faster than the county as a whole, with 1956 and 1957 special census counts showing increases of 68 percent in Mendota, 61 percent in Clovis, 54 percent in Firebaugh, 34 percent in Fresno, and 28 percent in Sanger.

Personal incomes of Fresno County residents totaled \$649.6 million in 1956 representing a rise of about 47 percent since 1950. The rate of gain is smaller than that of the State mainly because of the slower rise in population. Per capita income is somewhat below the average of the State as a whole but in the post-World War II period it has risen, as compared to state per capita income. Although recent years have witnessed a great expansion in manufacturing, the greater part of county incomes are from agriculture or closely allied activities. Nevertheless, both manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade contribute substantially and are gaining relatively in importance.

Retail trade in the county increased to an estimated \$453.3 million in 1956 from \$377.1 million during 1954, or 20 percent. Food sales of \$101.4 million were largest in dollar volume during 1956, followed by the automotive group, \$64.8 million; all other retail sales, \$64.6 million; building material, hardware, and implements, \$49.1 million; and service stations and parts, \$44.2 million. Automotive sales increased 54 percent between 1954 and 1956, while sales of building material, hardware, and implements increased 20 percent, and general merchandise sales increased 24 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

For many years Fresno has led all the counties in the Nation in value of farm production. Despite the recent increased industrialization, agriculture and industries dependent upon it dominate the economy. Grapes and cotton are by far the most important farm products, together accounting for over 40 percent of all value of output. The topography: hills and upland valley in the east, level fertile valley floor in the central and west central portions, and low hills in the west, provide such a variety of soils and climate that wide diversification has been attained. Tabulated below is the pattern of development in recent years. Important crops not listed separately with 1957 farm valuations, are barley, \$35.5 million; alfalfa, \$19.1 million; melons, \$15.9 million; peaches, \$10.8 million; figs, \$6.8 million, and oranges, \$4.5 million.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Grapes	\$39,777	\$56,573	\$76,786
Other fruits and nuts	10,242	23,221	32,143
Cotton	43,296	84,667	77,750
Other field crops	31,456	67,209	88,251
Truck crops	12,065	16,819	20,671
Seed and nursery crops	—	3,512	12,725
Cattle sold	8,690	17,561	16,775
Dairy products	9,089	11,704	13,219
Poultry and eggs	7,218	22,934	19,423
All other	3,613	9,461	7,836
Total	\$165,446	\$313,661	\$365,579

MINERALS AND MINING

Fresno County's leading mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, and natural gasoline. During 1956 the county was the fourth largest oil producer in the State with the main production coming from the Coalinga and Kettleman Hills fields. More than 2,500 wells are producing, and drilling of new wells is proceeding at a normal rate.

During 1956, \$123.5 million worth of minerals were produced in the county. Petroleum accounted for \$104.4 million of this, but large quantities of sand and gravel and miscellaneous stone were also mined. Brick and hollow tile are produced from clay at Fresno and a number of other minerals were mined during the year. During 1957 Fresno County was an important producer of chromite. There are known deposits of copper, diatomite, limestone, arsenic, bismuth, tin, asbestos, bentonite, graphite, and volcanic ash in the county. At Hoffman Meadow, in the northern part of the county, two peat bogs have been found which contain uranium.



The cotton harvest

MANUFACTURING

The industrialization of the San Joaquin Valley has gained momentum and increased in diversification during recent years. A large share of this activity is concentrated in the Fresno area, which occupies a central location about midway between the two large metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco. A number of firms that originally established warehousing facilities have, within recent years, expanded their operations to include manufacturing. During 1957, 12 new industries with a capital investment of \$5.6 million were established in Fresno County. In the same period 86 firms expanded their operations in the county through capital investment of \$5.9 million.

From the third quarter of 1947 to the third quarter of 1956 the average number of persons employed in manufacturing increased by about 75 percent, reaching 15,600 during the latter period. Within the same nine-year period factory payrolls rose by almost 150 percent to a high of \$64 million in 1956.

In Fresno, as in nearly all San Joaquin Valley counties, the most important manufacturing industry is food processing. During the third quarter of 1956, 124 establishments employed 6,400 persons and distributed payrolls amounting to \$6.3 million. Just over half the workers were engaged in the canning and preserving part of this industry, while a little less than one-quarter were employed in beverage industries. The principal foods and beverages processed include wines and brandies, raisins, packed meat, poultry, dairy products, olives, and a wide variety of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.

The second most important industrial activity in the county continues to be transportation equipment manufacture. During the third quarter of 1956, 14 firms employed 3,300 persons and had payrolls of almost \$4 million. The majority of this employment is concentrated in aircraft and parts manufacture.

Lumber and wood products manufacture has risen since 1952 to become the county's third ranking industry in 1956. At 1,300, employment was up 200 from 1952 levels. Forested areas of the county are estimated to contain more than 10 billion board feet of saw timber. During 1956, 58 million board feet were reported cut. Most of the timber is in national forest and much has not been touched because of lack of access roads. As new tracts are opened much greater production will be possible without damage to stands. In addition to lumber there is large production of boxes, shooks, pallets, barrels, cabinets, doors and other milled products.

Machinery manufacture has risen to fourth rank in size of payrolls in Fresno County. Although there are fewer firms in operation, employment at 1,500 is more than double that of 1952. The more important products of this group include farm machinery and implements, pumps, packing house machinery including dehydrators, vending machines, precision machinery, and miscellaneous machine parts.

Printing and publishing activities have moved up into fifth place in size of payrolls, with employment up 20 percent. Newspapers, engraved matter, bookbinding, and lithography are the major products of the industry.

Chemical production has declined to sixth place in size of payrolls, undergoing a small decline in employment since 1952. Products of the 13 establishments include insecticides, sulfur, fertilizers, vegetable oils, paint, soap, detergents, and pharmaceuticals.

Fourteen firms in the petroleum and coal industry employed 350 persons and had payrolls of \$460 thousand in the third quarter of 1956. The fabricated metals industry is represented by firms making such items as tanks, drums, pipes, steel frame buildings, metal fixtures, and tools. Other establishments produce stone, clay, and glass products while other manufactured items include furniture, mattresses, burlap, cotton bags, rugs, knit garments, work clothes, saddle goods, shoes, jewelry, and optical goods.

TRANSPORTATION

Both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe main lines run through the center of the county and, together with a number of branch lines, make all the communities readily accessible.

In addition, there are some 454 miles of state highway and 3,904 miles of county roads of which 945 are county primary roads. Most of U. S. 99 through Fresno County has been improved to multilane expressway standards, and construction of a full freeway through the City of Fresno is under way. State highways 41, 180, and 168 radiate from the Fresno area to the national parks and forests in the Sierra Nevada, to other San Joaquin Valley points, and towards the coast.

There are 16 airports in Fresno County. Three are municipally operated and 13 are privately owned. The City of Fresno is served by regular commercial flights of United Air Lines and Trans World Airlines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Clovis	2,766	Oct., 1956	4,462	\$812	\$1,777	119	\$124	\$2,471
Coalinga	5,539	Jan., 1955	6,021	2,663	5,363	101	—	3,902
Firebaugh	821	July, 1956	1,261	729	1,420	95	108	2,149
Fowler	1,857	—	—	2,068	1,405	-32	10	1,280
Fresno	91,669	Sept., 1957	122,944	86,666	133,471	54	3,206	122,483
*Huron	n.r.	Dec., 1953	1,373	n.r.	924	—	—	537
Kerman	1,563	April, 1955	1,784	483	1,146	137	90	1,249
Kingsburg	2,310	—	—	2,270	3,081	36	117	2,230
Mendota	1,516	Aug., 1957	2,549	586	995	70	67	588
Orange Cove	2,395	Nov., 1953	2,522	n.r.	1,326	—	377	668
Parlier	1,419	—	—	398	629	58	16	602
Reedley	4,135	Nov., 1957	5,280	2,512	4,165	66	8	5,729
Sanger	6,400	July, 1957	8,212	2,692	5,821	116	319	4,934
San Joaquin	632	—	—	194	805	315	—	421
Selma	5,964	Aug., 1957	6,806	2,372	4,355	84	177	4,684

* Not incorporated in 1950.
n.r.—Not reported.

Fresno, located near the geographical center of the county, is the largest city and the county seat. Population has increased 34 percent since 1950. It is the principal trading center and had retail sales of \$248 million and wholesale sales of \$330 million in 1954, 67 percent and 73 percent, respectively, of the county totals. In that same year it had

220 manufacturing establishments, employing 6,953 workers, with a \$51 million value added by manufacture, 44 percent of the county total. Its location in one of the richest and most diversified agricultural areas in the world makes it an important shipping point for agricultural products and in the past its industry has been largely related to agriculture. Production of cottonseed oil, wine, and other food products, and the packing of dried fruits and raisins are still among the city's most important economic activities. There is, however, a trend toward diversification and important recent additions to the economy include manufacturers of work clothing, rugs, vending machines, specialty truck bodies, deep well turbine pumps, sesame seed products, and agricultural equipment. A large plant provides facilities for factory overhaul and maintenance of commercial and military aircraft, the city is division headquarters for one of the major railroads, a large wholesale drug distribution center has been located here, and a large wholesale and seed processing firm has established Pacific Coast headquarters in the city. Warehouse facilities have been enlarged substantially and additional new plants are scheduled for construction in the near future. A new campus for Fresno State College, which provides a \$4.4 million annual payroll for the community, is under construction at a total estimated cost of over \$10 million.

Clovis, Sanger, Del Rey, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Kingsburg, Selma, and Fowler, all lying to the east of Fresno, are communities noted for the quantities of fruit and grapes that are frozen, canned, dried, or packed fresh for shipment. Sanger, second largest city in the county, had retail sales of \$10.3 million and wholesale sales of \$7 million in 1954. Fruit packing houses, wineries, lumber producers, and manufacturers of packing machinery and work clothes are major industries. Northeast of Sanger is the Pine Flat Reservoir, with a 1.1 million acre-foot storage capacity, guaranteeing a year-around water supply to the area. Reedley's population of 5,280 in 1957 was 28 percent above 1950. Its retail sales in 1954 were \$11.3 million and industries include fruit packing, cotton ginning, and the manufacture of wine, fruit juices, packaging machinery, and lumber. A new \$1.3 million campus for its college has recently been completed. Selma, which had retail sales of \$11.6 million and wholesale sales of \$823 thousand in 1954, has a cannery, raisin packing plant, poultry and meat processors, a trailer manufacturer, and a trucking company as major industrial activities. Kingsburg, in addition to fruit packing and cotton processing, is the site of an important alfalfa dehydrating plant.

In the northeastern part of the county is Friant, site of the fourth largest concrete dam in the world, backing up the waters of the San Joaquin River to form Millerton Lake, a newly developed recreational area. Further up in the mountains, near Shaver and Huntington Lakes, the latter the site of the summer Fresno State College campus, are the resort communities of Shaver Lake, Alder Springs, Pine Ridge, Mountain Rest, Huntington Lake, Big Creek, and Camp Sierra.

On the west side of the county are the cities of Firebaugh, Mendota, Kerman, and San Joaquin, where hundreds of carloads of cantaloup and Persian melons are shipped annually. There is a substantial livestock industry along the western rim of the county and this area also produces cotton, rice, barley, wheat, alfalfa, and vegetables. In addition to the largest alfalfa dehydrating plant in the world, Firebaugh has packing sheds, a rice drier, ice manufacturing plant, feed lots, cotton gins, and a cement mix plant. Mendota is the fastest growing city in the county, with a 1957 population 68 percent above 1950. Kerman is the site of another alfalfa dehydrator and has other agricultural processing activities. San Joaquin has melon packing sheds, a grain elevator, and a rice drier.

Coalinga, in the southwest corner of the county, on the northern tip of the Kettleman Hills oil field, with the neighboring communities of Oil City and Oilfields to the north, is an important oil and chromite producing area. It had retail sales of \$7.6 million and wholesale sales of \$2.6 million in 1954. Agriculture has expanded in recent years and the area now produces certified field seed, cotton and other field crops, truck crops including melons, and livestock. It is the site of the annual Horned Toad Derby and a mineral springs health resort is nearby. The county's newest incorporated city, Huron, lies to the east and is an important shipping point for melons and potatoes.

FRESNO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres.....	3,831,000
Commercial forest land.....	426,000
Publicly owned.....	386,000
Privately owned.....	40,000
Cropland.....	984,000
Grassland.....	1,273,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	99,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	545,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 38.8%..... 1,487,968

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	9,453,751	616,984	10,070,735
Pine.....	2,620,961	231,968	2,852,929
Other species.....	6,832,790	385,016	7,217,806

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 120 to 14,254 feet.
Fresno station elevation 331 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.7	46.1	54.4	1.71
February.....	41.1	51.2	61.3	1.52
March.....	44.1	55.3	66.4	1.62
April.....	48.0	61.2	74.3	0.92
May.....	53.2	67.7	82.1	0.37
June.....	59.3	75.2	91.0	0.11
July.....	64.8	81.9	99.0	0.01
August.....	63.2	80.2	97.1	0.01
September.....	58.1	73.9	89.7	0.15
October.....	50.8	64.8	78.8	0.56
November.....	42.8	54.7	66.6	0.89
December.....	38.3	46.7	55.1	1.57
Year avg.....	50.1	63.2	76.3	9.44

Average length of growing season 292 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		128,779	70.2	3.76
April 1, 1930.....		144,379	12.1	2.54
April 1, 1940.....		178,565	23.7	2.59
July 1, 1947.....		256,500	43.6	2.62
April 1, 1950.....		276,515	7.8	2.61
July 1, 1957.....		336,300	21.6	2.39

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$200,432	\$230,511	\$354,714
Other labor inc.....	3,007	4,630	9,073
Proprietors inc.....	98,710	129,065	167,717
Div.-int.-rent.....	31,802	46,242	77,702
Transfer payments.....	20,878	32,443	40,415
Total.....	\$354,829	\$442,891	\$649,621

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$115,969	\$6,348	\$39,698	\$86,800
1947.....	354,829	25,791	165,446	259,840
1950.....	442,891	30,823	285,169	300,803
1952.....	538,139	45,720	349,904	356,881
1953.....	543,267	49,193	313,661	358,423
1955.....	600,309	55,545	325,844	395,382
1956.....	649,621	64,029	330,907	422,636

¹Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	9,045	9,776
Acreage in farms.....	1,875,847	2,176,980
Cropland in farms.....	878,258	1,244,776
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.7	10.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$102,906,480	\$208,212,800
Field crops.....	18,938,319	104,744,681
Fruits and nuts.....	62,411,909	59,263,317
Vegetables.....	4,644,439	8,486,225
Horticultural specialties.....	31,296	1,128,086
Dairy products.....	7,423,486	10,436,554
Poultry & poultry prod.....	4,133,577	13,280,441
Other livestock prod.....	5,302,883	10,865,414
Forest products.....	20,571	8,082

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$89,342,311	\$123,483,407
(1) Petroleum.....	75,388,000	104,449,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....	3,948,000	6,243,000

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.

	1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....	\$6,750,000	\$7,396,000
Other minerals: Liquefied petroleum gases, sand and gravel, stone (misc.), tungsten concentrates, mercury, chromite, clay, gem stones, gold, pumice and silver.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	307	391
Number of production workers.....	6,134	9,755
Number of employees.....	7,519	12,747
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$21,999	\$50,734
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$57,268	\$117,186

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	124	6,396	\$6,346,149
(2) Transp. equip.....	14	3,377	3,962,291
(3) Lumber & wood prod.....	41	1,353	1,734,323
(4) Mch. (ex. elec.).....	36	1,559	1,592,958
(5) Print. & pub.....	45	693	843,825
(6) Chem. & allied pr.....	13	583	807,636

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	524	533
Payroll (000).....	\$19,847	\$24,609
Number of employees.....	7,724	6,694
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$288,068	\$430,209

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	3,222	3,761
Payroll (000).....	\$29,141	\$38,942
Number of employees.....	12,443	13,112

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$79,801	\$93,014	\$101,392
Eating-drink. places.....	21,966	24,912	28,355
General merchandise.....	31,010	33,758	41,810
Apparel.....	19,041	20,946	23,596
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	17,681	20,607	22,927
Automotive.....	48,978	42,102	64,818
Serv. sta. & parts.....	31,939	37,769	44,200
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	41,738	40,785	49,062
Drugstores.....	8,347	10,308	12,550
All other retail.....	38,962	52,922	64,639
Total.....	\$339,463	\$377,123	\$453,349

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	666	\$12,091	\$3,949	1,503
Auto rep.....	335	6,661	1,203	369
All other.....	841	22,082	5,828	2,192
Total.....	1,842	\$40,834	\$10,980	4,064

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	61	1,005	\$1,447
Manufacturing.....	389	15,661	17,262
Construction.....	740	5,059	6,336
Utilities.....	340	6,630	7,510
Trade.....	3,036	24,392	21,564
Finance.....	377	2,944	2,879
Service.....	1,757	7,890	9,569
Other.....	137	1,223	887
Total.....	6,837	64,804	\$63,854

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$253,047	\$332,255	31.3
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$117,323	\$153,610	30.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$135,724	\$139,266	2.6
b. Telephones (total).....	48,476	108,667	124.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	4,860	121,906	350.7
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,982	14,569	130.5
d. Auto registration.....	80,025	130,148	62.6
d. Truck registration.....	13,254	28,096	112.0

¹Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$429,292	\$680,622
Property tax levies (000)*.....	15,826	35,147
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	3.69	5.16

*Combined county, city and district levies.

GLENN COUNTY

Glenn County, created March 11, 1891, from the northern portion of Colusa County, was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, the "Wheat King," who at one time owned immense holdings in the area. The old Glenn home still stands at Jacinto, near Willows. Another home of historical interest is that built by Granville Swift, pioneer and cattleman. Legends of treasure buried near this crumbling abode have lured the credulous many times to dig and search there.

The county is situated in the west central part of the Sacramento Valley, with elevations varying from 65 feet in the valley proper to the east, to 7,450 feet at the peak of Black Butte Mountain in the western part. The climate is similar to that of the entire Sacramento Valley: warm, dry summer months followed by a cool winter rainy season. However, there is snow in the mountains and in the northeastern section, a thermal belt that allows cultivation of citrus fruits. The county offers much in the way of recreation. In addition to modern camping facilities in the Mendocino National Forest, there is good hunting for ducks, geese and pheasants in the valley, quail and doves in the foothills, and deer, especially the Columbia black-tailed, in the mountains. In rivers and lakes are found rainbow trout, striped and black bass, salmon, shad, and catfish.

Population has shown a moderate increase from 15,448 in 1950 to 16,900 in mid-1958, a 9 percent gain. Personal incomes reached an all-time record of \$39.3 million in 1956.

The county's economy is based primarily on agriculture and four-fifths of its area is in farms. Value of all farm products in 1956 was more than \$35 million. Production is exceptionally well balanced with livestock products accounting for \$13.7 million and the remainder divided among a wide variety of crops. Most important among the crops produced are rice, barley, hay, almonds, and prunes.

There is little mining in Glenn County. During 1956 natural gas was the main product, accounting for \$1.5 million of the county's \$1.9 million production.

Lumbering is of some importance as the part of the Mendocino National Forest lying within the county contains excellent and easily accessible stands of pine and fir timber. Total timber cut in 1956 was 42 million board feet.

Food processing and packing are the principal industrial activities. Products include prunes, oranges, milk and milk products, almonds, olives, dried fruits, and nuts. Manufacturing facilities include a sugar refinery, lumber mills, feed mills, and a large cheese manufacturing and storage plant. In 1956, the county's manufacturing firms employed 522 persons with a combined payroll of \$2.1 million.

The county is served by both main line and branch line facilities of the Southern Pacific Railroad. U. S. Highway 99W traverses the county from north to south and State Routes 32 and 45 provide connections eastward. There are more than 850 miles of well maintained county roads providing connections to all parts of the county. Airport facilities include two county-owned airfields at Willows and Orland and several private airports.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Orland	2,067	Nov. 1955	2,392	\$2,736	\$4,068	49		\$3,212
Willows	3,019	Feb. 1955	3,546	3,452	5,050	46	\$134	5,033

Willows, the county seat, is the trading center for a highly diversified agricultural area and the site of two important dairy products manufacturing plants. Orland is the home of the county fair. Other towns include Hamilton City, site of a large beet sugar refinery, the seed and grain processing centers of Artois and Ord, and the lumbering community of Elk Creek.

GLENN COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	843,000
Commercial forest land.....	113,000
Publicly owned.....	87,000
Privately owned.....	26,000
Cropland.....	294,000
Grassland.....	262,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	49,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	51,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 24.4%	205,755
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	2,640,954	390,140	3,031,094
Pine.....	1,262,558	182,700	1,445,258
Other species.....	1,378,396	207,440	1,585,836

4. Topography and Climate
Elevation range from 65 to 7,450 feet.
Willows station elevation 136 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	36.6	45.2	53.8	3.37
February.....	38.9	49.3	59.5	2.83
March.....	41.6	54.0	65.5	2.20
April.....	45.5	59.5	72.8	1.14
May.....	51.0	66.9	81.3	0.63
June.....	57.6	74.8	90.0	0.24
July.....	61.1	79.9	96.6	0.01
August.....	58.7	78.3	94.8	0.02
September.....	56.0	73.4	88.6	0.31
October.....	49.5	64.4	78.5	0.86
November.....	41.2	50.0	65.9	1.80
December.....	36.6	46.3	55.0	3.23
Year avg.	47.8	62.2	75.2	16.64
Average length of growing season 260 days.				

Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
5. Population (Census Enumeration)			
January 1, 1920.....	11,853	65.3	.35
April 1, 1930.....	10,935	-7.8	.19
April 1, 1940.....	12,195	11.5	.18
July 1, 1947.....	14,560	19.4	.15
April 1, 1950.....	15,448	6.1	.15
July 1, 1957.....	17,000	10.0	.12

	1947	1950	1956
6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)			
Wages-salaries.....	8,140	9,108	14,277
Other labor inc.....	109	162	338
Proprietors inc.....	15,291	15,059	19,008
Div-int-rent.....	1,817	2,144	3,844
Transfer payments.....	1,164	1,689	1,856
Total.....	26,521	28,162	39,323

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)				
1940.....	\$8,737	\$147	\$6,458	\$3,756
1947.....	26,521	622	22,687	11,225
1950.....	28,162	823	30,297	14,767
1952.....	36,494	1,463	40,721	17,502
1953.....	32,702	1,952	31,311	16,741
1955.....	36,205	1,862	31,964	19,218
1956.....	39,323	2,109	35,068	20,124
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

	1945	1954
8. Census of Agriculture		
Number of farms.....	1,498	1,538
Acreage in farms.....	593,968	703,043
Cropland in farms.....	317,648	347,215
Percentage of tenancy.....	14.8	11.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$12,710,389	\$23,664,496
Field crops.....	4,413,717	11,620,566
Fruits and nuts.....	2,232,742	2,038,532
Vegetables.....	463	3,410
Horticultural specialties.....	5,600	17,040
Dairy products.....	2,550,439	3,905,013
Poultry & poultry prod.....	650,563	520,988
Other livestock products.....	2,855,830	5,539,917
Forest products.....	1,035	19,030

	1947	1956
9. Mining and Minerals		
Value of products.....	n.r.	\$1,910,200
(1) Natural gas.....		1,519,000
Other minerals: Chromite, sand and gravel.		

	1947	1954
10. Manufactures (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	15	25
Number of production workers.....	170	383
Number of employees.....	192	467
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$508	\$2,138
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$942	\$4,412

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food and kindred.....	11	288	\$340,085
(2) Lumber.....	4	193	259,527
(3) Printing and publishing.....	3	23	22,279

	1948	1954
11. Wholesale Trade (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	27	33
Payroll (000).....	\$329	\$398
Number of employees.....	153	152
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$9,233	\$8,227

	1948	1954
12. Retail Trade (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	211	200
Payroll (000).....	\$1,648	\$1,910
Number of employees.....	709	633

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$4,055	\$4,800	\$5,004
Eating-drink, places.....	1,366	1,398	1,534
General merchandise.....	2,030	2,102	2,126
Apparel.....	335	387	344
Furn-hshld. appl.....	577	735	829
Automotive.....	2,992	3,718	4,535
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,558	2,438	2,088
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	2,267	3,336	3,378
Drugstores.....	296	455	518
All other retail.....	4,403	3,693	4,499
Total.....	\$19,879	\$23,062	\$24,855

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census				
Pers. serv.....	25	\$415	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	8	88	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	50	722	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	83	\$1,225	\$219	123

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956			
Manufacturing.....	24	522	\$642
Construction.....	29	188	277
Utilities.....	38	232	219
Trade.....	202	942	732
Finance.....	16	87	79
Service.....	75	188	119
Other.....	23	110	141
Total.....	407	2,269	\$2,209

	1947	1956	Percent change
15. Wealth Trends			
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$14,811	\$20,621	39.2
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$5,458	\$8,986	64.6
a. Demand (000).....	\$9,353	\$8,964	-4.2
b. Telephones (total).....	2,632	5,304	101.5
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	307	n.r.	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	165	n.r.	
d. Auto registration.....	5,167	7,161	38.6
d. Truck registration.....	1,277	2,875	125.1

	1947-48	1956-57
16. Public Finance		
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$29,735	\$45,173
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,135	2,116
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.82	4.69
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Humboldt County was formed in 1853 from a part of Trinity County. First recorded mining was in 1775 at Trinidad Bay. Humboldt Bay was entered by a sea otter expedition in 1806, but was not rediscovered until 1849. It was named in 1850 after the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt, then at the height of his fame, and the county takes its name from the bay. Early history was marked by clashes between the settlers and hostile Indians, and in 1853 Fort Humboldt, once commanded by General S. Grant, was established to afford military protection. Establishment of the Eureka Indian Reservation in 1864 marked the end of hostilities.

TOPOGRAPHY, RECREATION AND CLIMATE

The county is mountainous to a large extent, with elevations ranging to 5,334 feet, though there is level land in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay and along the rivers. There are many mountain streams and several important rivers, including the Klamath and Eel, famous for salmon and steelhead fishing, and the Trinity, Mad, and Mattole. Trout are plentiful, as are halibut, cod, crab, razor clams, and other deep-sea and shellfish varieties; black-tailed deer, quail, and other game abound in the hills; wildflowers, particularly azalea, dogwood, and rhododendron, provide magnificent displays; and all the facilities of the Redwood Empire, natural and man-made, are available for both summer and winter recreation.

The climate of the seacoast area of Humboldt County, where most of its agricultural development and population is located, is moist and cool, with less than nine degrees variation from summer to winter in mean temperatures which range from 47 to 56. The rainy season lasts from October to May, and annual average rainfall at Eureka is 38 inches. Inland summer temperatures are warmer and the winters cooler with some snow in the mountain areas.

POPULATION, INCOMES AND RETAIL TRADE

Population was estimated to be 96,900 in mid-1958, some 27,700 or 40 percent above the 1950 figure. The annual rate of growth has dropped from a peak of 8 percent between 1950 and 1951 to 3 percent between 1956 and 1957, somewhat below the state average. Eureka recorded a 21 percent increase between 1950 and the special census in mid-1956.

Personal incomes have shown a sixfold rise since 1940 and from 1950 to 1956 they increased by more than 80 percent, from \$124.9 million to \$219.6 million. During the 1950-56 period the gain for the State was less than 70 percent. Wages and salaries rose by nearly 90 percent during the six-year period, rising from \$76.2 million to \$144.0 million. Lumbering and allied industries accounted for nearly one-half of all wages and salaries as well as for a large share of other income. Owing to the importance of agriculture, trade, and service industries, the net earnings of unincorporated proprietors comprised one-sixth of all personal income receipts compared with one-eighth for the State as a whole. Total retail sales were estimated at \$143.0 million in 1956, an increase of 22 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Ranking well below lumbering, agriculture is the second most important industry. However, falling agricultural commodity prices and expansion in nonagricultural activities have brought a decline in agricultural receipts in recent years. An all-time peak of \$12.1 million in value of production was reached as early as 1947, with \$12.1 million reported for 1956.

Livestock products usually account for more than 90 percent of total value of production. Milk is the most important product and in 1956 its output was valued at \$1.1 million. The most important crop is nursery stock, including such products as roses, bulbs, and ornamental shrubs.

about 20 years following 1838, placer gold was produced in the Newhall area of the county.

During the third quarter of 1956, more than 13,000 workers were employed in mining in the county with a quarterly payroll of \$20 million.

MANUFACTURING

Since February, 1954, the metropolitan area of Los Angeles has superseded that of Detroit as the Nation's third largest center of manufacturing employment. And in the period from the 1947 to the 1954 Census of Manufactures, manufacturing employment rose 75 percent and value added by manufacture increased by 144 percent. The increases for the State during the comparable period were 55 and 115 percent, respectively. The 1954 Census listed 13,861 establishments in Los Angeles County.

As of the third quarter of 1956, there were 15,114 firms operating in the county, an increase of 9 percent from 1954. Their employment totaled 731,128, up 17 percent from 1953. Factory payrolls rose 34 percent from 1953 to 1956 and 215 percent from 1947 to 1956; the state rise in payrolls from 1947 was 174 percent.

From 1947 through 1956, 1,333 new plants located in Los Angeles County representing a capital investment of \$547.8 million. During the same period there were 4,115 expansions valued at \$1.5 billion. The total, \$2 billion, was 44 percent of the estimated total of new plants and expansions for the State as a whole. During 1957 there were 96 new plants added in the county and 360 expansions, with a combined value of \$163.7 million.

The long-term factors that have led to rapid development and expansion of manufacturing industries in the Los Angeles area have been primarily industrial location advantages in marketing or distribution. They have been supplemented by such production advantages as relatively low-cost fuel and electric power; some favorable factors of labor supply and efficiency, which are related to the climatic and other attractions of the area as a place to live; the attendant expansion of industries allied to aircraft and guided missile manufacturing; and the advantages of a seaport terminal area for assembly of certain raw materials.

While there are some industries that are resource-based, such as fish canning, citrus by-products, petroleum refining, synthetic rubber and some related chemical industries, the greatest growth during recent years has been in the location of factories or branch plants fabricating consumer goods, machinery, equipment, and construction materials for the rich and rapidly growing local and western regional market. Other industries, such as apparel, sportswear, pottery, ceramics, and the other "style" goods, have produced articles of original design or particular utility for western outdoor living that have attained national popularity.

In relation to other major metropolitan areas of the Nation, the Los Angeles area led in rate of increase in number of manufacturing plants and in value added between 1939 and 1947. It ranked third in number of establishments and fifth in value added by manufacture. As of 1954, it ranked third in value added. In specific industries, the area ranked first in production of aircraft and parts, pumps and compressors, refrigeration equipment and machinery, and canned seafood. It was second in production of women's outerwear, pressed and blown glass, concrete and plaster products, automobile assembly (currently in third place behind St. Louis), plumbing equipment and oilfield machinery and tools.

The transportation equipment industry is the leading industry in the area. Employment in this field in 1947 was 79,432, in 1953 it averaged 193,400, and in 1956 it was up to 236,217, an increase for the nine-year period of just under 200 percent. As of the third quarter of 1956, employment in production of motor vehicles and related equipment constituted about 10 percent of all employment in transportation equipment industries. Ship and boat building accounted for less than 2 percent and the remainder were engaged in aircraft and parts manufacture. The number of firms producing transportation equipment was up 15 percent, at 889, from 1952 levels. In addition to the manufacture of completely assembled private, commercial, and military

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Humboldt County was formed in 1853 from a part of Trinity County. First recorded landing was in 1775 at Trinidad Bay. Humboldt Bay was entered by a sea otter expedition in 1806, but was not rediscovered until 1849. It was named in 1850 after the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt, then at the height of his fame, and the county takes its name from the bay. Early history was marked by clashes between the settlers and hostile Indians, and in 1853 Fort Humboldt, once commanded by Ulysses S. Grant, was established to afford military protection. Establishment of the Hoopa Indian Reservation in 1864 marked the end of hostilities.

TOPOGRAPHY, RECREATION AND CLIMATE

The county is mountainous to a large extent, with elevations ranging to 5,334 feet, although there is level land in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay and along the rivers. There are many mountain streams and several important rivers, including the Klamath and Eel, famous for salmon and steelhead fishing, and the Trinity, Mad, and Mattole. Trout are plentiful, as are halibut, cod, crab, razor clams, and other deep-sea and shellfish varieties; black-tailed deer, quail, and other game abound in the hills; wild-flowers, particularly azalea, dogwood, and rhododendron, provide magnificent displays; and all the facilities of the Redwood Empire, natural and man-made, are available for both summer and winter recreation.

The climate of the seacoast area of Humboldt County, where most of its agricultural development and population is located, is moist and cool, with less than nine degrees variation from summer to winter in mean temperatures which range from 47 to 56. The rainy season lasts from October to May, and annual average rainfall at Eureka is 38 inches. Inland summer temperatures are warmer and the winters cooler with some snow in the mountain areas.

POPULATION, INCOMES AND RETAIL TRADE

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Livestock products usually account for more than 90 percent of total value of production. Milk is the most important product and in 1956 its output was valued at \$6.3 million. The most important crop is nursery stock, including such products as flowers, bulbs, and ornamental shrubs.

MINERALS AND MINING

The mineral industry is a minor factor in the Humboldt economy although in 1956 \$1.7 million worth of minerals were produced in the county. Sand and gravel was the leading product, and small amounts of stone, chromite, copper, gem stones, silver and natural gas were produced. There are mineral deposits, largely undeveloped, of manganese, iron, lime, clay, and coal within the county, as well as native copper, bornite, chalcocite, and chalcopyrite. In June, 1957, a new selective flotation plant was completed at the Copper Bluff mine where a copper concentrate containing some gold and silver is made from the zinc-copper sulfide ore mined there.

LUMBER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The stand of saw timber within the county is estimated at nearly 64 billion board feet, more than double the volume in any other county of the State. More than 40 percent of total timber volume is redwood but there are substantial quantities of Douglas fir and other species. As the greater part of the forest area is easily accessible, lumber and other wood product industries have been highly developed and they completely dominate the economy of the county. Within the lumber industry in 1956, there were 596 establishments employing more than 13,000 workers. In spite of some decline in the lumber market generally during 1956, production continued at a record pace of over 1.5 billion board feet. This was nearly twice the output of its nearest competitor among the other counties of the State and was nearly five times the annual cut during the pre-World War II years.

The diversity of the lumber industry is shown by the fact that, in addition to lumber, the county is a heavy producer of such basic articles as veneer, cooperage bolts, grape stakes, shingles, shakes, ties, poles, and posts. Also there are plants producing plywood, barrels, boxes, insulation, moulding, water cooling towers, patterns, and redwood novelties. Employment in the wood products industries constitutes more than 40 percent of the entire work force of the county. Manufacture of finished products has expanded relatively more than the output of basic products over the years and the large reserves of line saw timber promise a continued high volume of raw material supply for a long period in the future.



Commercial Fishing, Humboldt County

Another important industry in the county is the processing of foods, principally dairy products. A number of large creameries produce butter, cheese, condensed milk, and ice cream. Fishery products are also significant. During the 1956 fishing season, there were 450 boats registered at Eureka. The 1956 commercial fish catch amounted to over 37 million pounds, 27 percent of which was sole. The 1956 catch was 12 million pounds greater than that landed in 1948, and more than 28 million pounds greater than in 1943.

Other industries include printing and publishing, fabrication of metals, manufacture of concrete pipe and woolen textiles, machine shops, and a number of manufactured lumber producers. By 1956, factory payrolls had increased 203 percent from 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail transportation is furnished by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, which connects Eureka and cities south of Eureka with San Francisco. A similar connecting link is the famed Redwood Highway, U. S. 101, which traverses the county from north to south. State Highway 299 joins Arcata, on the coast, with Willow Creek to the east. The road system includes almost 1500 miles of county and state roads. Much of the freight movement is water-borne, since Humboldt Bay is the chief harbor between San Francisco and Portland. There are seven airports in Humboldt County, five are county operated, one is private, and one is municipal. Pacific Airlines maintains service to the Eureka Municipal Airport.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Arcata	3,729	Apr. 1957 4,720	\$2,855	\$4,980	73	\$164	\$6,610
Blue Lake	824	Apr. 1954 1,069	208	1,276	514	287	393
Eureka	23,032	May 1956 27,951	17,559	33,730	92	2,537	31,524
Ferndale	1,032	---	978	1,425	46	126	1,164
Fortuna	1,762	Feb. 1956 3,217	1,508	3,720	147	112	3,480
Trinidad	188	July 1957 267	55	316	474	---	93

Eureka, the principal city and the county seat, lies on the eastern shore of the land-locked harbor of Humboldt Bay, a major shipping point for the northern coastal area and home for most of the county's commercial fishing fleet. Port facilities have been enlarged in the last few years and over 461 thousand tons of freight moved through the harbor in 1956. The city's location on the Redwood Highway and its accessibility to all forms of transportation make it a major trading center for a substantial portion of northwestern California. Eureka has been selected as the site for an atomic power plant of 60,000 KW capacity to be built at an estimated cost of several million dollars and expected to be in operation in mid-1962. The volume of wholesale sales in 1954 was \$48 million and retail sales volume amounted to \$64.4 million. In the same year there were 53 manufacturing establishments, including lumber mills, commercial fish canneries, fabricated metal plants, and one of the two woolen mills in the State. Some 2,850 workers were employed in manufacturing and the value added by manufacture amounted to about \$26 million.

Arcata, at the northern end of the bay, is the home of Humboldt State College and important lumber and plywood mills. Its neighbor, Blue Lake, is the center of a farming and dairying area. Ferndale to the southeast of Eureka is in a rich dairying area and has four large creameries to process the output of the area. Scotia is the home of the world's largest redwood lumber mill. Other important lumber communities are Samoa, Korbel, Metropolitan, and Crannell. Orleans, Weitchpec, Orick, and Hoopa, the latter located on an Indian reservation, are the principal towns in the northern end of the county. Fortuna, to the south of Eureka, is in rich agricultural and timber country. Garberville, on the Redwood Highway in the south, is a rapidly growing recreational community.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,287,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,740,000
Publicly owned.....	446,000
Privately owned.....	1,294,000
Cropland.....	43,000
Grassland.....	462,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	60,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	97,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 19.2%	439,336
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	14,663,864	49,265,438	63,929,302
Pine.....	1,019,955	332,954	1,352,909
Other species.....	13,643,909	48,932,484	62,576,393

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 5,334 feet.	
Eureka station elevation 43 feet.	

Monthly average	Temperature		Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
January.....	41.0	47.1	53.2
February.....	41.7	47.8	53.8
March.....	42.7	48.5	54.3
April.....	44.8	50.2	55.6
May.....	47.6	52.4	57.2
June.....	50.2	54.8	60.2
July.....	51.8	56.0	60.1
August.....	52.2	56.5	60.7
September.....	50.6	55.9	61.1
October.....	48.0	53.9	59.7
November.....	44.8	51.2	57.5
December.....	41.9	48.2	54.4
Year avg.....	46.4	51.9	57.3

Average length of growing season 315 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		37,413	10.5	1.09
April 1, 1930.....		43,233	15.6	.76
April 1, 1940.....		45,812	6.0	.66
July 1, 1947.....		56,390	23.1	.58
April 1, 1950.....		69,241	22.8	.65
July 1, 1957.....		98,800	42.7	.70

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$51,877	\$76,185	\$143,965
Other labor income.....	958	1,778	4,163
Proprietors income.....	28,867	26,855	37,588
Div.-int.-rent.....	7,434	10,980	21,385
Transfer payments.....	5,461	9,064	12,483
Total.....	\$94,597	\$124,862	\$219,584

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$32,663	\$5,366	\$5,736	\$17,757
1947.....	94,597	23,168	17,735	58,378
1950.....	124,862	38,545	12,116	84,512
1952.....	172,116	60,069	16,000	106,892
1953.....	178,878	60,126	14,738	107,228
1955.....	206,179	71,067	11,698	139,022
1956.....	219,584	70,256	11,919	144,793

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,491	1,659
Acreage in farms.....	901,281	818,118
Cropland in farms.....	74,876	90,948
Percentage of tenancy.....	20.8	21.5
Value of all products sold.....	\$10,121,021	\$11,087,364
Field crops.....	199,050	105,545
Fruits and nuts.....	64,507	36,534
Vegetables.....	373,869	14,645
Horticultural specialties.....	341,106	387,265
Dairy products.....	6,045,248	6,125,807
Poultry & poultry prod.....	522,855	385,178
Other livestock products.....	2,510,439	2,879,404
Forest products.....	63,947	1,152,986

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$316,364	\$1,734,711
(1) Sand and gravel.....	221,278	1,122,295

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(2) Stone (misc.).....	*	\$44,712
Other minerals: Chromite, natural gas, copper, gem stones, and silver.....		
*Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	145	488
Number of production workers.....	4,801	11,347
Number of employees.....	5,872	12,733
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$19,355	\$57,704
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$36,369	\$107,099

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	596	13,392	\$18,314,975
(2) Food & Kindred.....	17	853	349,923
(3) Printing & publishing.....	14	212	236,167
(4) Fabricated metals.....	5	99	140,729
(5) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	7	64	95,714
(6) Stone, clay & glass.....	4	35	52,296

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	83	126
Payroll (000).....	\$2,075	\$4,348
Number of employees.....	604	1,121
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$33,477	\$74,921

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	843	1,041
Payroll (000).....	\$7,051	\$12,680
Number of employees.....	3,012	3,942

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$24,687	\$32,430	\$36,955
Eating-drink. places.....	7,978	9,502	10,655
General merchandise.....	9,254	11,907	13,498
Apparel.....	2,878	4,258	5,682
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	3,903	4,689	4,378
Automotive.....	17,213	18,068	27,021
Serv. sta. & parts.....	10,103	14,558	17,371
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	9,438	10,962	14,443
Drugstores.....	1,741	2,386	2,940
All other retail.....	7,252	8,248	10,044
Total.....	\$94,447	\$117,008	\$142,987

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	137	\$2,750	\$995	320
Auto rep.....	85	2,315	398	111
All other.....	331	7,643	1,815	659
Total.....	553	\$12,708	\$3,208	1,090

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	5	20	\$44
Manufacturing.....	658	14,856	19,825
Construction.....	230	2,049	2,890
Utilities.....	219	1,911	2,467
Trade.....	890	5,458	5,423
Finance.....	95	628	650
Service.....	520	2,481	2,051
Other.....	52	198	267
Total.....	2,669	27,598	\$33,617

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$58,745	\$115,032	95.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	32,964	54,424	65.1
a. Demand (000).....	25,781	49,454	91.8
b. Telephones (total).....	10,568	27,524	160.4
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	1,065	10,260	863.4
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	342	32,040	204.1
d. Auto registration.....	17,727	38,658	118.1
d. Truck registration.....	3,338	11,854	255.1

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$53,043	\$127,640
Property tax levies (000)*.....	2,652	9,548
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.00	7.48
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

IMPERIAL COUNTY

Imperial County is the newest of California counties, organized in 1907. Inland coral reefs, shells, and fossil fish indicate that the area, now part of the great Colorado Desert, was once partially submerged under the Gulf of California. Exploration of the Imperial Valley began with the Spaniards, as early as 1540, and in 1774 it was crossed by de Anza and his colonists, whose route was later followed by the Butterfield stage coaches. From the 1780's to the mid-nineteenth century the area's history was marked by attacks and reprisals between settlers and Indians. Gold was discovered near the Colorado in the 1850's and ghost towns still mark the location of early mining. The name Imperial was given to the town and the valley when George Chaffey in 1901 brought to realization the dream of reclaiming the desert by use of the waters of the Colorado, first conceived by an 1849 settler.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The county is located in the extreme southeastern corner of California, separated from Arizona by the Colorado River. The eastern half consists of a series of low mountain ranges, the Palo Verde, the Barren, the Cargo Muchacho, and the Chocolate Mountains. The nearly level central basin sloping from the Mexican border to the Salton Sea is the renowned Imperial Valley, comprising over 600,000 acres. Immediately to the west of the valley, and beyond the ancient beach line of legendary Coahuilla Lake, lie the low Superstition Mountains, and beyond them, a desert area. The Salton Sea, now occupying part of the basin of the extinct lake, was formed in 1905-07 by a flooding of the Colorado River; although at present it is the largest lake in the State, it is destined to disappear owing to the high evaporation rate in the area. Imperial's warm, sunny winters and many strange desert attractions make it a pleasant playground. Mudpots, the Painted Gorge, fanciful sandstone carvings in the great Yuma Wash, sand dunes, and the Salton Sea all contribute to the compelling beauty of this desert land.

The climate of the area is characterized by relatively high temperatures throughout the year, low humidity, a rapid rate of evaporation, exceptionally hot, long summers, and low annual rainfall. Temperatures often rise to 110 or 115 degrees during summer months, but the prevalent low humidity makes these extremes tolerable. The winter climate is delightful, with warm, dry, sunny days throughout the entire period. Frosts occur occasionally during December, January, and February, but temperatures below 32 degrees are rare. The growing season averages over 300 days.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Imperial County was estimated at 70,800 in mid-1958, an increase of 12 percent over 1950. There was a slight drop in the population in 1951, with the highest rate of growth between 1951 and 1952 at 7 percent, which had fallen to 2 percent between 1956 and 1957, below the state average.

Personal incomes have risen more slowly in Imperial County than in the State as a whole. The period 1950 to 1956, however, showed an increase of more than 40 percent, from \$107 million to \$151 million. During that period, wages and salaries increased by nearly 50 percent. Owing to the dominant position of agriculture, net earnings of unincorporated proprietors comprised more than one-third of all personal incomes. Total retail sales were estimated at \$113.2 million during 1956, an increase of 6 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

A large part of this county, once desert, has become a model reclamation project because of water from a distant source. Rainfall is so slight that the remarkable fertility of this land would be entirely useless without irrigation. Nearly one-half million

acres have been found suitable for irrigation. Water is delivered to the farms from the Colorado River through the All-American Canal and subsidiary distribution channels. Farming must be done intensively on the limited area that is profitable for crops. In no other county is the economy so completely based on agriculture. Total value of farm production in recent years has generally varied between \$120 million and \$130 million, i.e., about five times the value of output reported for 1940. Field and truck crops accounted for about 70 percent of the 1957 value of agricultural products. Cotton has been widely grown only recently, but in 1957 the cotton crop was valued at more than \$18 million. Other leading crops in 1957 were alfalfa, \$16.5 million; lettuce, \$16.2 million; sugar beets, \$13.4 million; barley, \$6.6 million; tomatoes, \$5.1 million; flax, \$3.9 million; melons, \$3.3 million; and carrots, \$3.0 million. The mild winters permit two crops a year, making fresh vegetable shipments possible during months when few truck crops are harvested elsewhere.

Although there is almost no natural grazing land in the county, there is abundant production of hay and other feed crops, so that it has been found profitable to raise livestock. Consequently, beef cattle have become so important that their value of production was estimated at \$15 million in 1956. The pattern of agriculture for selected years is shown below.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Field crops	\$29,037	\$64,351	\$63,885
Truck crops	40,271	38,534	30,669
Fruits and nuts	1,428	1,145	566
Dairy products	2,415	2,729	1,956
Poultry and eggs	80	252	332
Other livestock products	18,500	24,668	35,554
All other	487	1,152	3,186
Total	\$92,218	\$132,831	\$136,148

MINERALS AND MINING

In addition to its immense agricultural wealth, the county has valuable mineral reserves. Mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$2.4 million, with sand and gravel, stone, and manganese the leading products. Gold has been produced in the area for more than a century, and some of the State's earliest known sources are located in its eastern portion. However, since 1942, production of gold has been drastically curtailed. Uranium-bearing ores have been found in the county and ore has been mined and shipped to the Atomic Energy Commission from one deposit.

MANUFACTURING

Most of Imperial County's manufacturing activity is related to the agricultural interests of the area, such as canneries, commercial ice plants, box factories, sugar beet refineries, and mills processing flax and rice. Twenty-three establishments were engaged in the processing of food products during the third quarter of 1956.

Second in importance is the manufacture of stone and clay products, principally cement. Other establishments are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, printing and publishing, and fabrication of metals, as well as of lumber products. A large diesel repair shop maintained by a major transcontinental railroad is located at Brawley and employs approximately 2,000 persons. Factory payrolls have increased from \$2.9 million in 1947 to \$7.3 million in 1956, a gain of 150 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

Imperial County is served by the main line of the Southern Pacific, which enters the county at the northern edge, east of the Salton Sea, and proceeds southeast to Yuma, Arizona; and by a branch line from Niland to Calexico on the Mexican border. The San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway connects the valley with San Diego and the SP at El Centro. There is a network of over 2,500 miles of roads, converging into four main highways: U. S. 80 from San Diego to Yuma, Arizona; U. S. 99 from Calexico

through the Imperial Valley and then northwest; State Highway 111 from Calexico to the northeast shore of the Salton Sea; and State Highway 98 in the extreme southern portion of the county. There are 15 airports in the area, two are county controlled, three municipal, three military, six private, and one state-operated field. Scheduled flights of Bonanza Airlines serve El Centro and its environs.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Brawley	11,992	May, 1954 13,098	\$6,808	\$13,464	98	\$509	\$8,393
Calexico	6,433	Mar., 1954 7,450	4,731	9,802	107	443	6,240
Calipatria	1,428	Oct., 1956 2,463	1,377	2,764	101	6	1,042
El Centro	12,590	Jan., 1957 17,791	16,740	35,191	110	1,441	17,226
Holtville	2,472	Mar., 1954 3,297	2,036	4,945	143	94	1,607
Imperial	1,759	-----	1,105	4,231	283	279	1,040
Westmorland	1,213	-----	267	505	89	---	335

El Centro, the county seat and largest city, the population of which has increased 41 percent since 1950, lies, as do most of the county's communities, in the rich Imperial Valley. It is a major shipping point and is the principal trading center for the county with wholesale sales of \$24 million and retail sales of \$40 million in 1954. In the same year there were 20 manufacturing establishments, principally related to the agricultural economy of the county, including a flax fiber processing plant, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, insecticides, and fertilizer, and a gypsum producer. Value added by manufacture was \$2.9 million. There is also substantial agricultural processing by cotton gins, compresses, feed and seed mills.

Directly to the south is Calexico, on the All-American Canal whose water is the life blood of the county. It is the gateway to the fabulous sportsmen's paradise of Baja California and the scene of an annual desert cavalcade.

Holtville, to the east of El Centro, is estimated to have had a 37 percent population increase since 1950. It is the center of the carrot growing area and a major shipping point for this crop. Economic activities include vegetable packing and processing, and the manufacture of ice, fertilizer, insecticides, and drainage tile. Just south of Holtville is Date City, one of the two commercial date growing areas of the State.

West of El Centro is the small community of Seeley, near the beds of enormous fossil oyster shells which are one of the county's points of interest. A little farther west is Plaster City, site of the State's largest gypsum mine.

Brawley, the second largest city, lies north of El Centro, in the heart of the rich vegetable producing area. The value of its wholesale trade in 1954 was \$22.9 million, slightly above the retail trade level of \$21.5 million. It had 11 manufacturing plants and the value added by manufacture was \$796 thousand. Among its manufacturers are a beet sugar refinery and producers of insecticides, shipping supplies, and ice. Between Brawley and El Centro is Imperial, home of the county fair, which is held annually in March when, in contrast to the balance of the State, most of the county's crops ripen. To the west of Brawley is the agricultural community of Westmorland.

North of Brawley are Calipatria, in an almost frostless district famous for its fall and spring peas and tomatoes and an important producer of cottonseed products, and Niland, where dry ice is made from carbon dioxide gas out of nearby wells. Just to the west of Niland at Mullet Island are the weird boiling mud pots on the edge of the Salton Sea.

IMPERIAL COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,742,000
Cropland.....	445,000
Grassland.....	533,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	160,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	1,604,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 65.1%	1,784,097
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 219 to 2,700 feet.
Brawley station elevation 119 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.5	53.0	68.4	0.35
February.....	41.7	56.2	73.2	0.36
March.....	47.8	63.4	79.1	0.19
April.....	53.7	70.3	86.1	0.11
May.....	60.3	77.4	94.2	0.04
June.....	66.9	85.2	103.1	0.02
July.....	75.4	91.6	107.1	0.05
August.....	75.7	91.1	106.2	0.23
September.....	68.7	85.2	101.0	0.25
October.....	56.5	73.5	90.1	0.24
November.....	44.6	61.6	78.5	0.14
December.....	38.9	54.1	69.2	0.59

Year avg. 55.6 71.9 88.0 2.57
Average length of growing season 309 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period			
January 1, 1920.....	43,453	219.7	1.27
April 1, 1930.....	60,903	40.2	1.07
April 1, 1940.....	59,740	-1.9	.86
July 1, 1947.....	60,250	.9	.61
April 1, 1950.....	62,975	4.5	.59
July 1, 1957.....	69,800	10.8	.49

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	47,347	51,169	75,824
Other labor inc.....	631	943	1,811
Proprietors inc.....	43,784	39,379	51,236
Div.-int.-rent.....	8,046	9,159	14,846
Transfer payments ..	4.5 6	6,576	6,752

Total 104,284 107,226 150,469

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$37,262	\$882	26,805	120,841
1947.....	104,284	2,922	92,618	58,072
1950.....	107,226	4,799	92,824	58,559
1952.....	142,826	6,468	136,260	85,018
1953.....	143,457	6,295	132,988	82,310
1955.....	141,210	6,572	141,627	82,897
1956.....	150,469	7,313	134,239	86,309

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,932	1,633
Acreage in farms.....	489,260	550,075
Cropland in farms.....	432,315	463,369
Percentage of tenancy.....	28.3	21.7
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$50,444,660	\$109,386,713
Field crops.....	25,400,197	54,610,636
Fruits and nuts.....	1,336,956	727,931
Vegetables.....	17,730,260	21,503,944
Horticultural specialties.....	68,479	361,082
Dairy products.....	1,302,363	1,211,041
Poultry & poultry prod.....	259,961	264,286
Other livestock products.....	4,346,244	30,707,793
Forest products.....	200	—

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products	\$907,843	\$2,446,710
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	517,616
(2) Stone (misc.).....	*	50,965
(3) Manganese ore & conc..	*	32,330
Other minerals: Gem stones, gold, gypsum, mica schist, pumice and silver.		

* Unapportioned.

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	48	71
Number of production workers.....	692	993
Number of employees.....	954	1,362
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,528	\$5,733
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$5,168	\$16,339

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Stone, clay & glass.....	7	512	\$605,635
(2) Food & kindred.....	23	442	516,005
(3) Chemical & allied.....	9	279	425,607
(4) Printing & publishing ..	9	95	115,701
(5) Lumber.....	7	100	99,591
(6) Mach. ex. elect.....	4	24	26,983

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	110	131
Payroll (000).....	\$4,984	\$7,906
Number of employees.....	2,093	2,041
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$62,999	\$99,249

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	733	760
Payroll (000).....	\$7,809	\$10,379
Number of employees.....	3,203	3,760

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$19,041	\$22,197	\$23,162
Eating-drink. places.....	5,408	6,747	6,703
General merchandise.....	7,799	11,407	11,436
Apparel.....	3,128	4,382	4,674
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	1,198	2,327	2,706
Automotive.....	10,314	10,992	12,978
Serv. sta. & parts.....	10,951	12,012	13,493
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	9,383	11,533	11,576
Drugstores.....	1,783	2,374	2,318
All other retail.....	12,451	22,594	24,201

Total \$81,456 \$106,565 \$113,247

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	98	\$1,716	\$557	217
Auto rep.....	37	1,164	237	57
All other.....	185	5,536	1,311	616

Total 320 \$8,416 \$2,105 890

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	65	1,519	\$1,853
Construction.....	102	662	806
Utilities.....	105	942	1,110
Trade.....	716	4,446	3,964
Finance.....	66	341	321
Service.....	359	1,316	955
Other.....	72	373	389

Total 1,485 9,599 \$9,398

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000)	\$40,827	\$76,816	89.1
a. Time (savings) (000)	\$11,020	\$21,203	92.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$29,807	\$38,348	29.5
b. Telephones (total).....	8,868	18,419	107.7
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	1,006	3,520	249.9
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	557	1,162	108.6
d. Auto registration.....	17,509	24,649	40.8
d. Truck registration.....	4,288	7,826	82.5

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$49,163	\$99,590
Property tax levies (000)*.....	3,140	6,498
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	6.39	6.53

* Combined county, city and district levies.

INYO COUNTY

Inyo County was formed in 1866 from portions of Mono and Tulare Counties, and bears the Indian name for its mountains, "dwelling place of a great spirit." Its recorded history dates back to 1843 when Joseph Walker led the second wagon train to enter California down Owens Valley and through Walker Pass. The first settlers came in 1861, although there were transient prospectors before then. These settlers, with the help of U. S. troops, fought off Indians until the area was considered safe in 1875.

This second largest California county presents greater contrasts in topography and climate than any other equal area in the world. Here are the highest and lowest points in the United States, Mt. Whitney, with an elevation of 14,496 feet, and a short 75 miles away Death Valley, whose lowest point at Bad Water is 282 feet below sea level. The high Sierra is a region of incomparable scenic grandeur and of many natural facilities for trout fishing, deer and game bird hunting, camping, dude ranching, and winter sports. In sharp contrast is Death Valley, the desert area, robbed of its one-time terror by modern transportation and knowledge of its conditions. Once the haunt of prospectors and 20-mule-teams hauling borax, its fabulous natural wonders and delightful climate from October to March have made it an outstanding winter resort area.

Population dropped from 11,658 in 1950 to an estimated 11,200 in 1953, rose to 12,200 in 1956 and declined somewhat to an estimated 11,000 in mid-1958. Personal incomes reached a record of \$28.8 million in 1956. Factory payrolls have increased some 5 percent since 1953, reaching \$1.1 million in 1956. Retail trade rose 19 percent from \$19.2 million in 1954 to an estimated \$22.9 million in 1956.

Although surpassed by several other industries, agriculture holds a strong position in the economy of the county and has gained considerably in importance over the past 10 years. Most of the farm land is used for grazing, and beef cattle provide the bulk of farmers' incomes. Crops are mainly for cattle feed, although some fruit is grown in the lower lands.

Inyo County has vast reserves of many types of mineral resources, and mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$17.2 million. It led the State in the production of tungsten concentrates, lead, and zinc. Other important products were silver, \$772 thousand, talc and pyrophyllite, \$609 thousand, and copper, \$534 thousand. Deposits of uranium-bearing minerals have been found in the county and during 1957 an extensive drilling campaign was completed at one such mine.

There are no railroad facilities in Inyo County but U. S. Highways 395 and 6 and State Routes 190 and 127 traverse the county. In addition there are nearly 1,000 miles of county roads providing access to most areas of the county. Airport facilities include a Civil Aeronautics Administration airport at Furnace Creek, four county-owned and operated airports at Bishop, Shoshone, Lone Pine, and Independence, and several private airfields at various locations in the county.

Bishop, the only incorporated city in the county, is located at the junction of U. S. Highways 6 and 395. A special census in late 1955 showed a population of 3,270, an increase of 13 percent over 1950. It is headquarters for supplying packtrains and resorts, as well as the mining and livestock industries of the county, and had \$4.4 million in taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957.

Independence is the county seat, in a stockraising and farming area, and the gateway to the Kearsage Pass High Sierra recreational area. Its courthouse houses historic exhibits, and the remains of Fort Independence, once an outpost against hostile Indians, is here. Lone Pine, in the shadow of Mt. Whitney, is the major trading area for the southern part of the county. Nearby is the now dry Owens Lake, a commercial source of soda ash and other minerals. This town is the starting point for travel to Mt. Whitney and frequently serves as headquarters for motion picture companies on location. Other communities include Big Pine, headquarters for the district's mining industry and site of the southernmost United States glacier; the historic mining towns of Keeler and Darwin; Olancho, a gateway to Death Valley; and Little Lake, site of what is said to be the oldest Indian excavation in the country.

INYO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	6,458,000
Commercial forest land.....	7,000
Publicly owned.....	5,000
Privately owned.....	2,000
Cropland.....	6,000
Grassland.....	1,070,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	25,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	3,485,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 95.1%	6,142,925
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	47,628	4,025	51,653
Pine.....	34,160	3,252	37,412
Other species.....	13,468	773	14,241

4. Topography and Climate				
Elevations range from —280 to 14,496 feet.				
Green Ranch station elevation —178 feet.				
Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.2	51.5	65.3	0.23
February.....	43.8	57.8	72.0	0.29
March.....	51.4	66.3	81.2	0.17
April.....	60.8	75.7	90.6	0.11
May.....	69.4	84.3	99.3	0.07
June.....	78.3	93.7	109.0	0.02
July.....	87.3	101.6	115.9	0.08
August.....	84.1	98.7	113.4	0.12
September.....	73.5	89.6	105.7	0.11
October.....	59.3	75.3	91.1	0.10
November.....	46.1	61.1	76.3	0.15
December.....	38.7	52.5	66.3	0.21

Year avg.....	60.8	75.7	90.5	1.66
Average length of growing season	315 days.			

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	7,031	0.8	.21	
April 1, 1930.....	6,555	-6.8	.12	
April 1, 1940.....	7,625	16.3	.11	
July 1, 1947.....	10,000	31.1	.10	
April 1, 1950.....	11,658	16.6	.11	
July 1, 1957.....	11,800	1.2	.08	

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	9,477	10,842	18,845
Other labor inc.....	175	250	540
Proprietors inc.....	4,151	4,455	4,736
Div-int-rent.....	1,378	1,715	3,004
Transfer payments.....	1,032	1,513	1,665
Total.....	16,213	18,775	28,790

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$6,863	\$349	\$1,298	\$4,708
1947.....	16,213	1,126	2,120	10,258
1950.....	18,775	824	2,015	12,826
1952.....	22,731	1,014	n.a.	14,429
1953.....	24,504	1,007	n.a.	15,093
1955.....	26,376	895	n.a.	17,315
1956.....	28,790	1,058	n.a.	18,311

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	173	94
Acreage in farms.....	188,143	303,219
Cropland in farms.....	9,538	15,571
Percentage of tenancy.....	39.3	45.7
Value of all products sold.....	\$1,164,701	\$1,568,497
Field crops.....	122,628	48,886
Fruits and nuts.....	48,107	2,128
Vegetables.....	22,511	100
Dairy products.....	89,695	250,381
Poultry & poultry prods.....	54,554	17,518
Other livestock prods.....	826,918	1,248,484
Forest products.....	288	1,000

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$6,596,468	\$17,238,258
(1) Tungsten concentrates.....	* 7,556,340	

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(2) Lead.....	2,589,120	2,908,174
(3) Zinc.....	169,884	2,198,138
Other minerals: Clay, copper, gold, pumice and volcanic cinders, sand and gravel, talc and pyrophyllite, silver and others.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	13	7
Number of production workers.....	236	146
Number of employees.....	266	173
Wages and salaries (000).....	842	466
Value added by mfr. (000).....	1,649	587

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	3	107	159,138
(2) Stone, clay and glass.....	3	22	36,190
(3) Food and kindred.....	3	14	13,545

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	21	22
Payroll (000).....	\$84	\$237
Number of employees.....	33	64
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$3,119	\$6,458

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	195	194
Payroll (000).....	\$1,485	\$2,082
Number of employees.....	642	604

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$5,059	\$5,571	\$6,139
Eating-drink. places.....	1,953	2,388	2,408
General merchandise.....	1,391	1,168	1,565
Apparel.....	228	325	397
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	317	256	430
Automotive.....	2,451	2,510	4,285
Serv. sta. & parts.....	3,442	3,626	3,633
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	695	981	1,399
Drugstores.....	466	490	583
All other retail.....	1,080	1,929	2,030
Total.....	\$17,082	\$19,244	\$22,869

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	26	\$476	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	8	97	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	73	2,501	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	107	\$3,074	\$737	434

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	35	1,054	\$1,512
Manufacturing.....	11	233	308
Construction.....	33	268	385
Utilities.....	27	285	313
Trade.....	161	932	827
Finance.....	13	63	59
Service.....	122	427	280
Other.....	5	8	5
Total.....	407	3,270	\$3,689

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$6,021	\$11,932	98.2
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$1,904	\$4,212	121.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$4,117	\$5,510	33.8
b. Telephones (total).....	1,767	2,932	66.0
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	196	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	40	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	3,523	6,095	73.0
d. Truck registration.....	655	1,898	189.8

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$20,435	\$31,110
Property tax levies (000)*.....	814	1,641
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.98	5.28

* Combined county, city and district levies.

KERN COUNTY

Kern County, so called after Kern River which General John Fremont named in honor of Edward M. Kern, topographer of Fremont's third expedition, was organized in 1866 from parts of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties. Earliest exploration was in 1772 when Pedro Fages penetrated Tejon Pass in pursuit of deserters from the Spanish Army. Father Francisco Garces followed in 1776.

In the 1830's trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company came to the county, and the town of Lebec bears the name of one member of the party. The largest Mexican land grant in the San Joaquin Valley, the 97,616-acre Tejon Rancho, was made in 1843. With the coming of the first permanent settlers in 1854, Fort Tejon was established for their protection and served as the base for an unsuccessful attempt to introduce camels as a means of transportation in the southwest desert area.

Discovery of gold in the Kern River section in 1853 swelled the county's population, and later in the century eastern Kern County came into its own with the development of gold, silver, borax, and other mineral deposits in the Mojave Desert. Oil and asphaltum were exploited in the vicinity of McKittrick as early as the 1860's, but it was not until the turn of the century that Kern County knew its tremendous oil boom.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The third largest county in the State, Kern comprises an area of 5,228,800 acres or 8,003 square miles, and is situated at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, walled in on three sides by mountains. To the south are the Tehachapis, linking the Sierra Nevada and the coastal ranges, which form the eastern and western boundaries, respectively. The county extends eastward beyond the southern end of the Sierra for about 35 miles through the Mojave Desert to the San Bernardino county line; and north for about 70 miles, to the boundaries of Inyo, Tulare, and Kings Counties.

The major water supply for power and irrigation in the county is the Kern River, one of the most important power-generating streams in the State, which rises in the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada and flows southwestward into the county. Isabella Dam, a flood control project on the Kern River 54 miles from Bakersfield, stores 550 thousand acre-feet of water. Poso Creek, Caliente Creek, and other relatively small streams contribute to the ground water resources of the valley.

The diversified topography renders the climate variable, with extremes of temperatures found in mountain ranges and desert areas. Summer daytime temperatures are high with light humidity, and night temperatures are relatively low, usually ranging between 64 and 72 degrees. Most rainfall occurs from December to March.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Population growth in Kern County has not continued at the rapid rate shown between 1940 and 1950, when the increase was 69 percent. The overall growth from 1950 to mid-1958 was 22 percent, about two-thirds of the state average. After a slight drop between 1950 and 1951, followed by a sharp increase between 1951 and 1952, growth has continued slowly and steadily at an average annual rate of just over 2 percent to the mid-1958 estimate of 279,400. Cities within the county have shown a greater rate of increase than the county as a whole. Tehachapi, Shafter, and Delano showed increases of 45, 40, and 25 percent respectively between 1950 and 1955, and Delano 27 percent between 1950 and 1957.

Personal incomes for a few years after World War II increased at a sharper rate in Kern County than in the entire State. Since 1950, however, county incomes increased at a slower rate than in the State. Despite this, per capita incomes rose more sharply in the county than generally in the State.

Personal incomes of county residents in 1956 totaled \$588.5 million. Wages and salaries constituted 60 percent of this total, a somewhat smaller proportion than in the State as a whole. The most important sources of wages and salaries were govern-

ment agencies but payrolls in oil production, agriculture, manufacturing, and trade were also substantial. Owing largely to the importance of farming, the percentage in proprietors incomes was much higher than the average for the State.

Retail trade in the county increased to an estimated \$375 million in 1956 from \$314.2 million during 1954, or 19 percent. Food sales of \$87.2 million showed the largest dollar volume, followed by the automotive group, \$53.7 million; all other retail sales, \$50 million; and service stations and parts, \$46.3 million. The greatest percentage increases from 1954 to 1956 were automotive, 46 percent; building material, hardware, and implements, 19 percent; general merchandise, 25 percent; drug stores, 19 percent; and service stations, 18 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

The central and northern portions of the county, comprising nearly a third of the total area, lie at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. To a great extent agriculture owes its existence to reclamation projects that made possible the irrigation of this fertile but semidesert valley floor. Farming is diversified, yet the bulk of the cash receipts are from a few staples, such as cotton, potatoes, grapes, and beef cattle. Availability of water has permitted the acreage in crops and the acreage under irrigation to more than double in a little over 15 years. Consequently agriculture is a close second to oil production in the county economy.

The warm, dry climate and long growing season are extremely favorable for fruits, vegetables, and cotton, although low precipitation makes irrigation necessary.

Crops generally account for over 80 percent of value of agricultural output. Nevertheless, livestock enterprises make important contributions to county agricultural income. Feed is abundant, both because of forage crop production and the presence of good grazing in the hills adjoining the valley floor. The table below shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years. Individual crops not shown, with 1957 values of \$1 million or more are grapes, \$20.9 million; hay, \$19.0 million; barley, \$4.1 million; milo maize, \$2.9 million; melons, \$2.7 million; plums, \$2.3 million; sugar beets, \$1.6 million; field corn, \$1.5 million; and sweet corn, \$1.1 million.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Cotton	\$49,122	\$87,110	\$89,067
Potatoes	32,543	20,962	24,702
Other field crops	24,442	20,160	36,400
Seed crops	109	6,042	9,949
Fruits and nuts	16,816	26,529	25,328
Truck crops	6,532	4,419	6,064
Beef cattle	18,530	28,938	26,802
Sheep and wool	3,701	3,660	4,917
Dairy products	5,766	3,621	4,847
Poultry and eggs	2,237	5,482	2,655
All other	481	938	677
Total	\$160,279	\$207,861	\$231,408

MINERALS AND MINING

So forbidding in appearance were the barren mountains and deserts of Kern County that its mineral wealth was not explored until rather recently. In spite of the discovery of gold in 1851 and of oil in 1864, there was only limited activity until the beginning of the oil boom in 1909. The uranium boom in the 1950's has intensified exploration, and deposits have been found in the desert area, the southern Sierra Nevada, and the extreme western part of the county. Since mid-1954, four carloads of uranium-bearing ore have been shipped from mines in the southern Sierra Nevada area of the county. Four different mines have mined such ore and shipped it to the Atomic Energy Commission, and there are numerous other prospects.

Exploration and development of the county's mineral resources has been rapid recently. By 1956 Kern County led all the counties in the State in value of mineral production. Exploration of mineral reserves has shown this to be one of the richest areas of its size anywhere in the world. Rich though known reserves are, they do not represent all of the county's mineral wealth. New discoveries are constantly being made.

Petroleum and its allied products, natural gas, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases are by far the most important resource. In 1956 the combined output of these was valued at \$290.6 million. Sand and gravel, gypsum, clay, and tungsten concentrates were other important mineral products. There are important deposits of sodium borate in the eastern part of the county. During 1957 mining of these was converted to an open pit operation and a new refinery constructed to process the ore. The new mine and plant represent a \$20 million investment and will increase American production of boron by 30 percent.

MANUFACTURING

The rapid industrialization of this southern section of the San Joaquin Valley is shown by increases in manufacturing payrolls. From 1947 to 1956, factory payrolls in California rose 174 percent. In Kern County the rise was 259 percent. There has been a marked increase in the diversification of the county's industrial activities.

Growth and expansion of the aircraft industry has carried the transportation equipment industrial group from third to first rank in Kern County since 1952. In the third quarter of 1956, eight manufacturers of transportation equipment employed more than 2,000 workers who received wages and salaries of \$3.5 million in that quarter.

Other major industries in the county maintained their relative positions, with petroleum and coal slipping to second place and food and kindred products to third place. Petroleum industry payrolls constituted one-fifth of all manufacturing payrolls in the third quarter of 1956, compared to one-third in 1952. The food industry accounted for about one-tenth of all manufacturing payrolls in 1956.

During the third quarter of 1956 more than 1,200 persons worked in the petroleum and coal industry, compared to 1947 employment of 777. There are eight refineries and cracking plants. Thirty-four food processors employed more than 1,000 workers in 1956 and processed and packed potato meal and chips, beet sugar, meat, soft drinks, animal feeds, brandy, wine, and a large variety of dairy products.

Retaining its fourth-rank position in the county economy was the stone, clay, and glass industry, composed of 11 firms employing 800 workers during the third quarter of 1956. One of the largest producers of cement and lime products is located at Monolith, near Tehachapi. Other stone, clay, and glass products include acoustical tile and clays, pumice, concrete pipe and concrete blocks, culverts, bricks, ceramics, pottery, monuments, and various types of crushed stone.

Allied with the petroleum and agricultural interests of the county is the machinery industry, which since 1952, has moved into fifth place among the manufacturing industries. Twenty-seven firms employed more than 350 persons in 1956. Water and oil well pumps, vegetable grading machines, automotive hoists, farm machinery, and other oil well machines are manufactured, as well as a wide variety of machine parts, welding equipment, tools, air compression equipment, material handling equipment, potato diggers, boilers, hydraulic pumps, heating and air-conditioning units, engines, agricultural implements, and forging and metal shop products. In the electrical machinery field, the following are manufactured: batteries, electric generating plants, transformers and reactors, switches, and pumping plant switchboards.

Printing and publishing trades were the sixth largest group, by payroll size, in the county. Output of the 27 firms active in 1956 included newspapers, books, and pamphlets, printed forms, and engraved lithographed materials.

During the third quarter of 1956, 15 firms engaged in lumbering and lumber manufacturing. They employed 160 persons and had a third-quarter payroll of \$215 thousand. Products included cabinets, window and door sashes, venetian blinds, and pre-fabricated homes.

The chemical industry is involved in production of borax, salt, vitamins, boiler compounds, insecticides, tallow and soap, solvents, and a number of other industrial and agricultural chemical products.

Manufacturers of the following products constitute a significant segment of the county's industrial potential; furniture and fixtures, weather stripping, awnings, tents, toys, insulation, and clothing.

TRANSPORTATION

Kern County is served by the main lines of the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific and by numerous bus and truck lines. The area includes four transcontinental highways: U. S. 99 running north and south through Bakersfield, U. S. 466 from Barstow to Paso Robles via Mojave and Bakersfield, U. S. 6 from Los Angeles through Rosamond and Mojave to points north, and U. S. 399 from Greenfield to Taft and Maricopa. The entire length of U. S. 99 through Kern County is a multilane divided highway. The road system includes 890 miles of state highways and 3,009 miles of county roads of which 1,119 miles are primary roads.

There are 36 airports in Kern County, 14 are county controlled, one is operated by the military, and the remaining 21 are privately owned. Bakersfield is served by regularly scheduled flights of United Air Lines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Bakersfield	34,784	-----	\$54,721	\$110,915	103	\$2,690	\$88,296
Delano	8,717	May, 1957 11,092	4,054	8,657	114	11	8,167
Maricopa	800	-----	549	666	21	--	164
*McFarland	†2,183	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	n.r.
Shafter	2,207	May, 1955 3,086	2,691	4,937	84	--	4,276
Taft	3,707	April, 1952 3,862	4,318	6,298	46	30	9,054
Tehachapi	1,685	July, 1957 3,033	1,198	2,205	84	90	1,290
Wasco	5,592	May, 1955 6,291	1,875	3,260	74	--	4,455

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

n.r. Not reported.

Bakersfield, the largest city and the county seat, lying in the geographic center of the county, together with large unincorporated areas immediately adjoining the city limits, is a metropolitan area with a total estimated population of 146,500 in mid-1957, some 44 percent above the 1950 figure. It is the county's major trading center and its 1954 retail sales of \$166.5 million and wholesale sales of \$126.4 million represented 57 and 52 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 80 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,473 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$14.8 million, 44 percent of the county total. Major manufacturing activities include aircraft assembly, oil refining, steel fabrication, food processing, and the production of electronic equipment and cottonseed oil.

Southeast of Bakersfield is the unincorporated community of Arvin, which, with the surrounding area, has an estimated population of 7,950. Cotton is king in this area and there are several cotton gins, but the climate and rich soil also produce large quantities of grapes, deciduous fruits, and potatoes, and its dairy herds are outstanding. Between Arvin and Bakersfield is the Lamont-Weed Patch-Mt. View farming area, with an estimated population of 11,400.

Further to the southeast are Tehachapi, the fastest growing city in the county, and Monolith, in an upland valley at the summit of the Tehachapi Pass, where seed farming, fruit growing and the production of livestock combine with two large cement plants to support its estimated 4,700 inhabitants. Still farther to the southeast, in the Mojave Desert, is the town of Mojave, a desert Mecca, an important cement and concrete producer, and site of the Mojave Marine Base. Edwards Air Force Base in this same area is flanked on the west by Rosamond and on the east by Boron. Rosamond is a rapidly growing community, primarily agricultural, but with some manufacturing activity, including the only plant west of the Mississippi producing carbon and synthetic graphite. It lies on the Los Angeles County line, only 11 miles from Palmdale, where the manufacture of jet aircraft and electronic equipment contribute to the economy of the area. Boron is the site of mining operations and the production

of finished borax products from the world's largest borax deposit. Population of this Edwards Air Force Base-Boron area is estimated at 9,250. Directly south of Bakersfield, on the Grapevine route to Los Angeles, is Lebec, a small resort center, close to the site of the Fort Tejon Historical Monument.

Northwest of Bakersfield is Shafter, "Potato Capital of the World," in a primarily agricultural area with an estimated population of 13,255. In addition to potatoes, vegetables, cotton, grain, and fruit are produced. Parent cotton seed developed at the United States Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm here has raised the standard of cotton throughout the country. Cotton ginning and the production of farm equipment, concrete pipe, and ice are the major industrial activities and some natural gas is produced in the area. North of Shafter is Wasco, in an agricultural and oil producing area with an estimated population of 10,600. Its retail sales in 1954 were \$8 million and wholesale sales \$4.1 million. Cotton and potatoes are major crops, but the area also produces other field crops, fruits, grapes, and livestock. Completion of a \$7.5 million water distribution system, scheduled for 1958, will guarantee an adequate water supply to this whole area. Major industrial activity of Wasco is related to agriculture, and includes cotton ginning; potato sheds; the manufacture of insecticides, farm equipment, and concrete pipe; and the mining of gypsum. There is also an important manufacturer of vitamins and antibiotics, which has recently established an extensive research laboratory. A little farther north is McFarland, the newest incorporated city, in a farming area with an estimated population of 5,860.

On the northern boundary of the county is Delano, the second largest city, with retail sales of \$19.3 million and wholesale sales of \$5.6 million in 1954. In that year it had eight manufacturing plants, employing 55 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$361 thousand. It is primarily agricultural, producing large quantities of both table and wine grapes, as well as 30 other crops. Population of the city is currently estimated at some 11,100 and of the area at 14,250. Major manufacturing is of wine and farm equipment, but the development of a new industrial tract is expected to bring diversification.

Northwest of Bakersfield is the Kern River Valley where completion of the Isabella Dam has served the dual purpose of controlling the Kern River, major source of water for the county, and providing an 11,000 acre lake, center of a new recreational area. The valley has long attracted both sportsmen and motion picture producers. Major economic activities are recreation, cattle raising, mining, lumbering, and the production of hydroelectric power. Population of the area is estimated at 1,450 and the small communities in the valley include Garfield, Kernville, River Kern, Roads End, Fairview, Onyx, Weldon, Johnsondale, Wofford Heights, Kerndale, Bodfish, and Miracle Hot Springs.

In the northeastern corner of the county are the communities of Ridgecrest, Inyo-kern, and China Lake, the latter the site of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, the Navy's largest research and development station. Population of this whole area is estimated at something over 17,000. Directly south, on the eastern border of the county, are the mining communities of Johannesburg, Randsburg, Atolia, and Red Mountain, where in years past millions of dollars worth of gold, silver, and tungsten have been mined. To the west of these mining communities are Saltdale and Cantil, where salt is produced by solar evaporation from a dry lake bed.

The western third of the county is primarily an oil producing area. Largest city is Taft, which, with the immediately adjoining communities of Ford City, Taft Heights, and Fellows, has an estimated population of 16,200. It is headquarters for major oil companies and independent producers in the Midway, Buena Vista Hill, and Sunset oil fields, and the gateway, via Maricopa, to the recreational area of Mt. Pino, the fabulous farm and oil empire of the Cuyama Valley, and the coast. Nearby is the state elk preserve where the last of the Tule elk herd is quartered. Maricopa, with an estimated population of 2,000, lies to the south, and McKittrick, with 450 estimated population, to the north of Taft. Buttonwillow, a farming community lying between McKittrick and Bakersfield, has an estimated population of 3,200.

KERN COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	5,229,000
Commercial forest land.....	106,000
Publicly owned.....	86,000
Privately owned.....	20,000
Cropland.....	613,000
Grassland.....	1,920,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	93,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	286,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 25.9%	1,356,629
---	-----------

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	768,939	99,422	868,361
Pine.....	496,618	72,276	568,894
Other species.....	272,321	27,146	299,467

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 291 to 8,296 feet.
Bakersfield station elevation 491 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	36.4	47.2	57.9	1.09
February.....	39.8	52.2	64.6	0.99
March.....	43.2	56.5	69.8	1.08
April.....	48.2	62.4	76.6	0.59
May.....	54.0	68.9	83.8	0.33
June.....	60.2	76.8	93.3	0.07
July.....	65.5	83.0	100.5	0.02
August.....	63.6	81.1	98.6	0.01
September.....	57.7	74.7	91.7	0.11
October.....	49.9	65.7	81.4	0.34
November.....	40.9	55.6	70.2	0.48
December.....	36.4	48.1	59.7	0.89

Year avg. 49.7 64.4 79.0 6.00
Average length of growing season 300 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	54,843	45.4	1.60	
April 1, 1930.....	82,570	50.6	1.45	
April 1, 1940.....	135,124	63.6	1.96	
July 1, 1947.....	203,300	50.5	2.07	
April 1, 1950.....	228,309	12.3	2.16	
July 1, 1957.....	272,800	19.5	1.93	

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	186,784	211,106	351,960
Other labor inc.....	2,925	4,480	9,464
Proprietors inc.....	92,770	100,513	132,271
Div.-int.-rent.....	30,322	38,484	63,551
Transfer payments.....	18,746	27,330	31,257
Total.....	331,547	381,913	588,503

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$98,243	\$4,051	\$32,317	\$170,270
1947.....	331,547	10,778	160,279	199,958
1950.....	381,913	14,846	186,371	263,836
1952.....	500,022	22,991	231,900	288,169
1953.....	519,835	24,788	207,775	277,985
1955.....	538,025	27,263	206,468	316,701
1956.....	588,503	38,688	233,254	344,717

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,710	2,304
Acreage in farms.....	3,497,406	3,201,302
Cropland in farms.....	644,856	829,687
Percentage of tenancy.....	24.9	21.2
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$75,177,399	\$173,874,984
Field crops.....	41,537,772	128,159,521
Fruits and nuts.....	16,075,615	5,389,404
Vegetables.....	3,531,337	2,743,227
Horticult. specialties.....	279,202	416,316
Dairy prod.....	3,299,004	3,854,090
Poultry & poultry prod.....	805,601	1,001,676
Other livestock prod.....	9,644,922	29,306,054
Forest prod.....	3,946	5,096

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$208,445,916	\$340,970,148
(1) Petroleum.....	176,360,000	244,493,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....	6,766,000	20,435,000

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.

	1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....	\$8,329,000	\$16,880,000
Other minerals: Clay, copper, gold, gypsum, sand and gravel, silver, stone (misc.), tungsten concentrates, liquified petroleum gases and others.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	130	165
Number of production workers.....	2,366	2,259
Number of employees.....	2,904	3,181
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$8,740	\$14,258
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$27,607	\$33,726

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Transp. equip.....	8	2,231	\$3,502,553
(2) Petroleum and coal.....	21	1,214	1,995,323
(3) Food and kindred.....	34	1,029	1,178,945
(4) Stone, clay or glass.....	11	837	1,043,110
(5) Mchry. except elect.....	27	362	508,766
(6) Printing-publishing.....	27	376	450,311

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	344	345
Payroll (000).....	\$9,860	\$11,588
Number of employees.....	3,029	2,782
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$153,086	\$242,332

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,409	2,567
Payroll (000).....	\$23,357	\$33,589
Number of employees.....	9,790	11,208

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$66,055	\$79,047	\$87,183
Eating-drink places.....	19,934	22,406	25,523
General merchandise.....	22,900	27,513	34,519
Apparel.....	11,976	13,024	12,940
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	11,839	15,609	17,559
Automotive.....	35,836	36,882	53,675
Serv. sta. & parts.....	29,346	39,255	46,295
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	29,510	32,244	38,276
Drugstores.....	5,635	7,636	9,090
All other retail.....	29,584	40,587	49,996
Total.....	\$262,615	\$314,203	\$375,056

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	370	\$7,106	\$2,496	907
Auto rep.....	210	5,963	1,490	433
All other.....	628	20,391	4,968	1,845
Total.....	1,208	\$33,460	\$8,954	3,185

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	292	8,426	\$11,863
Manufacturing.....	193	7,334	10,265
Construction.....	612	5,195	6,531
Utilities.....	277	3,853	4,537
Trade.....	2,257	15,501	13,805
Finance.....	249	1,744	1,810
Service.....	1,293	6,393	4,950
Other.....	139	985	1,074
Total.....	5,312	49,431	\$54,835

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$143,435	\$243,296	69.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$54,900	\$79,534	44.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$88,535	\$117,363	32.6
b. Telephones (total).....	35,026	82,732	136.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	3,620	121,826	502.9
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,588	14,460	180.9
d. Auto registration.....	61,591	106,258	72.5
d. Truck registration.....	10,178	21,305	109.3

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$399,351	\$650,970
Property tax levies* (000).....	19,285	43,102
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.83	6.62

* Combined county, city and district levies.

KINGS COUNTY

Kings County was first organized in 1893 from part of Tulare County, and an addition of some 100 square miles from Fresno County in 1908 brought it to its present size. It took its name from the Kings River, christened "Rio de los Santos Reyes," or "River of the Holy Kings," by the Spanish explorers in 1805. First settlers, who came in the 1830's, hunted game, did some mining, and laid the foundations for today's agriculture. One landmark of the early days is "El Adobe de los Robles," a well preserved adobe just north of Lemoore, built in 1857 by Daniel Rhoades, one of the members of the first group to attempt rescue of the starving Donner party. The Tragedy Oak near Hanford marks the scene of the first shooting in the Muscles Slough Tragedy, one of the episodes in the bitter war over land titles between the settlers and the railroad agents in 1880.

TOPOGRAPHY, RECREATION AND CLIMATE

Almost the entire county lies within the level alluvial plain of the San Joaquin Valley. At its southwestern corner, it adjoins the foothills of the coastal ranges and shares the Table Mountain Range as a boundary with Monterey County. One of the outstanding topographical features is the Tulare Lake Basin in the central southern portion of the county. When settlers first came to the region, this fertile basin was covered by Tulare Lake, then covering an area of many square miles. It is the natural drainage area for the county's two principal streams, the Kings and Tule Rivers, both of which rise in the Sierra Nevada to the east and flow across the floor of the San Joaquin Valley. The lake itself has vanished several times in the past century, only to be brought back again when heavy rains caused floods to inundate the reclaimed basin. In recent years, the fertile delta land has been protected from floods by an intricate system of dikes and levees; and the Pine Flat Dam, recently constructed in the upper reaches of the Kings River, controls the flood waters and removes for all time the threat to the farm lands in the lake basin.

Kings County has an excellent crop growing climate. At Hanford, where the elevation of 249 feet is typical of most of the agricultural area, the average January temperature is 45 degrees, and the average July temperature is about 81 degrees. The growing season is 256 days, with the period from early in March until the middle of November free from killing frosts. The average summer temperatures range from 61 to 98 degrees, and January temperatures from 35 to 56 degrees. It rarely rains during the months of June, July, and August, and the precipitation during the balance of the year averages 8½ inches.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population fluctuated between 1950 and 1957, reaching an estimated high of 48,900 in 1952. By mid-1958 it was estimated to be 47,800, a little more than 2 percent above the 1950 figure. Unofficial estimates placed the population of Hanford in mid-1956 at 10,430, an increase of almost 4 percent over 1950.

Although population has remained almost stationary for several years, personal incomes of county residents have continued to rise, reaching an estimated figure of \$82.3 million in 1956. This was nearly four times the 1940 figure and exceeded that of 1950 by 24 percent. As the county is predominantly agricultural, incomes follow closely trends and developments in farming. As usual in an area of agriculture and small businesses, a large proportion of the income goes to unincorporated proprietors, 35 percent in 1956, nearly three times the state average. Total retail sales were estimated at \$60.1 million during 1956, an increase of 10 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the county's area lies on the San Joaquin Valley floor on a bed of deep, fertile alluvial soil. The greater part of this land is highly suitable for intensive cultivation when adequately irrigated. Augmented supplies of water have helped expand the acreage under cultivation and make farming even more intensive. During the past two decades there has been a great increase of land under irrigation and large areas previously receiving only moderate quantities of water recently have been receiving supplemental supplies as well. Because of these factors, agriculture now is, and promises to be for at least a long period, the dominant feature of the county economy.

Field crops, intensively cultivated on highly mechanized farms comprise the most important part of farm output. Cotton, after a long period of growing significance, has come to occupy a dominant position. Despite government limitations on acreage in recent years, the cotton crop was valued at \$34.1 million in 1957. Other important field crops are barley and hay. Although the soil and climate are excellent for the growing of fruits and nuts, they have remained in a secondary position. However, the grape and peach crops were each valued at over a million dollars in 1957.

Irrigation of pasture land and an abundance of feed supplies have resulted in a heavy production of livestock products. Beef cattle, dairy products, and poultry and eggs are all of considerable importance. The county also ranks high in turkey production. The table below shows the agricultural pattern in selected years.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Cotton	\$22,652	\$35,134	\$34,130
Other field crops	15,193	11,197	23,125
Fruits and nuts	2,799	2,960	3,567
Truck crops	390	529	1,330
Beef cattle	5,500	4,887	7,111
Dairy products	7,815	7,670	9,083
Poultry and eggs	762	2,755	2,737
All other	723	797	1,252
Total	\$55,834	\$65,929	\$82,335

MINERALS AND MINING

Mineral production in recent years in Kings County has declined in importance with the 1956 production of \$12.2 million roughly half the 1948 value. The most important products were petroleum and natural gas. Gypsum, sand and gravel, mercury, and natural gasoline were also produced in the county during 1956.

MANUFACTURING

The three most important industries of Kings County are food processing, petroleum refining, and the production of chemicals. During the third quarter of 1956, there were 12 food processing plants. These included dairy processing plants for condensed milk, dehydrated milk, ice cream, butter, and cheese. Other food companies packed and processed meat, fruit, vegetables, soft drinks, wine, grain, and rice. Six establishments engaged in the drilling, production, and refining of petroleum, and four firms manufactured chemicals. Other firms were active in printing and publishing, cotton processing, manufacture of concrete pipe, the fabrication of machinery, and in manufacture of lumber products.

During the nine-year interval, total factory payrolls for Kings County increased from \$3.9 million in 1947 to \$4.1 million in 1956.

TRANSPORTATION

The northwestern section of the county, where most of the cities and towns are located, is served by two major railroad systems: the main line of the Santa Fe Railway, connecting with San Francisco and Los Angeles; and two lines of the Southern Pacific, connecting with other points in the San Joaquin Valley and with other main line routes. There are 370 miles of primary county roads, 1,060 miles of county maintained roads, and 143 miles of state highways, including State Highway 33 in the

southwestern corner; Highway 41 from Paso Robles through Kettleman City and Stratford to Fresno; and Highway 198—the Sierras-to-the-Sea Highway—from Sequoia National Park and Visalia through Hanford to Coalinga. In addition, U.S. 99, one of the principal north-south arteries in the State, passes through Tulare County a short distance from Hanford. There are 12 airports in the county, two are municipal and 10 are privately operated. The closest city which is regularly served by a commercial airline is Visalia, located 18 miles east of the county seat of Hanford. United Air Lines maintains daily flights into Visalia.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Corcoran	3,150	Nov., 1955 4,824	\$2,917	\$5,976	105	\$105	\$3,224
Hanford	10,028		14,150	23,302	65	233	12,851
Lemoore	2,153	Dec., 1954 2,333	1,865	2,486	33	2	2,043

Hanford, the county seat and principal city, is the major trading center for the county and had \$5.8 million in wholesale and \$29.5 million in retail sales in 1954. Its 16 manufacturing plants employed some 400 workers and the value added by manufacture in that year was \$4.5 million. Principal manufacturing industries are the production of petroleum products, dairy products, concrete pipe, rayon and cotton yarns, and furniture. Nearby are Armona and Stratford, unincorporated communities in a diversified agricultural area.

Lemoore, with a population estimated to have increased 16 percent since 1950, lies in an area which produces cotton, dairy products, and vegetables. Agricultural processing is its most important industry, with cotton gins, creameries, and a large vegetable packing plant. A new Navy jet air base under construction some seven miles away is expected to make a substantial contribution to the economy with personnel of 6,500 and an anticipated monthly payroll of \$1 million.

Corcoran lies to the southeast on the shores of the rich Tulare Lake bed where cotton, grain, sugar beets, and other field crops are produced. Large grain elevators, one of the world's largest cotton gins, cattle feeding pens, agricultural machine shops, and well drillers form its economic pattern.

Avenal, an unincorporated community of some 4,000 population, is an oil community, on the edge of the fabulously rich Kettleman Hills field.

KINGS COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres				893,000	10. Manufacturers (Census)				1947	1954
Cropland.....				315,000	Number of establishments.....				32	36
Grassland.....				498,000	Number of production workers.....				699	496
Urban, industrial, etc.....				36,000	Number of employees.....				872	740
Desert, marsh and barren.....				6,000	Wages and salaries (000).....				\$2,384	\$3,013
					Value added by mfr. (000).....				6,325	7,813
2. Area in Federal Ownership 0.6%				5,753	Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956					
4. Topography and Climate					Number		Em-			
Elevations range from 206 to 3,473 feet.					firms	employees	Payrolls			
Hanford station elevation 249 feet.										
					(1) Food & Kindred.....	12	347	\$383,518		
					(2) Petroleum & Coal.....	6	172	239,464		
					(3) Chemical & Allied.....	4	129	165,909		
					(4) Printing & Publishing.....	4	71	69,139		
					(5) Mach. ex. elect.....	4	34	41,973		
					11. Wholesale Trade (Census)		1948	1954		
					Number of establishments.....		53	62		
					Payroll (000).....		\$845	\$803		
					Number of employees.....		248	219		
					Sales or receipts (000).....		\$20,761	\$20,529		
					12. Retail Trade (Census)		1948	1954		
					Number of establishments.....		516	542		
					Payroll (000).....		\$4,491	\$5,365		
					Number of employees.....		2,001	1,820		
					By major groups (000)		1950	1954	1956	
					Food group.....		\$12,407	\$13,692	\$14,124	
					Eating-drink places.....		3,191	3,033	2,938	
					General merchandise.....		4,722	4,787	4,908	
					Apparel.....		2,006	2,242	2,350	
					Furn.-hshld. appl.....		2,520	2,826	3,275	
					Automotive.....		7,549	6,097	7,625	
					Serv. sta. & parts.....		4,136	4,621	4,814	
					Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....		6,982	7,301	8,592	
					Drug stores.....		1,055	1,446	1,591	
					All other retail.....		7,835	8,518	9,923	
					Total.....		\$52,403	\$54,563	\$60,140	
5. Population (Census Enumeration)					13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census					
Period.....				Number	Establish-	Receipts	Payrolls	Em-		
				of change	ments	(000)	(000)	ployees		
				Percent						
				of State						
January 1, 1920.....				22,031	92	\$1,289	\$370	156		
April 1, 1930.....				25,385	56	749	87	26		
April 1, 1940.....				35,168	96	1,595	334	174		
July 1, 1947.....				44,350	Total.....		244	\$3,633	\$791	356
April 1, 1950.....				46,768						
July 1, 1957.....				46,900						
				0.3						
6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)					14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956					
					Number		Em-			
					firms	employees	Payrolls			
							(000)			
								</		

LAKE COUNTY

Lake County, created in 1861, was originally occupied by a dense Indian population who were attracted there by the accessible food supply and the quantities of obsidian for arrow and spear heads; today, there are seven small Indian reservations in the county. Three of the large land grants made by the Mexican Government in the 1840's were within Lake County; one of them still remains intact today.

The county lies almost entirely within the Coast Range. Its southern portion is typical foothill country, with rolling hills and level valleys, which extend northward to the more rugged terrain of the Mendocino National Forest. Dominating the southern part is Clear Lake, the largest fresh water lake wholly within California, and to the north are the Blue Lakes, and Lake Pillsbury. Clear Lake is stocked with black bass, Sacramento perch, and other varieties of fish, and is surrounded with resorts of all kinds, including several large mineral spring resorts. In the national forest areas and the balance of the county deer, quail, dove, coon, bobcat, mountain lion, and ducks are available for the hunter; and numerous mineral springs, lake resorts, streams, camping facilities, and trails invite the vacationer.

Population dropped from 11,481 in 1950 to an estimated low of 10,900 in 1954, but had risen to 12,100 by mid-1958, some 5 percent above the 1950 level. As the result of increased activity in industry and agriculture, personal income continued rising to the highest on record, \$19.8 million in 1956.

Although land in farms has declined gradually during the past 10 years, acreage in cropland has increased and agriculture remains the most important industry. Total value of farm products in 1956 was \$8.2 million. There are a variety of crops with pears, valued at \$4.2 million, by far the most important. Walnuts, next in importance, accounted for more than \$1.5 million. The area provides excellent feed and pasturage and livestock and poultry products were valued at nearly \$1.6 million with all items in this class well represented.

The major mineral products in 1956, valued at \$849 thousand, were mercury and sand and gravel. The county ranked second in the state in the production of mercury in 1956. There are mineral reserves of copper, gold, and silver; and gem stones, manganese concentrate, pumice and volcanic cinders were produced in minor amounts. There are a number of mineral springs in the county and several bottlers of mineral waters.

In 1956, Lake County had 28 manufacturing establishments with 345 employees, and an annual payroll of \$689 thousand. Food products, lumber, printing and publishing, and concrete products led in importance.

Lake County has no direct rail service but the network of state and county roads makes most of the county readily accessible by bus or car. State Routes 20, 29, and 53 provide access from the Redwood Highway, from the Napa Valley and from Sacramento and the central valley area of the State. There are more than 530 miles of county-maintained roads in addition to the network of state routes. Airport facilities include one Federal Government airfield, one state-owned field, and a number of privately owned airfields.

Lakeport, the county seat and only incorporated city, with a population of some 2,000, lies on the west shore of the lake in an agricultural area. It is the principal business and trading center for both the agricultural and recreational interests of the county and its volume of taxable retail sales for the first half of 1957 was \$1.9 million. Larger unincorporated communities are Middletown, Lower Lake, Upper Lake, Kelseyville, and Clearlake Highlands.

LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in acres	804,000
Commercial forest land.....	175,000
Publicly owned.....	105,000
Privately owned.....	70,000
Cropland.....	46,000
Grassland.....	191,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	18,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	67,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 43.8%	351,915
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	2,605,575	905,295	3,510,870
Pine.....	1,413,310	584,496	1,997,806
Other species.....	1,192,265	320,799	1,513,064

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 1,000 to 6,954 feet.
Upper Lake station elevation 1,343 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	32.5	43.7	54.6	6.79
February.....	34.6	46.6	58.0	5.14
March.....	36.7	49.5	62.3	4.15
April.....	39.4	54.1	68.9	1.95
May.....	43.2	59.0	75.0	1.17
June.....	48.3	65.9	83.6	0.33
July.....	52.0	72.6	92.8	0.03
August.....	49.7	71.6	92.4	0.02
September.....	45.6	66.3	86.9	0.36
October.....	40.3	58.6	76.3	1.73
November.....	35.4	50.1	64.6	3.31
December.....	32.3	44.3	56.3	5.69

Year avg. 40.8 56.9 72.6 30.67
Average length of growing season 194 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		5,402	-2.2	.16
April 1, 1930.....		7,166	32.7	.13
April 1, 1940.....		8,069	12.6	.12
July 1, 1947.....		12,210	51.3	.12
April 1, 1950.....		11,481	-6.0	.11
July 1, 1957.....		11,500	0.2	.08

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	5,603	8,127	7,778
Other labor inc.....	80	100	195
Proprietors inc.....	4,373	5,795	6,182
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,283	1,415	3,097
Transfer payments ..	1,076	1,807	2,589
Total.....	12,415	14,244	19,841

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$5,130	\$177	\$1,979	\$2,555
1947.....	12,415	385	4,738	8,857
1950.....	14,244	394	8,674	8,753
1952.....	16,725	630	8,488	10,765
1953.....	16,679	673	5,795	11,241
1955.....	17,872	615	6,606	11,861
1956.....	19,841	689	8,162	13,165

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	991	1,038
Acreage in farms.....	285,619	247,810
Cropland in farms.....	39,080	62,591
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.9	4.9
Value of all products sold.....	\$3,009,570	\$6,479,892
Field crops.....	375,249	136,518
Fruits and nuts.....	1,473,696	4,809,908
Vegetables.....	24,982	72,372
Horticultural specialties.....	2,322	10,935
Dairy products.....	207,207	242,465
Poultry & poultry prod.....	331,075	326,878
Other livestock prod.....	589,061	860,366
Forest products.....	5,978	20,450

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$107,232	\$849,297
(1) Mercury.....	*	645,121
(2) Sand and gravel.....	*	170,972
Other minerals: Gem stones, manganese concentrates, pumice and volcanic cinders. *Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	21	23
Number of production workers.....	134	149
Number of employees.....	150	177
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$327	\$666
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$697	\$1,096

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	6	208	\$181,261
(2) Lumber.....	16	116	118,014
(3) Printing & publishing ..	3	10	7,988

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	24	21
Payroll (000).....	\$306	\$560
Number of employees.....	123	61
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$6,370	\$7,415

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	233	290
Payroll (000).....	778	1,097
Number of employees.....	365	364

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$3,699	\$4,231	\$4,379
Eating-drink places.....	1,221	1,621	1,680
General merchandise.....	376	557	654
Apparel.....	266	332	272
Furn.-hsehold. appl.	286	276	323
Automotive.....	1,031	1,051	1,825
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,822	2,038	2,144
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	1,334	1,742	1,706
Drugstores.....	290	381	463
All other retail.....	1,240	1,171	1,514
Total.....	\$11,565	\$13,400	\$14,960

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	37	\$340	49	19
Auto rep.....	10	97	*	*
All other.....	160	2,086	—	—
Total.....	207	\$2,523	\$467	73

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	9	93	\$120
Manufacturing.....	28	345	316
Construction.....	43	95	89
Utilities.....	19	107	129
Trade.....	185	923	766
Finance.....	11	52	41
Service.....	108	620	403
Other.....	11	52	43
Total.....	414	2,287	\$1,907

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$8,483	\$11,522	35.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$3,559	\$5,405	51.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$4,924	\$4,546	-7.7
b. Telephones (total).....	1,654	3,867	133.8
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	185	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	30	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	4,468	5,805	29.9
d. Truck registration.....	946	1,801	90.4

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$15,528	\$27,711
Property tax levies (000)*.....	691	1,486
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.45	5.36

* Combined county, city and district levies.

LASSEN COUNTY

Lassen County was created in April, 1864. The name of the county and of the volcanic peak in Shasta County honor the California pioneer, Peter Lassen. Isaac Roop was the first white settler in Honey Lake Valley in 1851, and the real founder of the county.

The topography of Lassen County is wholly mountainous, with elevations extending from 3,950 feet to 8,762 feet at Buckthorn Mountain. Much of the land is covered with dense forests, but there are also rich grazing areas and productive valleys. In addition to the two principal rivers, the Pit and the Susan, there are numerous tributary streams and lakes. Hydroelectric power and irrigation development are extensive. Fishing, hunting, and camping facilities are excellent, with mule deer and trout particularly plentiful, and winter sports have been developed in the Mineral and Sulphur Works areas of the Lassen National Forest and Lassen Volcanic National Park. The climate is warm in summer and rather rigorous in winter, with heavy snow at the higher elevations.

The population rose from 18,474 in 1950 to an estimated 18,900 in 1952, but had declined to an estimated 13,900 by mid-1958, some 25 percent under 1950. Personal incomes in 1956 were \$32 million, somewhat below some recent years.

Agricultural products in 1956 were valued at over \$6 million, sales of cattle and sheep providing the greater part of farm income. There is, however, substantial production of crops, of which hay and grain are the most important.

Possibilities for mineral production in the county have not been exhaustively surveyed, but its mineral resources are known to include copper, gold, silver, rhyolite, breccia, pumice and volcanic ash, and perlite. Some sand and gravel, miscellaneous stone, and volcanic cinders were produced in 1956. Deposits of uranium-bearing ores have been found in the county and at least one shipment made in 1957.

The county contains vast forested areas including parts of Lassen, Modoc, Plumas and Tahoe National Forests. About 60 percent of the accessible saw timber, the total stand of which is estimated at over 9 billion board feet, is in private ownership. The eight large lumber establishments operating in the county in 1956 produced a timber cut of 162 million board feet. Although this figure was well below the total cut in some previous years, the lumbering industry was still the most important in the county and accounted for more than half of the nonagricultural payroll.

In addition to lumber production, manufacturing includes meat packing, butter and cheese processing, soft drink bottling, baking, printing and publishing, sheet metal fabrication, and shoe production. In 1956, factory payrolls were \$5.6 million.

The Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific Railroad both provide rail service to the county. The Great Northern Railroad connects with the Western Pacific Railroad in the northern portion of the county providing direct rail connection with the Pacific Northwest. U. S. Highways 395, 299, and Alternate 40 link the county with northern and central California and with Nevada to the east. State Route 36 connects Susanville with the central valley and the north coast region. County roads provide added access to all parts of the county with a network of about 1,050 miles. Airport facilities include a municipal airfield at Susanville, county airports at Bieber and Westwood, and a military flight strip at Amedee.

Susanville, the county seat and only incorporated city, is located at the base of wooded mountains, overlooking Honey Lake Valley. Its population is estimated at some 6,000, a 12 percent increase over the 1950 figure. It is the major trading center for the county and had a \$3.4 million volume of taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957. Larger unincorporated towns include Westwood, with a population of some 4,000 and the site of one of the State's largest lumber mills, lying in an important forest recreational area near Lake Almanor; Herlong, with a population of some 5,000, site of the Sierra Ordnance Depot; and Bieber, Doyle, Ravensdale, Termo, and Madeline in agricultural and livestock producing areas.

LASSEN COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,911,000
Commercial forest land.....	829,000
Publicly owned.....	452,000
Privately owned.....	377,000
Cropland.....	75,000
Grassland.....	1,849,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	87,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	105,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 47.4%	1,380,217
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	5,456,799	3,713,534	9,170,333
Pine.....	3,441,350	2,325,558	5,766,908
Other species.....	2,015,449	1,387,976	3,403,425

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 3,950 to 8,762 feet.
Susanville station elevation 4,152 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	21.0	30.4	40.0	3.52
February.....	24.7	34.9	44.5	2.74
March.....	29.5	40.9	52.8	2.38
April.....	34.2	47.8	62.0	1.08
May.....	39.7	56.1	70.1	1.04
June.....	45.5	62.4	78.5	0.59
July.....	51.3	70.3	88.1	0.19
August.....	49.8	69.0	86.8	0.15
September.....	43.5	60.9	77.7	0.53
October.....	36.4	51.3	65.9	1.02
November.....	28.9	40.9	52.1	2.05
December.....	23.3	32.9	42.3	2.91

Year avg..... 35.7 49.8 63.4 18.20
Average length of growing season 135 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		8,507	77.2	.25
April 1, 1930.....		12,589	48.0	.22
April 1, 1940.....		14,479	15.0	.21
July 1, 1947.....		19,240	32.9	.20
April 1, 1950.....		18,474	-4.0	.17
July 1, 1957.....		14,400	-22.1	.10

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$20,282	\$21,089	\$20,687
Other labor income.....	374	489	585
Proprietors income.....	4,977	4,464	5,047
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,650	2,087	3,177
Transfer payments.....	1,906	2,353	2,512
Total.....	\$29,189	\$30,482	\$32,008

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$12,715	\$4,043	\$2,267	\$6,429
1947.....	29,189	9,748	4,146	11,916
1950.....	30,482	8,907	6,460	14,523
1952.....	38,155	10,903	6,059	15,899
1953.....	38,176	9,303	5,689	14,658
1955.....	33,484	6,773	6,854	14,566
1956.....	32,008	5,612	6,020	13,233

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	374	397
Acreage in farms.....	555,708	672,795
Cropland in farms.....	81,886	119,770
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.6	5.8
Value of all products sold.....	\$2,208,014	\$3,655,033
Field crops.....	224,224	343,180
Fruits and nuts.....	5,764	694
Vegetables.....	3,490	190
Dairy products.....	318,746	167,858
Poultry & poultry prod.....	91,458	87,019
Other livestock products.....	1,563,837	2,970,862
Forest products.....	500	\$5,230

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	n.r.	\$656,227
(1) Sand and gravel.....	—	463,439
(2) Printing & Publishing.....	3 6	6,354

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	18	18
Number of production workers.....	2,714	1,586
Number of employees.....	2,758	1,738
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$8,979	\$7,984
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$14,056	\$11,650

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	16	1,215	\$1,596,750
(2) Printing & publishing.....	3	6	6,354

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	23	15
Payroll (000).....	\$191	*
Number of employees.....	60	*
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$3,463	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	178	185
Payroll (000).....	\$1,481	\$1,652
Number of employees.....	653	559

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$5,297	\$6,101	\$5,518
Eating-drink places.....	1,461	1,500	1,381
General merchandise.....	1,059	1,132	1,186
Apparel.....	619	572	453
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	634	505	535
Automotive.....	3,834	2,972	2,942
Serv. sta. and parts.....	1,332	2,020	2,231
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	795	340	928
Drugstores.....	406	388	372
All other retail.....	1,601	1,512	1,314
Total.....	\$17,038	\$17,042	\$16,860

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	34	\$465	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	2	*	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	50	*	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	86	\$1,401	\$263	118
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.				

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	22	1,256	\$1,642
Construction.....	31	171	241
Utilities.....	17	89	79
Trade.....	130	583	453
Finance.....	16	59	49
Service.....	68	235	137
Other.....	6	79	113
Total.....	290	2,472	\$2,714

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$11,040	\$9,765	-11.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$4,893	\$4,638	-5.2
a. Demand (000).....	\$6,147	\$3,299	-46.3
b. Telephones (total).....	2,828	3,209	13.5
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	321	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	67	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	5,252	6,098	16.1
d. Truck registration.....	908	1,897	108.9

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$19,291	\$22,104
Property tax levies (000)*.....	887	1,090
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.60	4.93
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles County was organized in 1850 as one of the 27 original counties of California. Its boundaries at first included most of Southern California between Santa Barbara and San Diego, an area of some 31,000 square miles, from which later were carved the Counties of Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura, and part of Kern.

Exploration of the region began as early as 1542, when Juan Cabrillo, sailing for the King of Spain, discovered Catalina Island and what is now San Pedro Bay. This bay was also visited by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. Not until 1769, however, was the site of the present city seen by white men; at that time the Portola expedition, traveling to find the Bay of Monterey, reached the Indian ranchería of Yang-na, encamped nearby, and later crossed the river which Father Crespi named Río de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciúncula (River of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels of Porciúncula).

The Pueblo of Los Angeles, second to be established in California, was founded in 1781 under the authority of Governor Felipe de Neve and Carlos III, King of Spain. A mixed assemblage of 44 colonists was brought from the nearby Mission San Gabriel to settle in the area laid out evenly around the plaza, first participating in the elaborate founding ceremony led by the Governor. In 1800 floods caused the old plaza to be moved to higher ground; around it the old Spanish aristocracy—the “First Families”—(the Del Valles, the Coronels, the Lugos, the Carrillos, the Avilas and others) built their homes.

Until the Mexican War and the American occupation, Los Angeles grew slowly but consistently in population, as many land grants and the promise of agricultural fertility brought in more settlers. In 1846 it became one of the local centers of opposition to American occupation, and was taken by Commodore Stockton in 1847 only after much agitation. It was incorporated and made the county seat in 1850, at which time the city had a population of 1,610 and the county a population of 8,329.

During the next few decades Los Angeles continued to grow and progress rather slowly, acquiring a reputation for violence climaxed by the mob slaughter of a score of Chinese in 1871. Five years later the first transcontinental railway connection was made. The spectacular land boom of 1885-87, abetted by a rate war between the Southern Pacific and the newly completed Santa Fe railroads, brought settlers and speculators by the trainload. This great boom collapsed disastrously in 1887, but the community's success in overcoming the disaster marked its transition from a nondescript Mexican-American pueblo to the beginnings of a modern metropolis. The county's population more than tripled between 1880 and 1890, rising from 33,381 to 101,454.

By 1892, the production of oil had begun and the discovery of the great Los Angeles Basin fields followed. In 1899, after a bitter controversy, San Pedro Bay was designated a “free port” and construction of the breakwater forming the outer harbor of Los Angeles commenced. In 1907 work on the gigantic Owens River Aqueduct was started, a truly creditable engineering feat, completed, however, at the expense of the once-fertile Owens Valley and with the accompaniment of an artificially incited real estate boom in the arid San Fernando Valley. Near the end of the decade the first commercial motion pictures were filmed at Edendale, and a vast new industry was born. By 1910, the population had risen to 504,131.

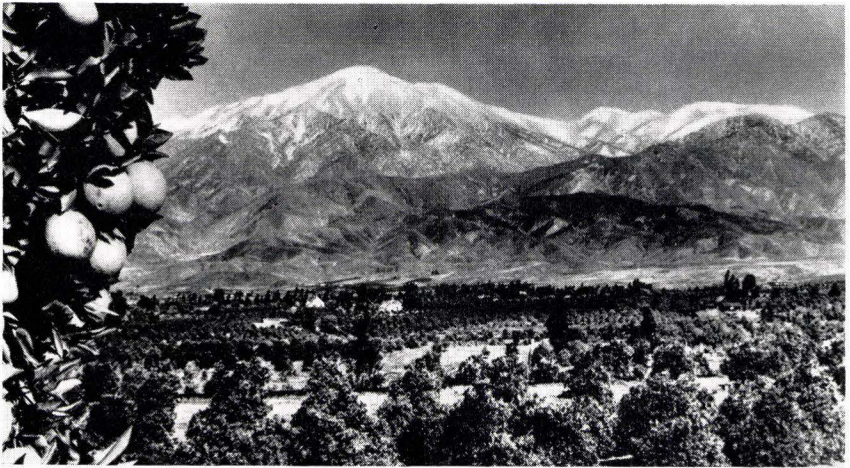
The period from the first World War to the present is characterized in Los Angeles history by continued phenomenal population growth and progress. Aggressive advertising, in addition to the publicity engendered by the motion picture industry, resulted in a tremendous influx of population and another spectacular real estate boom. By 1923 the population had again doubled in a five-year period. During the '20's, large-scale national manufacturing industries began to come into the area in large numbers, attracted by low-cost hydroelectric power, gas and oil fuel, surplus labor supplies, and the rapidly expanding market.

Industrial growth and public works continued throughout the great depression of the 1930's, despite the decrease in population growth. The \$220 million aqueduct bringing water from the Colorado River was completed; and hydroelectric power from Hoover Dam was made accessible to the city. Radio began to take its place beside the motion picture industry in Hollywood, and the foundations of the present aircraft industry were laid.

During World War II, the county's metropolitan area became one of the foremost aircraft manufacturing centers of the world, and experienced further industrial acceleration in metal working, synthetic rubber, and other basic industries.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Los Angeles County measures about 75 miles from north to south and 70 miles from east to west, covering a land area of 4,071 square miles, or 2,605,440 acres. About 47 percent of the total area is mountainous, including large acreages totaling 637,945 in the Angeles National Forest and 8,924 in Los Padres National Forest. The 36 percent which is publicly owned comprises these national forest reserves as well as military reservations, county and municipal parks, and state parks, which preserve some of the beach areas. Urban and industrial areas comprise some 714,000 acres, and 185,000 acres are agricultural cropland.



Orange groves with snow-capped mountain background

The greater part of the mountainous terrain is in the northern portion of the county. Back of the densely populated coastal plain and its adjoining valleys rise the San Gabriel Mountains, with nine peaks exceeding 8,000 feet. Loftiest of these are the often snowcapped Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy), 10,080 feet, and Mt. Baden-Powell, 9,389 feet. Behind Pasadena are Mt. Wilson and Mt. Lowe, which rise abruptly to more than 5,700 feet. West and northwest of Los Angeles are two smaller mountain ranges: the Santa Monica Range, with a maximum elevation of 3,059 feet, forming the southern boundary of the San Fernando Valley and extending westward to the north shoreline of Santa Monica Bay; and, behind the Santa Monica Range, the Santa Susana Mountains.

That portion of the county which is at relatively lower elevations includes the coastal plain, an area of 539 square miles, which slopes gently upward from the Pacific Ocean on the south and west to an elevation of about 900 feet at the base of the San Gabriel Range; the San Fernando Valley, with about 258 square miles, or 7 percent of the county's area; and the San Gabriel Valley, with 278 square miles,

or 7 percent of the area. In this region of a little over 1,000 square miles are concentrated nearly all of the cities, population, agriculture, and industry of the county. More specifically, excluding unused mountain terrain, this concentration is in an area of 1,067 square miles, or 682,880 acres, one-fourth of the total area of the county.

Two rivers, the San Gabriel and the Los Angeles, flow from the mountains across the coastal plain and into the sea. Dry virtually throughout the summer, these rivers become turbulent in winter from heavy rains and melting snows, making flood control an important problem in this area.

The metropolitan district of Los Angeles County shares with other coastal areas of Southern California what the United States Weather Bureau describes as "one of the most equable climates in the United States." It can also be described as a Mediterranean climate, or a "cool climate with a warm sun." At Los Angeles, some 20 miles from the coast, temperatures range from a minimum of 46 degrees to a maximum of 65 degrees in January; from 51 degrees to 70 degrees in April; from 60 to 81 in July; and from 55 to 76 in October. At Long Beach, the comparative range in July temperatures is from 61 to 79; and at Santa Monica, from 59 to 75. At Pomona, in the San Gabriel Valley near the eastern border of the county, the average extremes in daily temperatures in July are from 56 to 92 degrees. The range of summer climates which may be found in the metropolitan district of Los Angeles County depends principally upon the distance from the seacoast and influence of onshore breezes or early morning fogs that prevail during spring and summer near the ocean. The ocean, which never varies more than 10 degrees, from 55 degrees in the winter to 65 in the summer, acts as natural air conditioning for the littoral of Southern California, warming it in winter and cooling it in summer. Killing frosts are rare, occurring on the average of about once every four years.

Annual rainfall at Los Angeles averages 15 inches, and is not normally more than 20 inches or less than 10; extremes recorded, however, are from 5 to 40 inches. Rainstorms ordinarily occur between November and April, the largest amount of precipitation being in the three winter months. The average number of days during the year on which some rain falls is 20. Sunshine is 72 percent of the total possible during a year, ranging from 63 percent in May to 79 percent in August and November.

During periods of high temperature, the relative humidity is usually so low that the heat produces no great discomfort, and nights are cool throughout the summer. Prevailing winds are onshore westerly winds, averaging about six miles per hour. Tornadoes or hurricanes are unknown. Frequent and persistent temperature inversions and low velocity winds have combined to make air pollution or "smog" a much discussed but little understood problem in certain portions of the Los Angeles coastal basin. This combination of smoke, fog, and organic chemical materials emitted into the atmosphere by automobile exhausts, backyard incinerators, and gasoline refining and handling, under certain conditions of a high concentration of ozone, strong sunlight, and stagnant air results on certain days in an atmosphere of unusual chemical activity, known as "smog." This varies as to time, place, or intensity, but results in reduced visibility, and irritation to the eyes and nasal passages of susceptible persons. Civic groups and scientific agencies are studying this air pollution problem and all possible steps are being taken to alleviate it.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Los Angeles County rose from 4,125,000 in 1950 to an estimated 5,791,900 in mid-1958, 39 percent of the state total. This was a 40 percent increase, the same rate as the average for all Southern California counties, and just above the state average. The population within incorporated cities was estimated to have increased by 39 percent and that in the unincorporated areas by only 23 percent.

Areas which have shown the greatest population increases since 1950 are those on the perimeter of the City of Los Angeles, and the Citrus-Puente Hills area to the east of the city. This latter area is estimated to have had a population increase of some 250 percent. Of the cities in the area Covina has grown 233 percent, West Covina 809 percent, Glendora 277 percent, and Azusa 68 percent. Of the perimeter areas

Chatsworth in the northwestern portion of the City of Los Angeles is estimated to have grown 295 percent, and the adjoining San Fernando area 154 percent. Other rapidly growing areas are the unincorporated Malibu area, on the northwestern coast of the county, and the Palos Verdes area on the south coastal tip of the county. The City of Palos Verdes Estates in this area grew some 233 percent between 1950 and March of 1956, and the City of Torrance, just to the north, showed an increase of 320 percent between 1950 and late 1957.

The sharply rising population of Los Angeles County received \$14.1 billion of personal incomes in 1956. This was 44 percent of all incomes received by residents of the entire State of California. Per capita income is among the highest in the State and in 1956 was 9 percent greater than the average of all counties. Economic activity appears to have kept pace with the rising population as the percentage rise in per capita income over the last decade has been almost exactly the same as that for the entire State. During this period total income more than doubled.

Owing to the predominant position of large-sized incorporated business, the share of incomes received as proprietors earnings, i.e. self-employed professional persons and unincorporated farms and businesses, is rather low, only 9 percent of the total in 1956 compared to 12 percent in the State as a whole. For the same reason the share of incomes in the form of wages and salaries is somewhat higher than that of all the counties combined. The total figure of more than \$9.9 billion for this item in Los Angeles County was 71 percent of all incomes in the county as compared to 67 percent for this source in the entire State. The most important single contributor to salaries and wages has been manufacturing, the payrolls of which have more than tripled in less than 10 years. Other private industries contributing substantially are trade, service, railroads, and construction. Salaries of government agencies do not play the important role here that they do in many counties; still, the amount, which was about \$1.1 billion in 1956, is a large factor in personal incomes. Other income items such as property income, i.e. dividends, interest, and rents, and transfer payments, are substantial and comprise about the same proportion of all incomes as in the case of the State as a whole.

Retail trade in the county increased to an estimated \$7.5 billion in 1956 from \$6.4 billion during 1954, or nearly 18 percent. Food sales showed the largest dollar volume, \$1.7 billion, followed closely by the automotive group with sales of \$1.3 billion. General merchandise sales totaled \$858 million and service stations and parts \$758.6 million. Sales of furniture and appliances increased 25 percent between 1954 and 1956; apparel, 24 percent; drug stores, 22 percent; and automotive and service station sales both increased 20 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains a thriving industry in Los Angeles County in spite of the urbanization and industrialization that has spread houses and factories over tens of thousands of acres of once fertile fields. Farm acreage has decreased to a considerable degree but this has been partly counteracted by bringing outlying tracts under cultivation. In addition, because of the great nearby metropolitan market, dairy and poultry production, which require only a limited amount of land, have become very important since World War II. The cropland remaining has been farmed very intensively. Total value of agricultural production in 1956 was \$212 million. Although this is below the totals for other recent years, it placed third among the State's counties.

There are still nearly 300,000 acres of good quality land available for crops. As recently as 1956 nearly 200,000 acres were under cultivation. A large part of the remainder was in pasture. Nearly all the acreage in crops and a large part of that in pasture was under heavy irrigation. Reflecting the needs of the metropolitan market, flowers and nursery stock have gained in importance even while production of other crops was declining. Some important crops with 1957 farm valuations are oranges, \$8.0 million; celery, \$7.3 million; alfalfa, \$5.9 million; lemons, \$5.4 million; strawberries, \$2.8 million; carrots, \$1.8 million; green onions, \$1.4 million; and sweet corn, \$1.0 million.



Typical orchard scene

Although dairy and poultry dominate livestock product activities, others contribute significantly to farm income. Raising of beef cattle is of large and growing importance. Los Angeles County is one of the chief centers for horse breeding and this enterprise yielded income of nearly \$2.0 million in 1957. The county is a leader also in hog production with \$3.7 million from this source. In addition, goats, rabbits and fur-bearing animals are grown on a large scale.

The table below illustrates the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Citrus fruit	\$28,354	\$26,574	\$13,740
Other fruits and nuts	4,741	1,863	1,814
Truck crops	28,732	22,191	24,456
Field crops	15,519	13,633	11,106
Cut flowers and nursery stock	29,500	28,500	34,900
Dairy products	61,200	82,376	74,628
Poultry and eggs	37,685	44,916	35,504
Beef cattle	5,678	7,736	6,644
All other	17,622	18,769	10,693
Total	\$229,027	\$246,558	\$213,485

MINERALS AND MINING

Los Angeles County was the largest oil and gas producing county in the State in the years 1949-1956, inclusive. Approximately 88 percent of the county's total mineral production of \$334.3 million in 1956 was from petroleum and allied products.

The other mineral substances produced in the county include sand and gravel, miscellaneous stone, clay, cement, diatomite, gold, iodine, silver, sulfur, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and soapstone. Of the items listed above, the important ones include sand and gravel, miscellaneous stone, and clay.

Early reports indicate that gold was discovered in Los Angeles County as early as 1838, 10 years before James W. Marshall's famous discovery at Coloma, and that for

about 20 years following 1838, placer gold was produced in the Newhall area of the county.

During the third quarter of 1956, more than 13,000 workers were employed in mining in the county with a quarterly payroll of \$20 million.

MANUFACTURING

Since February, 1954, the metropolitan area of Los Angeles has superseded that of Detroit as the Nation's third largest center of manufacturing employment. And in the period from the 1947 to the 1954 Census of Manufactures, manufacturing employment rose 75 percent and value added by manufacture increased by 144 percent. The increases for the State during the comparable period were 55 and 115 percent, respectively. The 1954 Census listed 13,861 establishments in Los Angeles County.

As of the third quarter of 1956, there were 15,114 firms operating in the county, an increase of 9 percent from 1954. Their employment totaled 731,128, up 17 percent from 1953. Factory payrolls rose 34 percent from 1953 to 1956 and 215 percent from 1947 to 1956; the state rise in payrolls from 1947 was 174 percent.

From 1947 through 1956, 1,333 new plants located in Los Angeles County representing a capital investment of \$547.8 million. During the same period there were 4,115 expansions valued at \$1.5 billion. The total, \$2 billion, was 44 percent of the estimated total of new plants and expansions for the State as a whole. During 1957 there were 96 new plants added in the county and 360 expansions, with a combined value of \$163.7 million.

The long-term factors that have led to rapid development and expansion of manufacturing industries in the Los Angeles area have been primarily industrial location advantages in marketing or distribution. They have been supplemented by such production advantages as relatively low-cost fuel and electric power; some favorable factors of labor supply and efficiency, which are related to the climatic and other attractions of the area as a place to live; the attendant expansion of industries allied to aircraft and guided missile manufacturing; and the advantages of a seaport terminal area for assembly of certain raw materials.

While there are some industries that are resource-based, such as fish canning, citrus by-products, petroleum refining, synthetic rubber and some related chemical industries, the greatest growth during recent years has been in the location of factories or branch plants fabricating consumer goods, machinery, equipment, and construction materials for the rich and rapidly growing local and western regional market. Other industries, such as apparel, sportswear, pottery, ceramics, and the other "style" goods, have produced articles of original design or particular utility for western outdoor living that have attained national popularity.

In relation to other major metropolitan areas of the Nation, the Los Angeles area led in rate of increase in number of manufacturing plants and in value added between 1939 and 1947. It ranked third in number of establishments and fifth in value added by manufacture. As of 1954, it ranked third in value added. In specific industries, the area ranked first in production of aircraft and parts, pumps and compressors, refrigeration equipment and machinery, and canned seafood. It was second in production of women's outerwear, pressed and blown glass, concrete and plaster products, automobile assembly (currently in third place behind St. Louis), plumbing equipment and oilfield machinery and tools.

The transportation equipment industry is the leading industry in the area. Employment in this field in 1947 was 79,432, in 1953 it averaged 193,400, and in 1956 it was up to 236,217, an increase for the nine-year period of just under 200 percent. As of the third quarter of 1956, employment in production of motor vehicles and related equipment constituted about 10 percent of all employment in transportation equipment industries. Ship and boat building accounted for less than 2 percent and the remainder were engaged in aircraft and parts manufacture. The number of firms producing transportation equipment was up 15 percent, at 889, from 1952 levels. In addition to the manufacture of completely assembled private, commercial, and military



Portion of towers on Richfield Refinery ground in Los Angeles County

aircraft, passenger cars and trucks are also assembled. The more important items manufactured by all branches of this industry include truck bodies, tank trucks, refrigerated trailers, motorcycles, railroad equipment, including diesel locomotives and railroad cars, radiators, oil coolers, and other heat exchange equipment, bumpers, wheels and other auto accessories, aircraft pumps, valves, turbines, pneumatic equipment, rocket motors and boosters, liquid propellants, air turbine refrigeration equipment, electric actuators, cabin superchargers, helicopters, extrusions, landing gear, aircraft engines, hydraulic equipment, and many other aircraft accessories.

With a 48 percent increase in the number of establishments from 1952 to 1956, and a 60 percent increase in employment, the electrical equipment group has moved

up one place into second rank according to payroll size. The increasing demand for military and industrial electronic equipment has given this industry a tremendous spurt. The communications equipment and related products branch of this industry continued to account for about 65 percent of the employment in this field. Among the more important products of this industry are the following: completely assembled radio and television sets, radar equipment, navigational aids for ground control approach, storage batteries, electric relays, aircraft electric connectors, electrical motors, amplifiers, leak detectors, transformers, autopilots, electronic computers, servo mechanisms, radio telephones, electrical solenoids, electric advertising displays, sound reproduction equipment including phonographs and phonograph records, and a wide assortment of other electronic components and parts.

Displaced to third rank by the rise of the electrical machinery industry is the machinery group. But with a 13 percent rise in employment and an increase of one-fifth in the number of firms, the nonelectrical machinery group is not far behind the electrical machinery producers. The three most important branches of this classification are (1) construction and mining equipment, (2) general industrial machinery, and (3) miscellaneous machinery parts. Today the products of this industry are rapidly providing the basis for the expansion of many other operations that are dependent upon the output of this branch of manufacturing. Some of the more important products of this group are oil refinery and oil well equipment, steam generators, power tools, food processing and warehouse equipment, farm machinery and implements, material handling machinery, industrial pumps, power-gearred turbines, tractors, excavators, paving machines and concrete mixers, fish reduction plant equipment, office machines, diesel engines, chain saws, garbage disposals, and screw machine and precision machine parts.

Continuing in fourth place is the fabricated metals industry. In the third quarter of 1956, employment in this industry reached 52,297, up 28 percent from the same quarter of 1952. There were 243 more establishments in this group in 1956 than there were four years earlier. Fabricated structural metal products are the most important single group in this industry and account for one-quarter of the employment. Major items manufactured are gas and oil heating equipment including wall heaters, air conditioners, water heaters and automatic gas ranges, metal containers, oil and water tanks, heavy duty ventilating equipment, farm tools, restaurant and soda fountain equipment, steel and aluminum windows and doors, metal lath, fabricated steel buildings and other building and bridge structural pieces, metal closures, furniture and builders' hardware, locks and latches, cooking utensils, enameled bathtubs, cartridge cases, compressed gas cylinders, and metal fence.

The food products industry remained in fifth place according to payroll size, although its employment rose by one-tenth in the four years ending in 1956. Major items processed in this field include bakery and dairy products, beer, soft drinks, wine and bottled water, canned and frozen fish, fruits, and vegetables, as well as frozen citrus concentrates, cereals, nuts, prepared paste items, coffee, tea, packaged meats, jams and jellies, fish and vegetable oils, rice, relish, and commercial ice.

Printing and publishing trades have moved up one step to sixth rank. Their employment has risen by about one-sixth. Although employment in the newspaper field represents more than 40 percent of the total, a large percentage are engaged in commercial printing. Among the major items produced by this industry are lithographed, photoengraved, and rotogravure material, catalogs, magazines, books, business forms, automatic machine papers, and cards.

The apparel industry is the seventh largest in Los Angeles, down one place from 1952. It ranks only behind New York in the dollar volume of wearing apparel marketed each year. Employment in the third quarter of 1956 averaged almost 45,000 in the 1,773 establishments that distributed payrolls of \$37.3 million. The area has become a style center for the sportswear branch of the industry. In addition to sports clothes, casual suits, jackets, skirts, swim suits and sports shirts, other major items include dresses, children's suits and sweaters, blouses, coats, robes, lingerie, undergarments, uniforms, ties, shirts, and work clothes. Other items manufactured under

this classification include burlap and cotton bags, tents, awnings, sleeping bags, cushions, and seat and chair covers.

The 405 firms engaged in the primary metals industry employed 24,668 persons during the third quarter of 1956, and disbursed payrolls of \$32.4 million. The major products of their operations are hot and cold rolled sheets, steel plate, wire rod, wire rope and strand, reinforcing rods, and electric furnace steel, aluminum, bronze and brass die castings and extrusions, magnesium wire and rods, heavy welded pipe, cast iron pipe and other gray iron and alloy castings, storm drain and sewer manhole rings, and special heat-treated metals.

In the petroleum industry a total of 18,700 persons were employed in 1956. There were 115 firms and they distributed payrolls of \$29 million. The major products of this industry are gasoline, diesel oil, solvents, lubricating oil, grease, petroleum waxes, naphthenates, and a variety of asphalt products.

The allied chemical industry employed 20,400 in 670 establishments disbursing \$27.6 million in payrolls. Some of their products were chemicals for the foods, glass, leather, paint, petroleum, rubber, pyrotechnic, textile and wallpaper industries, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, soap and detergents, cosmetics, printing ink, vegetable and animal oils and fats, and industrial gases.

The 962 firms constituting the furniture and fixture industry employed an average of 22,345 workers and disbursed payrolls of \$26.4 million in the third quarter of 1956. Employment in the household furniture branch of this industry continues to account for approximately 70 percent of the total employment. The major types of furniture include many varieties of household upholstered wood and metal furniture, wood and steel office furniture, and garden and institutional furniture.

The stone, clay, and glass industry is made up of 562 establishments that employed nearly 20,000 persons during the third quarter of 1956. Their payrolls were \$23.5 million. The more important products of this industry are asbestos cement and water-proof cement, sand, rock and gravel, cork tile, colored ceramic wall and floor tile, gypsum plasters, wallboard and plaster lath, brick, pottery, glass containers, concrete pipe, and numerous other domestic and industrial products.

The professional and scientific instrument group employed some 14,000 persons in 300 firms disbursing payrolls of almost \$19 million. Major products include controls and meters, radioactivity instruments, photographic and optical goods, digital computers, and a large number of other commercial and military automatic controls and component parts.

The rubber products industry consisted of 128 firms employing some 14,400 persons and having payrolls of \$18.7 million in the third quarter of 1956. Major items include automobile and truck tires and tubes, tank lining, foam and sponge rubber products, and a number of molded and extruded rubber items.

Paper and paper products firms, numbering almost 200, employed 12,000 workers in the production of paper boxes, corrugated shipping containers, tissue, napkins, towels, building papers, and other items.

Other products of the area include jewelry, plastic items, manufactured lumber products, toys, shoes and other leather products, and special textile products. Employment in the ordnance branch of manufacturing numbered 15,000 in 22 firms. The major share of this activity is centered in the development of rockets and guided missiles, armament, and nuclear reactors.

MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TELEVISION

Beginning with the "horse opera" westerns produced in Edendale by the Bison Company in 1909, the motion picture industry has grown to its present size. During the third quarter of 1956 there were 612 establishments in the Los Angeles metropolitan area engaged in the production and distribution of motion pictures. They employed an average of 23,100 persons and had a payroll of \$63.4 million. Motion picture films are an export product of this motion picture capital of the Nation, bringing revenues far in excess of the cost of work done, through film rentals extending over a period of years.

The area is one of the two leading television producing and radio broadcasting centers of the Nation, using much of the screen literary and musical talent attracted there by the motion picture industry.

TRANSPORTATION

Los Angeles and its metropolitan district is served by three transcontinental railroads, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific; supplemented by the Pacific Electric Railway Company, an interurban electric line with some 1,100 miles of standard gauge track; and by five transcontinental bus lines and major interstate and intrastate bus and truck lines.

The local primary market, or jobbing area in which Los Angeles area distributors have a freight rate advantage in comparison with other western distribution centers, extends northward to include San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Inyo Counties, Clark County in Nevada, and a large portion of the State of Arizona.

Including some extensions into Orange County, Los Angeles County is served by an extensive network of freeways and expressways, with more under construction. The freeway program involves a total of \$322 million expended or obligated. An outstanding feature of this program is the 10-mile Hollywood Freeway from Vineland Avenue in the San Fernando Valley to the Los Angeles Civic Center, completed at a total cost of \$55 million. It carries as many as 185,000 vehicles a day, making it the world's most heavily traveled arterial. Other freeways carrying large volumes of traffic in the metropolitan area include the Arroyo Seco, the Ramona, and the Santa Ana, while extension of the Harbor and Long Beach Freeways is being carried on at an accelerated rate. Other freeways are in the final planning stages.

Major highways radiate in all directions from the metropolitan area, including U. S. Highway 101, which follows the coast; U. S. Highways 60 and 66, paralleling each



The Union Passenger Terminal was completed in the spring of 1939 at a cost of \$11,000,000

other in an easterly direction; and U. S. Highway 99, inland route to the north and southeast.

Los Angeles County has 966 miles of state highways and 4,651 miles of county maintained roads, including 1,377 miles of primary county roads.

Although mass transportation in this area is partially dependent upon street cars and busses of the Asbury Rapid Transit System, the Los Angeles Transit Lines, and the Pacific Electric Railway, most of the movement is by private automobile, and many of the newer cities and subdivisions depend almost entirely upon automotive transportation. Registrations of motor vehicles show 2,523,571 automobiles and 270,604 trucks in 1957.

Los Angeles County has 33 airports, seven are municipally controlled, two are operated by the military, one by the county, and the remaining 23 are privately owned. The major airports are served by four transcontinental airlines and by lines connecting with Pacific Coast cities, Mexico, and Central and South America. Plane service also includes Honolulu, the South Pacific, the Orient, and Europe. In addition to providing a heavy passenger load, the people of this area make extensive use of charter planes, private craft, and air express for freight.

Port facilities at the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors are excellent. The harbor area which has a 41-mile frontage was created by dredging the mud flats and salt marshes of San Pedro Bay and by constructing breakwaters. More than \$150 million in public improvements have been expended by the City of Los Angeles and the Federal Government in addition to \$50 million expended by the City of Long Beach for facilities which include turning basins, wharves, piers, belt line railroads, and other terminal facilities for the accommodation of maritime commerce.

The Los Angeles Harbor Commissioners constructed a heliport for helicopter operation from air, rail, and water carriers to shipside at the new \$6 million Matson Passenger and Cargo Terminal. The City of Long Beach also has a heliport now in operation in the harbor district.

Waterborne commerce reported by the U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for 1956 shows 29.6 million tons through the harbors in Los Angeles County—Los Angeles, Long Beach, and smaller ports. Waterborne exports to and imports from foreign areas were each valued at some \$370 million as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for 1956 for the Los Angeles Customs District. Foreign Trade Zone No. 4 offers duty-free facilities for transshipment of foreign goods or placing them in storage with duty payable only when taken into the United States through customs. Processing, grading, and many services may be performed within the zone to assist importers, exporters, and the traders generally.

The Port of Long Beach has the first shore-based port radar installation in the Western Hemisphere to be used as an aid in the navigation of ships.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres		2,605,000	
Commercial forest land.....		14,000	
Publicly owned.....		13,000	
Privately owned.....		1,000	
Cropland.....		185,000	
Grassland.....		913,000	
Urban, industrial, etc.....		714,000	
Desert, marsh and barren.....		251,000	
2. Area in Federal Ownership 32.4%		844,869	
3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.			
All species.....	Public	Private	Total
Pine.....	92,222	5,328	97,550
Other species.....	86,571	5,328	91,899
	5,651	—	5,651
4. Topography and Climate			
Elevations range from 0 to 10,080 feet.			
Los Angeles station elevation 312 feet.			
Monthly average.....	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Precipitation Maximum (inches)
January.....	46.1	55.5	64.8
February.....	47.1	56.4	65.6
March.....	48.7	58.0	67.3
April.....	51.0	60.3	69.6
May.....	53.7	62.9	72.0
June.....	56.8	66.5	76.2
July.....	60.1	70.7	81.3
August.....	60.9	71.5	82.1
September.....	59.2	70.0	80.7
October.....	55.4	65.9	76.4
November.....	51.3	62.0	72.7
December.....	47.9	57.4	66.8
Year avg.....	53.2	63.1	73.0
Average length of growing season 363 days.			
5. Population (Census Enumeration)			
Period.....	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	936,455	85.8	27.33
April 1, 1930.....	2,208,492	135.8	38.90
April 1, 1940.....	2,785,643	26.1	40.33
July 1, 1947.....	3,849,400	38.2	39.27
April 1, 1950.....	4,151,687	7.8	39.22
July 1, 1957.....	5,600,800	34.9	39.54
6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)			
1947.....	1950	1956	
Wages-salaries.....	\$4,392,700	\$5,097,067	\$9,941,208
Other labor inc.....	82,950	120,882	290,594
Proprietors inc.....	1,068,548	1,124,727	1,363,826
Div. int. rent.....	891,144	1,189,567	1,751,102
Transfer payments.....	446,345	600,349	751,417
Total.....	\$6,881,687	\$8,132,592	\$14,098,147
7. Economic Trends—1947-1956			
(a) Personal income.....	(b) Factory payrolls.....	(c) Value of farm prod.....	(d) Taxable sales.....
1940.....	\$2,430,608	\$344,935	\$87,264
1947.....	6,881,687	1,219,229	229,247
1950.....	8,132,592	1,528,171	206,884
1952.....	10,219,889	2,510,729	252,706
1953.....	11,153,765	2,862,995	246,947
1955.....	12,854,759	3,382,457	218,138
1956.....	14,098,147	3,842,716	211,894
1 Taxable sales 1941.			
8. Census of Agriculture		1945	1954
Number of farms.....		13,114	8,254
Acreage in farms.....		678,941	743,613
Cropland in farms.....		320,251	307,034
Percentage of tenancy.....		13.3	12.2
Value of all prod. sold.....		\$129,449,240	\$170,452,397
Field crops.....		8,696,899	9,304,810
Fruits and nuts.....		41,263,068	21,634,531
Vegetables.....		12,214,414	9,290,339
Horticult. specialties.....		9,339,742	18,296,716
Dairy prod.....		35,692,763	59,628,504
Poultry & poul. prod.....		14,066,970	26,461,845
Other livestock prod.....		8,158,192	25,830,751
Forest prod.....		17,192	4,901
9. Mining and Minerals		1947	1956
Value of prod.....		\$202,764,633	\$334,277,226
(1) Petroleum.....		164,122,000	243,036,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....		15,928,000	26,314,000
9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.		1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....		\$8,348,000	\$20,608,000
Other minerals: Clay, gold, sand and gravel, silver, stone (misc.), cement, diatomite, iodine, sulfur, liquefied petroleum gases and others.			
10. Manufactures (Census)		1947	1954
Number of establishments.....		9,472	13,861
Number of production workers.....		277,083	458,781
Number of employees.....		352,672	624,047
Wages and salaries (000).....		\$1,101,583	\$2,872,004
Value added by mfr. (000).....		\$2,021,513	\$4,925,646
Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956			
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Transp. equip.....	889	236,217	\$339,012,358
(2) Elect. equip.....	726	66,581	86,190,246
(3) Mach. except elect.....	2,316	60,794	85,833,937
(4) Fabricated metals.....	1,766	52,297	66,803,600
(5) Food and kindred.....	813	45,657	57,245,445
(6) Printing-publ.....	1,486	30,690	40,789,336
11. Wholesale Trade (Census)		1948	1954
Number of establishments.....		8,210	8,863
Payroll (000).....		\$332,319	\$505,254
Number of employees.....		92,781	107,556
Sales or receipts (000).....		\$5,953,403	\$9,000,981
12. Retail Trade (Census)		1948	1954
Number of establishments.....		46,373	48,586
Payroll (000).....		\$804,006	\$808,827
Number of employees.....		240,797	263,623
By major groups (000)		1950 sales	1954 sales
Food group.....	\$1,236,959	\$1,544,964	\$1,747,853
Eating-drink places.....	365,627	466,092	549,673
General merchandise.....	588,305	746,841	858,083
Apparel.....	299,167	366,139	453,246
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	371,439	368,820	460,572
Automotive.....	880,340	1,064,423	1,276,137
Serv. sta. and parts.....	475,596	632,916	758,630
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	356,971	400,653	441,175
Drugstores.....	161,326	210,848	257,221
All other retail.....	421,351	579,035	708,825
Total.....	\$5,157,081	\$6,380,731	\$7,511,415
13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census			
Establish-ments (000).....	Receipts (000).....	Payrolls (000).....	Em- ployees.....
Pers. serv.....	13,054	\$250,613	\$86,846
Auto rep.....	4,509	128,709	30,629
All other.....	14,612	881,083	433,081
Total.....	32,175	\$1,260,405	\$550,556
14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956			
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	558	13,334	\$20,055
Manufacturing.....	15,114	731,128	960,054
Construction.....	13,588	135,251	190,939
Utilities.....	2,680	110,797	135,658
Trade.....	43,378	444,145	460,189
Finance.....	7,933	94,081	97,624
Service.....	34,026	242,788	281,199
Other.....	1,449	5,285	5,692
Total.....	118,726	1,776,809	\$2,511,410
15. Wealth Trends		1947	1956
a. Bank deposits (000).....		\$4,385,434	\$7,080,615
a. Time (savings) (000).....		\$1,795,560	\$2,368,937
a. Demand (000).....		\$2,589,874	\$3,847,629
b. Telephones (total).....		1,198,350	2,456,995
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....		102,451	1580,959
d. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....		40,351	1148,934
e. Auto registration.....		1,333,718	2,426,418
d. Truck registration.....		117,283	260,051
1 Tax return for 1955			
16. Public Finance		1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....		\$4,358,891	\$8,405,735
Property tax levies* (000).....		209,010	541,112
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....		4.80	6.44
* Combined county, city and district levies.			

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Following is a supplementary description of the more important cities and their environment.

Alhambra. A trading center and manufacturing area in the San Gabriel Valley, six miles east of downtown Los Angeles. Population has increased some 9 percent since 1950, to the present 56,100, and there were 20,750 dwelling units at the end of 1957, an increase of 13 percent over 1950. Its manufacturing establishments which employ some 15,700 workers include many foundries, machinery, oil field equipment, and metal fabricating firms, as well as a wide variety of light manufacturing specialties.

Arcadia. Suburban estate and residential area east of Pasadena, which has had a population increase of 67 percent since 1950 to its present 38,400. Dwelling units have increased 58 percent in the same period to 13,100. Santa Anita Race Track is nearby.

Avalon, with a resident population estimated at some 1,460, at the eastern end of Santa Catalina Island, 26 miles southwest of Los Angeles harbor, is a famed resort area, offering swimming, fishing, skin diving, and other amusements. Steamship and shuttle airplane service carry thousands of mainland visitors to the island during the summer months.

Azusa. Located in the citrus area on Foothill Boulevard, the city has had a population growth of 70 percent since 1950, to its present 18,750, with a 68 percent increase in dwelling units to some 5,540. It is the location of a number of important manufacturing plants producing rocket motors for jets, locomotive and railroad brake shoes, industrial finishes, beer, petroleum transportation tanks, fiberglass products, and chemicals, among others.

Baldwin Park, incorporated in 1956, is primarily a residential community, lying midway between Los Angeles and Pomona. It has a population of 32,340, with some 9,600 dwelling units, and is attracting light industry.

Bell. Residential and retail trading center in heavy industrial area six miles southeast of Los Angeles, which has shown a 21 percent increase in population since 1950, to an estimated 18,700 and a 32 percent increase in dwelling units from 5,560 to 7,350. Manufacturing includes production of several types of machinery and equipment, nonferrous castings, machine parts, aircraft parts and components, and some light manufacturing specialties.

Bellflower, incorporated in late 1957, lies some 17 miles southeast of metropolitan Los Angeles and nine miles north of Long Beach. It is a residential community and retail trading center with an estimated population of 38,800 and some 12,560 dwelling units.

Beverly Hills. Wealthy residential area and retail shopping center west of Hollywood and Wilshire districts of Los Angeles, noted for hotels, beautiful buildings, and homes of movie, radio, and TV stars. Population increased 7 percent to some 31,000 between 1950 and the end of 1957, and dwelling units increased 11 percent to a total of 12,500 in the same period. Trading center for a district of some 81,500 people. It is office headquarters for a large aircraft company and has some light manufacturing in the commercial district.

Bradbury, incorporated in early 1957, to preserve the large acreage estates which give it a town and country living atmosphere, is strictly residential. Its population was estimated at 522 at the end of 1957, and homesites here average five acres each. It lies between Monrovia and Duarte in the San Gabriel foothills.

Burbank. Residential, aviation, communication, and manufacturing area in fast growing San Fernando Valley, 11 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. Spectacular population growth in the decade preceding 1950 has leveled off to a 17 percent

increase between 1950 and the end of 1957, when the population was estimated at 91,500. There was a 24 percent increase in dwelling units in the same period to a total of 32,060. Two major motion picture studios are here, and it is headquarters for one of the national radio and television broadcasting networks, where color TV broadcasts originate. One of the two major airports for Los Angeles is here and its 425 manufacturing establishments which employ some 43,600 workers, include an aircraft factory, and producers of aircraft parts and components, communications equipment, food products, scientific and electronic instruments, printed circuits, barbecue equipment, and a host of other items. Adjoining residential sections of the City of Los Angeles contain 53,000 dwelling units and a population of some 156,400.

Claremont. Residential area with population of some 10,650 in early 1958, a 68 percent increase over 1950. It is a center for education, site of the Associated Colleges of Claremont, consisting of the co-educational Pomona College, Scripps College for women, Claremont Men's College, Claremont College for graduate work, Harvey Mudd College for science, and the Southern California School of Theology.

Compton. Trading and residential center of the heavy industrial district 12 miles south of Los Angeles. Population of the city itself has shown a 41 percent increase since 1950 to an estimated 67,500, and dwelling units have grown to 20,200. The Compton-Lynwood area, including unincorporated territory, currently has a population of some 158,700, an increase of 24 percent since 1950, and dwelling units are presently 49,500. Major products of the over 150 manufacturing plants in the city with their 11,800 workers are aircraft parts, oil tools, pipe, nonferrous castings, roofing, heaters, and structural steel.

Culver City. Motion picture producing, manufacturing, and residential city, west of Los Angeles, where population has increased 64 percent since 1950, to an estimated 32,360 by the end of 1957. There has been important industrial expansion here in the last few years and its more than 250 manufacturing plants employing 28,900 workers produce aircraft and aircraft parts, electronic equipment and components, tools and dies, phonograph records, clothing, a variety of plastic items, and a number of other items.

Dairy Valley, incorporated early in 1956 to prevent encroachment of subdivisions on the dairy industry which gives it its name, lies to the southeast of Los Angeles. It has a population of some 4,000 persons and 98,000 cows. The entire city is zoned for agriculture except for a small area set aside for business serving its \$80 million annual dairy industry.

Downey, incorporated in late 1956, lies in the rapidly growing industrial area to the southeast of Los Angeles, with a population estimated at 75,100 and 23,100 dwelling units. It combines cultural and recreational facilities with its residential areas and important industrial firms, including the missile development division of a large aircraft company.

Duarte, incorporated in late 1957, lies to the northeast of Los Angeles, in the San Gabriel Mountain foothills, between Monrovia and Azusa, and has an estimated population of 14,100. It has some light industry, including the manufacture of rock products, office supplies, ball bearings, aircraft control units, chemicals, cement building blocks, and furniture. It is the site of The City of Hope medical center and Santa Teresita Hospital.

El Monte. Trading center of a manufacturing and agricultural area east of Los Angeles. Population of the city itself has increased 46 percent since 1950, to 11,500 by the end of 1957, and the population of the area, including the unincorporated area surrounding it, has risen 30 percent to an estimated 91,300 in the same period. Dwelling units in the area have increased 37 percent to 31,320. Its more than 250 manufacturing plants employing 6,000 workers include steel fabricators, metal stamping and fabricating plants, producers of machinery of various types, electronic equipment, aircraft parts, and a number of light specialty items, among others.

El Segundo. Trading center and manufacturing city in the west coast beach area, where population increased 73 percent between 1950 and the end of 1957, when it was some 13,800. Large petroleum refineries and cracking plants are located here and oil tankers carry large shipments from its port facilities. There are some 150 other manufacturing plants making aircraft and missile components, electronic equipment, plastics, ceramics, a variety of types of mechanical equipment, primary and fabricated metals, and lumber products, among others.

Gardena. Agricultural, manufacturing, and trade center southwest of Los Angeles where the population more than doubled between 1950 and the end of 1957 when it was estimated at 31,450. Its substantial manufacturing industry produces plastics, tools and dies, aircraft engines and parts, rubber products, machine parts, precision products, electronic equipment and components, and many other items.

Glendale. A trading center, manufacturing area, and residential city eight miles north of downtown Los Angeles and site of the famous Forest Lawn Memorial Park. Its population has increased 20 percent since 1950 to some 114,500 by the end of 1957, with an increase of 26 percent in dwelling units to some 45,000. The surrounding area, including part of the City of Los Angeles and additional unincorporated territory, has a present estimated population of some 216,200, a 5 percent increase over 1950. It has some 400 manufacturing plants employing 19,000 workers and a planned industrial area is expected to attract more. Major products are aircraft parts and subassemblies, tools and dies, but there are plants producing such varied items as intravenous solutions, sliding doors, wire hangers, paper boxes, electric transformers, swimming pool alarms, and electronic components.

Glendora, some 28 miles east of Los Angeles at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, is a residential community where the population has quadrupled since 1950 to an estimated 16,000 at the end of 1957. It is embarking on a campaign to attract light industry.

Hawthorne. Trading and residential center of a manufacturing district south of Los Angeles, in the Inglewood area. Population has increased 95 percent since 1950 to an estimated 31,700 by the end of 1957, and an 85 percent increase has brought the number of dwelling units to some 9,500. Major manufacturing firm is an aircraft company, and much of the remaining manufacturing serves this firm, but there are also producers of tools and dies, electronic equipment and components, and various light specialty items.

Hermosa Beach. Residential and recreational beach city on Santa Monica Bay with a current population estimated at some 16,000, a 35 percent increase over 1950.

Huntington Park. Residential city and retail trading area in the heart of a heavy industrial center five miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. Population has increased some 8 percent since 1950 to an estimated 31,840 by the end of 1957, and dwelling units have increased from some 11,800 to 13,900. Foundry products, fabricated metals, machinery, and a wide variety of light manufacturing items are produced by its many manufacturing plants and their 133,200 workers.

Industry, incorporated in late 1957 to prevent encroachment of ubiquitous subdivisions on industrial land, lies east of Los Angeles in the Puente Hills area. It is a 14-mile-long strip, no more than 300 feet wide in many spots, with a resident population estimated at 638, but with some 60 industrial firms employing 25,000 workers.

Inglewood. A manufacturing, trade, and service center 12 miles southwest of downtown Los Angeles and six miles from the coast. Its population has risen some 32 percent since 1950 to 61,000 by the end of 1957. The city is a major center for aircraft production, with three large companies in the immediate vicinity. Principal other products from the several hundred manufacturing plants in the city are aircraft accessories and parts, electronic equipment and components, furniture, fabricated metal items, women's apparel, and plastics. Some 99,300 workers are employed in manufacturing here.

The following table gives economic data for incorporated cities in the county. Value added and sales data are in thousands of dollars.

City	Population			Manufactures—1954			Trade—1954		Taxable sales first half 1957
	April, 1950	Special census		Number of establishments	All employees	Value added by manufacture	Total sales		
		Date	Count				Wholesale	Retail	
Alhambra	51,359	Sept. 1953	53,558	128	4,788	39,438	26,121	95,019	49,039
Arcadia	23,066	Jan. 1957	37,271	45	543	4,001	7,976	42,339	23,221
Avalon	1,506	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,237
Azusa	11,042	Dec. 1956	18,579	50	4,512	43,972	8,232	16,706	9,206
Baldwin Park*	n.r.	Dec. 1957	32,334	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	6,599
Bell	15,430	July 1957	18,415	48	331	2,178	†	28,169	14,872
Bellflower*	†18,572	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Beverly Hills	29,032	May 1956	30,443	102	1,619	12,645	72,460	141,795	77,286
Bradbury*	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Burbank	78,577	May 1957	90,966	433	39,018	340,542	62,310	130,799	79,143
Claremont	6,327	Apr. 1958	10,651	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	†	5,776	2,412
Compton	47,991	March 1955	63,670	155	2,549	18,999	28,315	122,336	57,330
Covina	3,956	Apr. 1958	16,890	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	†	21,185	6,807
Culver City	19,720	Jan. 1956	31,367	231	7,464	57,989	59,165	73,790	42,179
Dairy Valley*	n.r.	Nov. 1957	3,931	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,139
Downey*	†29,516	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	38,526
Duarte*	†13,269	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
El Monte	8,101	Oct. 1957	11,507	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	16,132	44,734	17,397
El Segundo	8,011	Nov. 1957	13,778	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	70,212	10,498	32,317
Gardena	14,405	Sept. 1957	30,576	136	2,246	14,904	10,802	39,093	21,007
Glendale	95,702	Oct. 1957	114,460	398	10,365	84,489	81,840	193,954	101,913
Glendora	3,988	May 1957	15,033	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	†	6,921	4,776
Hawthorne	16,316	Nov. 1957	31,504	68	24,437	159,152	11,209	38,725	18,897
Hermosa Beach	11,826	Nov. 1955	15,274	16	263	1,465	3,012	25,942	15,222
Huntington Park	29,450	n.r.	n.r.	182	5,315	36,999	40,549	97,381	53,805
Industry*	n.r.	Nov. 1957	61,001	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Inglewood	46,185	n.r.	n.r.	183	3,323	27,379	26,306	123,565	60,253
Irwindale*	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Lakewood*	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	30,549
La Puente*	n.r.	May 1957	20,066	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2,572

	Feb.	1954	5,268	n.r.	n.r.	6,199	2,263	854
La Verne.....	4,198	Feb.	250,787	347	25,399	234,470	2,471,002	228,307
Long Beach.....	2,507,787	Feb.	2,243,001	7,302	268,806	6,554,292	3,247,007	2,054,724
Los Angeles.....	1,970,368	Nov.	25,823	11	3,279	27,383	39,959	18,753
Lynwood.....	25,823	Nov.	28,124	8	445	188	18,967	8,177
Manhattan Beach.....	17,330	Aug.	32,555					
Maywood.....	13,292	April	13,483	44	799	34,749	14,996	7,629
Monrovia.....	20,186	June	25,286	88	3,062	14,085	43,043	18,833
Montebello.....	21,735	Sept.	30,019	73	2,709	+	26,929	17,685
Monterey Park.....	20,395	Mar.	33,045	31	687	3,992	19,623	10,839
Norwalk*.....	127,619			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Palos Verdes Estates.....	1,963	Mar.	6,528	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,263	688
Paramount*.....	n.r.	Nov.	25,128	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	13,181
Pasadena.....	104,577			394	11,122	139,057	240,698	136,487
Pico Rivera*.....	n.r.			n.r.	7,299	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Pomona.....	35,405	May	58,875	81		25,084	84,497	47,078
Redondo Beach.....	25,226	Aug.	41,723	31	408	3,185	49,905	21,792
Rolling Hills*.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	+
Rolling Hills Estates*.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
San Fernando.....	12,992	Oct.	15,668	33	629	13,070	46,397	19,791
San Gabriel.....	20,343	Sept.	21,755	68	688	12,784	41,578	17,397
San Marino.....	11,230			3	13	16,143	13,734	7,100
Santa Fe Springs*.....	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
Santa Monica.....	71,595	Nov.	75,132	215	20,000	48,551	151,940	85,540
Sierra Madre.....	7,273	May	8,752	n.r.	n.r.	+	6,214	1,986
Signal Hill.....	4,040			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2,316	15,322
South Gate.....	51,116	Nov.	51,293	245	9,119	33,709	66,764	55,086
South Pasadena.....	16,935	Sept.	18,881	47	1,244	+	20,511	9,050
Torrance.....	22,241	Nov.	93,372	69	289	8,566	38,747	35,747
Vernon.....	432			n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	118,066
West Covina.....	4,499	April	45,006	3	97	+	6,369	14,902
Whittier.....	23,820	April	32,217	58	1,515	23,910	82,689	35,983

* Not incorporated in 1950.

+ Population of unincorporated area.

± Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—Not reported.

Irwindale, incorporated in late 1957, has a population estimated at some 670. It lies in the citrus area to the northeast of Los Angeles, with easy access to railroads and freeways, and plans to become another primarily industrial city.

Lakewood, which began as the largest housing development in the Nation, incorporated in 1954. It remains a residential community, located northeast of Long Beach, and its population at the end of 1957 was estimated at 60,150, an increase of 16 percent since its incorporation. There are 17,400 dwelling units.

La Puente, incorporated in late 1956, is a residential and industrial city, immediately adjoining Industry in the Puente Hills area to the east of Los Angeles and just north of West Covina. It has an estimated population of 20,600 and some 5,600 dwelling units, and is noted for the French Basque and Latin American influences.

La Verne. Residential and trading center 30 miles east of Los Angeles in the Pomona Valley citrus district. Population has increased 44 percent since 1950 to an estimated 6,040 at the end of 1957. It is the location of La Verne College, and citrus packing sheds and some light manufacturing contribute to its economy.

Long Beach. Beach residential, shipping, trading, and manufacturing center. Including Signal Hill, Lakewood, and the unincorporated areas which are a part of the community, it has a population currently estimated at 384,450, an increase of 34 percent since 1950. Population within the city itself has risen from 250,767 to an estimated 312,300, an increase of 20 percent in the same period, and dwelling units in the city have risen 32 percent from 97,000 to 128,100. Stretching eight miles along San Pedro Bay from Long Beach Harbor to Seal Beach, and inland around the Signal Hill oil field, it is a metropolitan center of diversified activity. Major manufacturing activity is the production of aircraft, automobiles, and ships, but its several hundred manufacturing plants, employing some 39,600 workers, include oil refineries and cracking plants, and important producers of chemicals, soap, cooking oils, rubber products, builders' supplies, oil well equipment, and food products, to name only a few. Over 7 million tons of freight a year pass through its well-equipped harbor. Excellent hotels, motels, apartment houses, and a municipal auditorium with 50,000 square feet of exhibit space and seating room for 7,000 people make it a favorite convention city. It is also a resort hotel and beach amusement center with a long strand of bathing beach, fishing piers, and boat anchorages.

Los Angeles. With a current population estimated at 2,336,500, Los Angeles is the largest city in California and the third largest in the Nation. It is the commercial, industrial, and social center of a metropolitan area of some 6.1 million residents, within commuting range of its central district, which is exceeded in size only by the metropolitan areas of Chicago and New York. The 451 square miles within the corporate boundaries of the city extend 50 miles from the harbor area at San Pedro Bay to the northern limits of the San Fernando Valley, and 25 miles from its western beach areas along Santa Monica Bay to its eastern boundaries. Necessity and a common interest in building a harbor and bringing water supplies from hundreds of miles away have welded together into this one city many communities which might otherwise have continued as separate municipal entities. The City of Los Angeles accounted for 73 percent of the wholesale trade and 48 percent of the retail trade of the county in 1954. Its better than 7,000 manufacturing establishments, which employ over 200,000 workers, accounted for 41 percent of the value added by manufacture in that year. Major products are transportation equipment, including automobiles, aircraft, and ships; apparel; food and kindred products; products of the printing and publishing industry; fabricated metal products; machinery of all sorts; furniture; petroleum products; and chemicals.

The central or downtown district of Los Angeles includes principal office buildings, stores, hotels, theaters, and government buildings, extending from the Union Depot and the picturesque old plaza and Olvera Street Mexican district on the north to Exposition Park, the Memorial Coliseum, and the University of Southern California on the south. East of Main Street and to the southeast is the old industrial district of the city, extending to and beyond Vernon and Slauson Avenues and the more recently

developed central manufacturing district. These highly developed central business and industrial areas showed little or no population growth in the decade prior to 1950, and increased industrial development has resulted in a 12 percent decrease in population since 1950, from 441,100 to 382,800.

Residential and population growth during recent years has been to the southwest, west, and north, beyond the Wilshire, Hollywood, and Eagle Rock areas. The Wilshire district, extending west along Wilshire Boulevard to Beverly Hills, is a newer residential, hotel, and shopping district, with most recent developments of this nature in the Beverly-Wilshire section southwest of Hollywood. The area showed moderate population growth between 1940 and 1950, and, despite a slight decline in the years immediately following 1950, had increased to an estimated 166,500 by the end of 1957, 2 percent above that level. Dwelling units have increased some 13 percent to a total of 75,330.

The same thing is true of the older Hollywood district. This well-known film capital, annexed to Los Angeles in 1910, has its own shopping, hotel, theater, and commercial district, extending for miles along Hollywood and Sunset Boulevards. Population within the city limits in this area has risen slightly since 1950 to an estimated 145,800 and a 26 percent increase in the adjoining unincorporated areas put the 1957 population at 5 percent above 1950, or an estimated 173,700. Hollywood Bowl, with its symphonies under the stars; motion picture studios and the great studios for radio and TV broadcasting; and the Pilgrimage Play Theater are visitor attractions in this area. Hollywood is the center of Southern California's apparel industry, and of many industries associated with film, radio, and television production. West of Hollywood is the City of Beverly Hills, and beyond is the West Los Angeles district, embracing Westwood Village, site of the University of California at Los Angeles; Holmby Hills; and a cluster of subdivisions extending westward to the ocean at Pacific Palisades, around Santa Monica, and to the seashore again at Venice. Although growth since 1950 has not been as rapid as in the previous 10 years, population in this district has increased some 37 percent to an estimated 238,700 by the end of 1957.

South of the Wilshire and Beverly Hills districts is the Adams area, where population has declined some 22 percent since 1950, from about 382,000 to a little over 296,500, although the number of dwelling units has increased some 9 percent to an estimated 150,900.

Still further south of this district and the central downtown area, Los Angeles embraces a long narrow corridor connected with the harbor area and including the harbor communities of San Pedro and Wilmington and their heavy industrial areas. Population here has continued to increase, although not at the pre-1950 rate, and is currently estimated at some 138,500, an increase of 29 percent. Dwelling units have increased at about the same rate to an estimated 46,200 by the end of 1957.

Northeast of the central district, Los Angeles includes the older district adjoining Alhambra and South Pasadena, and the annexed areas of Highland Park and Eagle Rock, site of Occidental College. Although population in the eastern portion of this district has increased slightly since 1950, the total area shows a decline of some 4 percent to an estimated 155,800.

Excepting the cities of Glendale, Burbank, and San Fernando, Los Angeles embraces all of the San Fernando Valley, which has shown rapid growth in recent years, both in population and in industrial and commercial development. In the years since 1950 population has increased 116 percent to an estimated 614,600 by the end of 1957. Dwelling units have shown a slightly lower rate of increase and are currently estimated at 187,200. The San Fernando area, which surrounds the City of San Fernando and embraces the annexed City of Van Nuys, which is the administrative subcenter of city government in this part of Los Angeles, has almost tripled its population since 1950 to an estimated 120,400 by the end of 1957. Many new manufacturing industries have located here, including aircraft and automobile assembly plants.

On the south side of the San Fernando Valley, north of Hollywood and Cahuenga Pass, where Ventura Boulevard skirts the valley and runs on through the low hills and valleys of the Santa Monica range, the city limits take in a contiguous community of commercial developments and residential subdivisions, extending from Universal City

and Studio City through North Hollywood, Sherman Oaks, Encino, Tarzana, Canoga Park, Chatsworth, and more recent subdivisions. A 295 percent increase in the Chatsworth district and a 127 percent increase in the Encino district since 1950 have brought the combined population of this area to an estimated total of some 337,900 persons.

Although any brief description of this vast metropolitan area must be inadequate, a few characteristics may be mentioned. One is the spaciousness and the distance between the various community centers in and out of the city limits, making the use of automobiles almost a necessity. Another is the newness and whiteness of most of the developed area. White-walled buildings, red-tiled roofs, and streets lined with a lavish variety of flowers and trees, including palm, pepper, and eucalyptus, are characteristic, as are facilities for outdoor living, including drive-in restaurants and movies, and symphonies under the stars, together with the whole gamut of outdoor sports, including the well publicized possibility of swimming at the beach and skiing on the mountain peaks in the same day. Cafeterias, supermarkets, and motels are institutions which either originated or were perfected here. Normally, the city's population in winter is greatly increased by tourists.

From the foregoing description of various sections of this metropolis, it should be obvious that any generalizations as to commercial or industrial opportunities, rate of growth, construction trends or even climatic and living conditions which might be derived for the city as a whole from available records, may be wholly erroneous if applied to the vastly differing communities and neighborhood centers within its extensive city boundaries.

Lynwood. Residential city and manufacturing area 10 miles south of Los Angeles. Population has increased some 22 percent since 1950 to an estimated 31,440 by the end of 1957, and dwelling units have increased 30 percent in the same period, to 10,400. Its 100 manufacturing plants produce machinery, aircraft components, electrical supplies, gears, and plumbing supplies, among other products.

Manhattan Beach. Beach residential community where population has risen some 91 percent since 1950, to an estimated 33,200 at the end of 1957. Dwelling units have increased at a slightly lower rate from some 6,400 in 1950 to 11,140 in 1957. A large manufacturer of pottery and dinnerware and several producers of aircraft and electronic components are located here.

Maywood. Industrial worker residential city adjoining the heavy manufacturing district southeast of Los Angeles. Population has shown a 14 percent increase since 1950 to an estimated 15,200 by the end of 1957. Tools, communications equipment, paint, metal products, materials handling and paint manufacturing equipment are among the products of its industry.

Monrovia. Trade and packing center for citrus and avocado groves in upper foothill region of the San Gabriel Valley. Population has shown a 27 percent increase since 1950 to an estimated 25,600 at the end of 1957, and dwelling units have increased at about the same rate to some 9,270. A large and growing group of light manufacturing plants in and around the city employ some 4,600 workers and produce electronic equipment, aircraft parts, gas appliances, furniture, rubber products, electric motors, and a variety of other items.

Montebello. A center of oil production, in a farming and nursery area, where population has increased 40 percent since 1950, to an estimated 30,300 at the end of 1957. Industries include steel treating and fabrication and the manufacture of paper and cloth bags, aircraft components, tools and machinery, plastic and rubber products, hydraulic equipment, masonry units, and a variety of other items.

Monterey Park. Residential and trading center 10 miles east of Los Angeles, surrounded by citrus groves, berry and poultry farms. Population has increased 62 percent since 1950 to just over 33,000 by early 1958. There is some light industry, including manufacturers of turret lathe products, aircraft parts, meters and gauges, duplicating machine supplies, specialized machinery, food products, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals.

Norwalk, incorporated in late 1957, lies 15 miles southeast of Los Angeles on the Santa Ana Freeway, a residential and commercial center close to the oil fields, manufacturing districts, and the county's vast dairy industry. Population was estimated at 68,900 at the end of 1957 and there were an estimated 21,000 dwelling units.

Palos Verdes Estates. Residential community lying in the Palos Verdes Hills to the west of San Pedro. Its population has tripled since 1950 and was estimated at 7,860 at the end of 1957. Dwelling units have increased at a slightly higher rate to reach 2,385.

Paramount, incorporated early in 1957, lies to the southeast of Los Angeles in what was formerly a major hay and dairying area. Population at the end of 1957 was estimated at 25,200 and dwelling units at 8,000. An important milk transport company with headquarters here transports more milk daily than any other such firm in the world. The city, however, is moving toward an industrial economy and has manufacturers of jet fuel, other petroleum products, tile and ceramics, batteries, and other electrical equipment.

Pasadena. A residential and resort hotel city of beautiful homes, gardens, and estates, famed for its annual New Year's Day Tournament of Roses and the Rose Bowl football game. Location of the California Institute of Technology here has made it a center of engineering and research. There is a jet propulsion laboratory and a naval ordnance test station here, employing a total of some 1,900 persons. For many years it was primarily a residential community, but industrial expansions have brought some 500 manufacturing plants, employing 15,600 workers. Major products are scientific instruments, aircraft and electronic components, photographic equipment, cosmetics, air-ground handling equipment, china and other ceramic items. Population in the city itself has increased 15 percent since 1950 to an estimated 120,100 at the end of 1957, and a slightly larger increase in dwelling units has brought that total to 67,500. Adjoining Pasadena on the north are the large unincorporated community of Altadena and the Flintridge-La Canada residential areas, making the total population of the Pasadena area some 187,700. Altadena, which takes pride in being a "city of homes" is the location of the famous Christmas Tree Lane, a street lined with huge deodars which are lighted during the holiday season.

Pico-Rivera, incorporated early in 1958, joining two unincorporated towns, lies about eight miles east of the Los Angeles Civic Center. It is a residential and heavy industry area with a population estimated at 48,000. Major industries include an automobile assembly plant, foundries, and manufacturers of machine tools, store fixtures, and cosmetics.

Pomona. Trade and service center for a citrus, agricultural, and light industrial section of the Pomona Valley. Climatic and residential attractions of this area in eastern Los Angeles County have brought a rapid influx of new residents in recent years, many of them from the more congested metropolitan areas. Population growth since 1950 has exceeded the rate in the preceding decade. Population of the city itself rose from 35,405 in 1950 to an estimated 60,800 by the end of 1957, a 72 percent increase, and a 64 percent increase brought the number of dwelling units to 20,100. In the urban area which includes the adjoining cities of La Verne and Claremont and the unincorporated town of San Dimas, dwelling units rose from 17,146 in 1950 to an estimated 28,400 at the end of 1957, with an increase in population from 51,336 to an estimated 86,600. The 70 manufacturing plants in and around the city employ 10,600 workers, and produce guided missile and ground handling equipment for missiles, aircraft parts, tile, pumps, paper products, apparel, and many other products. This is the site for the annual Los Angeles County Fair and major agricultural products in the area are citrus, grapes, dairy products, vegetables, livestock, rabbits, poultry, and eggs. Educational institutions in the area include Mt. San Antonio College, La Verne College, the Associated Colleges (see Claremont), and two campuses of California State Polytechnic College. The San Bernardino Freeway which runs along the northern rim of the city gives ready access to Los Angeles.

Redondo Beach. Residential and beach resort city 21 miles southwest of the center of Los Angeles with two miles of publicly owned beach. Growth since 1950 has not

been quite as rapid as in the preceding decade, but population increased some 74 percent to 43,800, and dwelling units rose from 8,240 to 14,100. There is some light manufacturing but its major economic activity is catering to the needs of residents and visitors who come to enjoy its extensive pleasure fishing. Plans are now under way for development of a small boat harbor to take care of 1,000 boats.

Rolling Hills and *Rolling Hills Estates*, both incorporated in 1957, are residential communities of exclusive homes in the Palos Verdes Hills area west of San Pedro. Populations as of the end of 1957 were estimated at 1,384 and 2,502 respectively.

San Fernando. Trade and residential center of an area in the northcentral San Fernando Valley producing oranges, lemons, other fruits, vegetables, and poultry, entirely surrounded by territory within the city limits of Los Angeles. The city has had a moderate increase of 22 percent in population since 1950 to an estimated 15,800 by the end of 1957, and dwelling units at that time were some 5,000. The surrounding area, however, shows a growth rate of 154 percent, and is estimated to have a population of 136,200. It is the site of the San Fernando Mission, and nearby are a U. S. veterans hospital and the county-owned Olive View Sanitarium. Its light manufacturing industry, employing some 4,000 workers, produces aircraft engines and parts, electronic and guided missile components, apparel, theater screens, fiberglass products, and a number of other items.

San Gabriel. Trade and residential center of a light manufacturing and suburban area of the San Gabriel Valley, northeast of Los Angeles. Population has increased 12 percent since 1950 to an estimated 22,800 at the end of 1957. Among its manufactured products are electronic equipment and components, aircraft and missile components, precision instruments, paper products, sporting goods, and other items. It is the site of Mission San Gabriel.

San Marino. Exclusive residential suburb adjoining Pasadena. The 4,200 dwelling units housing its 13,400 inhabitants at the end of 1957 include many beautiful homes and commuters' residences. It is the site of the famous Huntington Library and Gardens.

Santa Fe Springs, incorporated in mid-1957, lies some 13 miles southeast of the center of Los Angeles and had a population of some 9,600, with 2,860 dwelling units as of the end of 1957. It is primarily industrial, with a large oil refinery and other heavy and light industry.

Santa Monica. A residential beach resort and resort hotel city and trading center, with a population estimated at the end of 1957 at 83,500, a 17 percent increase over 1950. Its 35,000 dwelling units include many attractive homes and mansions. A municipal pier, beach, and yacht harbor make it a center for boating, fishing, and other aquatic sports. Its better than 300 manufacturing establishments employ 33,000 workers and major products are aircraft and aircraft parts, electronic equipment and components, ceramics, plastic items, fabricated metal products, and tools. An organization doing classified analytical research for the U. S. Air Force has its headquarters here.

South Gate. A manufacturing, trade, service, and industrial worker residential city, 10 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, in a heavy industrial district. Its tremendous growth came in the decade before 1950, and population at the end of 1957 was estimated at 54,900, some 7 percent above the 1950 level. Dwelling units have increased some 19 percent in the same period, to a total of some 20,100. It has a highly diversified manufacturing industry, producing such items as steel shipping containers and a variety of other steel products, furnaces, chemicals and detergents, wallboard, asphalt tile, packing materials, a variety of machinery and machine parts, automotive accessories, and insulating materials.

South Pasadena. An older and highly developed residential and manufacturing suburb, northeast of downtown Los Angeles, which has continued a moderate rate of growth since 1950. Population at the end of 1957 was estimated at 18,950, an increase of 12 percent over 1950 and dwelling units had increased by 23 percent

to some 8,000. Its some 70 manufacturing plants concentrate on light manufacturing and major products are electronic components, scientific and precision instruments, tools and dies, aircraft parts, advertising displays, and wood products. It is one of the few cities in the county with its own heliport, permitting the carriage of mail between here and Los Angeles.

Torrance. One of the fastest growing residential and manufacturing cities in the county, 15 miles southwest of Los Angeles. The growth rate here since 1950 has far exceeded the 124 percent in the preceding decade. Population has quadrupled since 1950, to some 93,400 at the end of 1957 and dwelling units have grown from 7,200 to 26,100, an increase of 263 percent. Its manufacturing industry employs some 24,300 workers, and includes a steel mill, a number of important chemical and petroleum plants, and producers of plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, automobile and truck lifts, aircraft components, synthetic rubber, rubber products, precision equipment, jewelry, and a host of other items. One part of the city extends to the seashore and includes the Hollywood Riviera residential district.

Vernon. A unique community designed exclusively for industry, with a resident population estimated at about 250 at the end of 1957, some 43 percent below 1950. It has a working daytime population of better than 80,000, working for over 900 firms, many of them in heavy industry, whose lands and properties are assessed at \$168.5 million. It lies just three miles from the center of Los Angeles and just north of Huntington Park.

West Covina—Covina. Fastest growing residential area in the county and trading center in the citrus area east of Los Angeles. The population of West Covina increased from some 5,000 in 1950 to some 45,000 by early 1958, a rise of 900 percent. Population of Covina increased 327 percent in the same period, from 3,956 to 16,890. Their combined populations are more than seven times the 1950 figure. Dwelling units have increased 472 percent from some 3,000 in 1950 to an estimated 17,260 in 1957. There is some light manufacturing in the area.

Whittier. Trade, shipping, and residential center of an agricultural and oil field area 14 miles east of Los Angeles, where citrus fruits, avocados, walnuts, and dairy products are produced. The city itself has had a 40 percent increase in population since 1950, to an estimated 33,300 by the end of 1957. The surrounding unincorporated area has increased 165 percent in population over the same period, to a total of 117,970, and the total Whittier area has a population of 155,100 with 52,400 dwelling units. The better than 150 manufacturing plants employ some 7,700 workers, and include producers of oil well tools and supplies, sewer pipe, swim suits, automobile radiators and a variety of other products. The research laboratory of a firm which designs and builds plants for the petroleum and chemical industry is located here. The city is the home of Whittier College.

Largest unincorporated communities which are either residential suburbs or industrial satellite communities in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles are Altadena, Bell Gardens, Belvedere, Dominguez, East Los Angeles, East Whittier, Florence, Garvey, South San Gabriel, Lawndale, Los Nietos, West Whittier, Rosemead, Temple City, West Hollywood, and Willowbrook.

Most spectacular growth in the county has been in the Antelope Valley, lying partly in Los Angeles and partly in Kern County to the north. There are two major unincorporated towns, Lancaster and Palmdale, and a number of smaller centers, including Fairmont, Del Sur, Portal Heights, Pearland, Little Rock, Pear Blossom, Llano and Border City. Population of Palmdale at the end of 1957 was estimated at 19,000, almost seven times the 1950 figure. The Palmdale airport is headquarters for four major aircraft companies producing and testing jet aircraft here, employing some 5,000 workers, for a U. S. Air Force plant, and for a firm handling inspection, rehabilitation, and storage of Air Force industrial equipment. Some 16,000 acres surrounding the airport are being developed as an industrial zone and will guarantee the opportunity for further development, both in the field of aircraft and missiles and for other industry. Lancaster, to the north, had an estimated population of 29,600 in 1957,

better than eight times the 1950 figure. Increased population has resulted in extensive construction activity, including homes, community shopping centers, and other community facilities. The surrounding area is still agricultural, producing principally poultry and field crops, and three of the largest alfalfa mills in the west are here. Edwards Air Force Base and some large mining operations just across the border in Kern County contribute to the economy and there are concerted efforts by these two communities to attract additional and diversified industry.

Newhall and its neighboring communities, Saugus and Castaic, whose combined population was estimated at 12,500 in 1956, some 55 percent above 1950, lie in a mountain valley agricultural and oil producing section 32 miles north of Los Angeles. Industrial development is beginning in the area with some 50 plants producing ordnance items, explosives, railroad flares, aircraft parts, plumbing supplies, glass containers, plastic items, and a number of other products. Malibu Beach is a fast developing resort and residential area north of Santa Monica, with a population estimated at some 6,000 at the end of 1957, an increase of 159 percent over 1950.

MADERA COUNTY

Madera County was created in 1893, from a portion of Fresno County lying north of the San Joaquin River. The town of Madera was so named from the Spanish word for "lumber," when the California Lumber Company built a flume to carry lumber to the railroad there in 1876, and the county took its name from the town. The first record of a trail across the area is that left by John Fremont in 1844, although it is probable that trappers and explorers passed through the valley in the 1820's and 1830's. Following the discovery of gold in 1850, there was a migration of miners from neighboring counties and settlements such as Coarsegold, Cassidy's Bar and Grub Gulch were established. A monument above the Fresno River east of Madera honors the memory of Major James D. Savage, a pioneer trader and the man given credit for discovering Yosemite Valley, when he and a detachment of volunteers pursued hostile Indians along "Discovery Road" and were the first white men to explore the valley.

TOPOGRAPHY, RECREATION, AND CLIMATE

Situated in the geographical center of California, Madera County extends northeast from the center of the San Joaquin Valley to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The northwestern third is a nearly level alluvial plain, merging into the Sierra foothills; then to sharply elevated plateaus, masses of rock outcroppings, and deep ravines; and finally, in the extreme eastern portion, to high mountains at the crest of the Sierra. The Chowchilla River forms the northwestern boundary, and the San Joaquin turns in its course to form the western, southern, and southeastern borders. The varied topography and correlative diversified climate of Madera lend themselves to recreation, particularly in such regions as the Minarets Primitive Area, location of the fantastically contrived Devils Postpile Monument; the Bass Lake mountain resort area; the high Sierra country, rugged, little-explored mountain terrain east of Yosemite; and such vacation resorts as Central Camp, Soquel Meadow, Coarsegold, Northfork, and Sugar Pine. Fishing, hunting, water sports, camping and hiking may all be enjoyed in Madera's vacation land.

Climate of the valley area is characterized by dry, rainless summer followed by a rainy season extending from November to March broken by intervals of clear, warm weather. Average annual rainfall is about 10 inches although there is considerable variation from year to year. Killing frosts occur, but rarely before late November or later than the middle of March, and the growing season, 247 days, is long. Temperatures sometimes fall to as low as 24 degrees during December and January, but the January average is 45 degrees. Midday temperatures during the summer months are extremely high; 109 or 110 degrees are not infrequent, but such temperatures are not oppressive in this area because of lack of moisture in the air. Extreme high and low temperatures observed in 54 years are 115 and 10 degrees. Nights are usually cool, the difference between day and night temperature extremes averaging 40 degrees.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

After reaching an estimated high of 38,500 in 1952, dropping to an estimated low of 37,800 in 1955, the population of Madera County was estimated at 39,800 in mid-1958, 8 percent above the 1950 figure. During the same period the population of the City of Madera, according to the results of a special census in late 1957, had risen 32 percent to a total of 13,872.

With population increasing very slowly, total personal incomes have risen relatively less than the average for the State. The total for 1956, however, reached the level of \$73.8 million, more than five times the 1940 total and 37 percent above that of 1950. With agriculture and small business predominant, incomes of unincorporated proprietors in 1956 were 42 percent of the total, over three times the percentage for the State.

Agricultural and government activities are the leading sources of wage and salary receipts. Total retail sales were estimated at \$49.1 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 13 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is by far the most important factor in the economy of the county. The type of farming engaged in follows the diverse pattern of topography and climate. The western third of the county, located on the San Joaquin Valley floor, is intensively cultivated under irrigation while the remainder, composed of foothills and small, upland, well watered valleys is devoted to livestock raising. During the past two decades, largely due to the Central Valley Project the acreage of land under irrigation has doubled. In addition, supplemental water has been made available to tracts previously receiving only a moderate supply. There remains a considerable amount of potential cropland which may be brought under cultivation at a later date. The increase in crop growing has assisted livestock producers by providing a supply of feed near at hand.

There has been a marked change in the pattern of farming with cotton, fruits and nuts, dairying, and turkey production becoming more important. The county is among the leaders in turkey growing. The value of leading crops in 1956 was as follows: cotton, \$14.1 million; grapes, \$8.4 million; alfalfa, \$5.1 million; potatoes, \$1.9 million; barley, \$1.7 million; and corn, \$1.5 million. In that same year value of turkey production was \$4.3 million. Total value of agricultural output in 1956 was \$59.4 million, five times the average for the years just prior to World War II. A table of important product groups in selected years appears below.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1956
Field crops -----	\$24,689	\$28,454	\$27,784
Fruits and nuts -----	5,661	6,326	10,089
Truck crops -----	642	345	278
Beef cattle -----	8,438	9,522	9,901
Dairy products -----	4,917	4,449	5,337
Poultry and eggs -----	1,471	4,011	5,098
All other -----	1,756	1,022	927
Total -----	\$47,574	\$54,129	\$59,414

MINERALS AND MINING

Madera County has reserves of a large variety of minerals, only a few of which have been exploited to any extent. Production in 1956 was valued at \$1.6 million, with natural gas and sand and gravel the ranking products. Natural gas was first discovered in 1934 and more recent field discoveries have made it one of the county's most valuable resources. In the past, mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten occurred on a commercial scale; for some years, an excellent quality of granite was quarried in considerable amounts and used for many buildings throughout the State. Other minerals which have been prospected but not commercially developed include asbestos, manganese, marble, molybdenite, cobalt, nickel, silica, soapstone, and iron.

LUMBER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The county contains nearly six billion board feet of commercial saw timber, most of which is within the Sierra National Forest. Although not sufficient to put the county among the leaders, this forest reserve is enough to maintain a thriving lumber industry which has shown steady expansion over the years. The output for 1956 was 46.8 million board feet and 400 workers were employed. Further expansion should be possible without overcutting the existing timber stands.

On the basis of payrolls, the food processing industry is Madera County's second most important industry. During the third quarter of 1956, 12 establishments were engaged in the manufacturing, processing, or packing of meats, olives and olive oil, poultry, milk, ice cream, evaporated milk, fresh and dehydrated fruits, fresh vegetables, wines, soft drinks, cottonseed oil, and animal feeds. Five companies were engaged in the manufacture of building materials, including concrete pipe, building blocks, domestic and industrial ceramics, and granite blocks. Other industrial activities include

the manufacture of farm machinery, fertilizers, aircraft equipment, tools, and fabricated metal products; printing and publishing; wood working; and the production of beehive accessories.

By 1956, Madera County's factory payrolls totaled \$3.8 million, up 63 percent from 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

Two main line railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, cross Madera County from north to south, and a branch line of the Southern Pacific goes through Knowles. The system of roads includes 119 miles of state arteries: the Pacheco Pass Highway, State Route 152, connects the valley with coastal points; U. S. 99 crosses the county from north to south, passing through Madera; and State Route 145 connects Madera with State Route 41, which leads north to Yosemite National Park. There are 1,277 miles of county highways. Bus and truck companies provide passenger and freight service. There are three airports in Madera, one municipal and the other two privately operated. The closest cities served by scheduled air service are Fresno, 22 miles south of Madera, and Merced, 34 miles to the north.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Chowchilla -----	3,893	Mar., 1954 4,245	\$1,373	\$3,213	134	\$93	\$3,048
Madera -----	10,497	Nov., 1957 13,872	4,939	10,194	106	65	10,007

Madera, the county seat, is the largest city, with a population increase of 32 percent since 1950. It is a major shipping point for agricultural products, the county's major trading center, and a tourist supply point for nearby Yosemite Valley and the Sierra Nevada recreation areas. Its wholesale sales amounted to \$7.4 million and its retail sales to \$26.7 million in 1954, better than 65 percent of the county totals. In that year it had 12 manufacturing plants employing 181 workers with a value added by manufacture of \$1.9 million. Its manufacturing is related to agriculture and includes meat packing, the processing of olives and olive oil, the manufacture of wine, farm machinery and equipment, and concrete pipe. It is a leading livestock sales center for the purebred cattle of the county and cattle from neighboring areas. The city has set aside new industrial sites and a planned industrial district has been created midway between Madera and Chowchilla to service new industries.

Chowchilla, the only other incorporated city, with a population currently estimated at 4,500, lies to the north of Madera a short distance. Its retail sales in 1954 amounted to \$7.4 million. Major manufacturing is of cottonseed oil and other cottonseed products and of dairy products. Other industries serving agriculture include grain and alfalfa mills, packing sheds, feed yards, and cotton gins.

Principal unincorporated towns are Bellview, just north of Friant Dam and the Millerton Lake recreational area; Coarsegold, once the largest of the gold mining towns in the county, and now a vacation resort spot on the edge of the Sierra National Forest; Northfork, to the southeast of Coarsegold, within the Sierra Forest, a recreation spot and site of a large sawmill; and Raymond, northeast of Madera, in the foothills.

MADERA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,375,000
Commercial forest land.....	264,000
Publicly owned.....	231,000
Privately owned.....	33,000
Cropland.....	297,000
Grassland.....	413,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	13,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	153,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 36.9%	507,933
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	5,679,325	267,193	5,946,518
Pine.....	2,391,664	122,464	2,514,128
Other species.....	3,287,661	144,729	3,432,390

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 110 to 13,156 feet.
Madera station elevation 296 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	35.3	44.6	54.1	1.88
February.....	38.0	49.1	60.2	1.95
March.....	40.4	53.1	65.7	1.79
April.....	43.7	58.5	73.3	0.86
May.....	48.6	65.2	82.3	0.36
June.....	54.4	72.9	91.3	0.05
July.....	59.1	79.0	98.8	0.01
August.....	56.9	76.9	96.9	0.01
September.....	52.4	71.3	90.3	0.09
October.....	45.8	62.2	78.8	0.49
November.....	38.3	52.4	66.2	0.96
December.....	35.3	45.4	55.5	1.55
Year avg.....	45.7	60.9	76.1	9.99
Average length of growing season 247 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		12,203	45.8	.36
April 1, 1930.....		17,164	40.7	.30
April 1, 1940.....		23,314	35.8	.34
July 1, 1947.....		34,400	47.6	.35
April 1, 1950.....		36,964	7.5	.35
July 1, 1957.....		38,600	4.4	.27

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$19,116	\$20,646	\$27,697
Other labor inc.....	230	356	600
Proprietors inc.....	21,719	24,054	31,337
Div.-int.-rent.....	3,170	4,272	9,069
Transfer payments.....	2,763	4,599	5,125
Total.....	\$46,998	\$53,927	\$73,828

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$13,302	\$741	\$12,733	\$6,729
1947.....	46,998	2,358	47,574	20,972
1950.....	53,927	2,806	55,061	26,434
1952.....	66,857	3,548	61,636	32,515
1953.....	66,206	3,414	54,049	31,147
1955.....	68,599	4,029	52,490	32,710
1956.....	73,828	3,848	59,317	32,449
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,577	1,806
Acreage in farms.....	793,558	889,824
Cropland in farms.....	293,754	393,427
Percentage of tenancy.....	16.0	12.4
Value of all products sold.....	\$23,098,359	\$42,492,071
Field crops.....	7,382,942	21,900,981
Fruits and nuts.....	6,626,432	6,890,066
Vegetables.....	362,689	141,881
Horticultural specialties.....	21,839	12,509
Dairy products.....	2,532,074	4,113,163
Poultry & poultry prod.....	783,164	2,898,594
Other livestock products.....	5,383,467	6,502,040
Forest products.....	5,752	32,837

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$237,072	\$1,618,691
(1) Natural gas.....	*	798,000
(2) Sand and gravel.....	—	367,327
(3) Gold.....	6,895	*
Other minerals: Pumice and pumicite, silver, stone (granite dimension), copper and tungsten concentrates.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	42	43
Number of production workers.....	585	643
Number of employees.....	700	790
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,177	\$3,066
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$8,779	\$7,296

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	15	397	\$531,891
(2) Food & kindred.....	12	267	304,885
(3) Stone, clay and glass.....	5	58	68,654
(4) Printing and publishing.....	3	43	41,159

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	32	37
Payroll (000).....	\$326	\$486
Number of employees.....	98	148
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$7,755	\$11,383

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	414	458
Payroll (000).....	\$2,702	\$3,490
Number of employees.....	1,234	1,159

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$10,445	\$11,660	\$12,281
Eating-drink places.....	2,474	2,544	2,897
General merchandise.....	2,558	2,670	3,039
Apparel.....	890	1,058	1,080
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	706	1,590	1,828
Automotive.....	4,020	4,623	6,280
Serv. sta. and parts.....	3,235	5,770	6,583
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	4,525	4,967	5,091
Drugstores.....	617	854	947
All other retail.....	8,095	7,870	9,056
Total.....	\$37,565	\$43,606	\$49,082

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	50	\$707	n.a.	n.a.
Auto rep.....	46	698	n.a.	n.a.
All other.....	92	2,029	n.a.	n.a.
Total.....	188	\$3,434	\$677	267

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	39	879	\$1,083
Construction.....	56	169	159
Utilities.....	44	361	427
Trade.....	329	1,473	1,168
Finance.....	22	126	113
Service.....	139	544	378
Other.....	27	148	128
Total.....	656	3,700	\$3,456

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$21,359	\$27,306	27.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$8,067	\$12,399	53.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$13,292	\$10,487	-21.1
b. Telephones (total).....	3,274	9,081	177.4
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	517	1,510	192.1
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	173	1,329	90.2
d. Auto registration.....	9,697	13,817	42.5
d. Truck registration.....	1,827	3,954	116.4
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$39,705	\$76,718
Property tax levies (000).....	1,907	4,262
Average tax rate per \$100.....	4.80	5.56
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

MARIN COUNTY

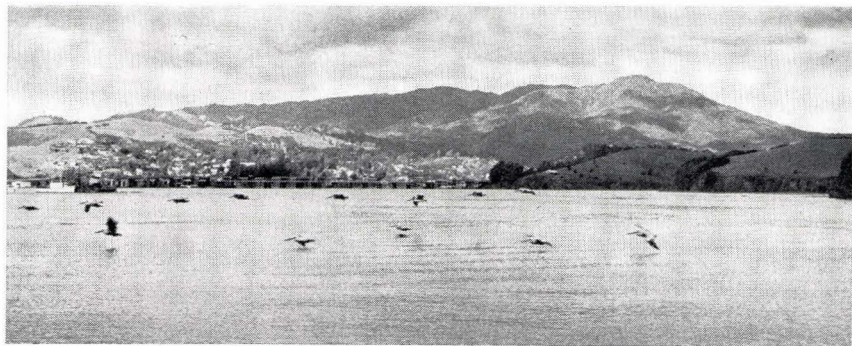
Marin County is one of the original 27 counties organized in 1850. Origin of its name is not clear. One version is that it was named for "El Marinero"—the sailor—an Indian who lived at Mission San Rafael and served as boatman for the settlers. The other is that it is a contraction of the name given to the bay off Point San Quentin by Ayala in 1775, "Bahia de Nuestra Senora del Rosario in Marinera." The English explorer, Sir Francis Drake, sailed into Drakes Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579 and claimed the land for Queen Elizabeth, naming it "Nova Albion." The brass plaque that he reported planting was not found until 1936, and is now the property of the University of California. Mission San Rafael Arcangel was founded here in 1817, and fell into complete ruin after secularization, but a replica has been erected. Most colorful period of Marin's history were the "Days of the Dons," the 1830's and 1840's when the entire county was divided into great ranchos. It was near San Rafael that the one battle of the short-lived Bear Flag Rebellion took place in 1845.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Marin County is situated on a small peninsula forming the northern boundary of the Golden Gate of San Francisco Bay, linked to the San Francisco-San Mateo peninsula to the south by the Golden Gate Bridge. A rugged and picturesque topography has been carved in its hills and ridges culminating in Mt. Tamalpais, which slopes eastward and westward to the bay and to the ocean. The littoral along the Pacific Ocean is broken by coves and bays, including Tomales Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, and Drakes Bay. On the east side of the peninsula are San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, and the Petaluma Creek Channel. Most of the county is rolling and ridged with hills intersected by numerous streams and valleys and, in most areas, densely wooded with tanbark oak, live oak, redwood, madrone, fir, pine, alder, bay, and buckeye trees. Three lakes of particular beauty—Alpine, Lagunitas, and Phoenix—form the Marin Municipal Water District Reserve.

Heavy rainfall during the winter months keeps the dense foliage green the year round and streams running in sheltered valleys. Average rainfall at Kentfield is 46 inches annually. Population centers in Marin County are east of the range of hills extending from Mt. Tamalpais to the northern border, and sheltered from the ocean breezes and fogs prevalent along the more exposed western coastal promontories. Temperatures are very equable.

Wooded sections provide opportunities for deer and game bird hunting, as well as camping, hiking, and horseback riding and fishing for bass, trout, salmon, and steelhead in bays, oceans, and streams. Swimming, boating, and water sports of all kinds are found in many picturesque bays and beaches, coves, and lagoons. Mt. Tamal-



Flight of pelicans in Richardson Bay looking toward Mill Valley and Mt. Tamalpais

pais, rising to a height of 2,604 feet at the southern tip of the peninsula, is an outstanding landmark, noted for the scenic panoramas of the entire Bay area which may be viewed from its peak. Muir Woods National Monument, at the foot of the mountain, preserves a virgin stand of Coast Redwood—the majestic *Sequoia sempervirens*—and is adjoined on the slopes of the mountain by Tamalpais State Park.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Marin County was estimated in mid-1958 at 136,800, an increase of 60 percent above the 1950 level, and well above the state average for the period. The highest annual rate of growth was 8 percent between 1950 and 1951, and the rate between 1956 and 1958 was 6 percent.

Total personal incomes of county residents have risen sharply. The total for 1956 is estimated at \$284.7 million. About two-thirds of total incomes are derived from wages and salaries, a ratio very close to that of the entire state. However, nearly 45 percent of these are received by persons who reside in the county but whose place of work is outside. The chief sources of wages and salaries to residents whose occupations are within the county are government agencies. Payrolls of federal establishments, both military and civilian were nearly \$30 million in 1956. In spite of these peculiarities, per capita income is very nearly the same as for the State. The percentage of total income of the various income sources is also similar to that of the State. Total retail sales were estimated at \$140.6 million during 1956, an increase of 28 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

The rugged terrain characteristic of most of the area limits the amount of land suitable for crops. Furthermore, as in most suburban districts, a great deal of land once in crops has been transferred to urban uses. However, the equable temperatures and the abundance of rolling grass lands well watered by heavy winter rains have contributed to a thriving dairy industry. Total value of farm production in 1956 was \$12 million. Of this more than \$9 million was derived from milk. The one crop group of importance was the nursery and cut flower industry which yielded more than one million dollars. Other crops were mainly feed for the dairy herds. Because of the abundance of feed some beef cattle are raised but total production in 1956 was valued at less than three-quarters of a million dollars.

MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

Fabrication of metals and processing of foods are the two principal manufacturing industries in Marin County. Seven establishments engage in the manufacture of heating equipment, electric and diesel power plants, and fabricated metal items. Milk, cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products, and salad dressing account for the major output of the food processing concerns. Fourteen firms engage in publishing and printing; eight firms manufacture stone and clay products including brick, concrete tile, and domestic and industrial ceramics; 12 companies, twice the number in business four years earlier, are classified as manufacturers of transportation equipment, most of them engaged in boat building. Other manufactured products include chemicals, soil conditioners, plastics, wood, and metal furniture, luggage, gloves, and alcohol.

Total factory payrolls in 1956 amounted to \$7.4 million, up 221 percent from levels attained in 1947.

Mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$2.3 million with miscellaneous stone the principal product. The stone industries comprise the most important branch of the mineral industry in Marin County, and several quarries produce various types of crushed rock. There are extensive resources of limestone at Point Reyes, as yet undeveloped, and small deposits of manganese, mercury, gem stones, and sheelite have also been found in the area.

TRANSPORTATION

Marin County depends to a great extent upon automotive transportation, although freight service is provided by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Highway transporta-

tion has assumed even greater importance in the county since the completion of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, linking the county with the East Bay area. There are 89 miles of state highways and 397 miles of county maintained roads. U. S. 101 is the county's major artery; it runs from the Golden Gate Bridge north through San Rafael, and thence to Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, and Ukiah. The Sir Francis Drake Highway, State Route 1, runs along the coast, joining U. S. 101 near Sausalito. State Highway 37 connects Route 101 with Sonoma on the northeast. There are four airports in Marin County, one is a military base, and the other three are privately operated. The only scheduled airline serving Marin County is operated by the Commodore Air Service from Sausalito to Clear Lake, Lake County, and to Lake Tahoe.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt	Taxable sales	
	April, 1950	Special census	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change	1955-56 (000)	first half 1957 (000)	
	Date	Count						
Belvedere	800	Sept., 1957	1,767	\$1,611	\$3,261	102	\$145	\$230
Corte Madera	1,933	Oct., 1957	4,164	1,611	6,072	277	100	1,190
Fairfax	4,078	Oct., 1954	4,628	3,867	6,650	72	-	1,443
Larkspur	2,905	Mar., 1956	3,805	2,149	3,752	75	110	1,863
Mill Valley	7,331	Sept., 1957	9,436	8,532	11,175	31	349	6,210
Ross	2,179	Oct., 1954	2,402	3,245	4,225	30	28	110
San Anselmo	9,188	Feb., 1955	10,446	9,920	15,627	58	-	3,958
San Rafael	13,848	Jan., 1956	16,526	16,859	30,876	83	6	28,385
Sausalito	4,828	Feb., 1955	4,945	5,805	9,053	56	-	2,975

Sausalito, a picturesque residential city, lies directly across the Golden Gate from San Francisco. Its late 1956 population was estimated at some 5,200, an 8 percent increase over 1950. Volume of retail sales in 1954 was \$4.5 million and it is a center for small boat building and maintenance, with other small manufacturers producing plastic, sheet metal and fabricated metal products; insulating materials; and power plant equipment. Across Richardson's Bay are the residential and yachting communities of Belvedere and Tiburon. This area of the county, with many new subdivisions, had an estimated total population of 18,400 in late 1956.

Mill Valley to the north is primarily a residential community which extends up the slopes of Mt. Tamalpais and is the gateway to the Bolinas-Stinson Beach recreational area on the coast and to the Muir Woods National Monument. Its population increased 29 percent over 1950 by late 1957, and with the surrounding suburbs had a total population estimated at some 16,600. The volume of retail trade in 1954 was \$13.3 million, second highest in the county.

Farther north is San Rafael, the principal city and county seat, and home of Dominican College. It is the chief trading area for the county and its retail sales of \$47.5 million and wholesale sales of \$20.2 million in 1954 represented 44 and 69 percent respectively of the county total. It had 34 manufacturing establishments, employing 480 people, with a value added by manufacture of \$4.4 million. Principal products are rock and asphalt, fiberglass items, oil and gas heating equipment, wood roof trusses, and food stuffs. In the adjoining Ross Valley area are the residential cities and towns of Fairfax, Forest Knolls, Lagunitas, Nicasio, Ross, San Anselmo, and several smaller communities. Combined population of the San Rafael-Ross Valley area in late 1956 was estimated at just over 62,000, and the retail trade of the cities in the valley aggregated \$17.2 million in 1954. North of San Rafael is Novato, in the county's principal agricultural area, and close to Hamilton Air Force Base.

Between Mill Valley and the Ross Valley area are Corte Madera and Larkspur, whose combined population was estimated at 7,800 in late 1956, a 62 percent increase over 1950, and whose combined retail sales in 1954 were \$5.6 million.

On the shores of Tomales Bay in the northwestern area of the county are the residential and recreational communities of Point Reyes, Inverness, and Dillon Beach, and a number of smaller communities lie in the coastal valley south of the Bay, in the vicinity of Samuel Taylor State Park.

MARIN COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres.....	333,000
Commercial forest land.....	31,000
Privately owned.....	31,000
Cropland.....	34,000
Grassland.....	174,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	21,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	30,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 1.6%.....	5,395
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	41,220	246,729	287,949
Pine.....	—	—	—
Other species.....	41,220	246,729	287,949

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 2,604 feet.
Kentfield station elevation 7 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	36.8	46.0	55.3	9.99
February.....	39.3	49.8	61.4	8.62
March.....	40.6	52.7	64.7	6.45
April.....	42.6	56.1	69.5	2.68
May.....	45.1	59.1	73.1	1.64
June.....	47.6	63.5	83.3	0.38
July.....	48.0	65.6	83.1	0.02
August.....	47.5	64.9	82.3	0.02
September.....	47.3	64.2	81.0	0.58
October.....	44.7	59.7	75.7	2.49
November.....	40.3	55.0	65.4	5.05
December.....	37.5	47.0	56.5	8.46
Year avg.....	43.1	57.0	70.9	46.38
Average length of growing season 254 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		27,342	8.9	.80
April 1, 1930.....		41,648	52.3	.73
April 1, 1940.....		52,907	27.0	.77
July 1, 1947.....		76,530	44.7	.78
April 1, 1950.....		85,619	11.9	.81
July 1, 1957.....		129,600	51.4	.91

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$100,267	\$113,317	\$188,480
Other labor inc.....	1,080	1,571	3,202
Proprietors inc.....	24,342	25,979	39,451
Div.-int.-rent.....	16,732	22,777	41,461
Transfer payments.....	6,232	9,143	12,074
Total.....	\$148,653	\$172,787	\$284,668

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(In thousands of dollars)			
	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$57,271	\$1,570	\$4,363	\$15,715
1947.....	148,653	2,302	12,043	47,204
1950.....	172,787	2,648	12,046	64,620
1952.....	241,358	3,427	14,582	72,417
1953.....	250,944	3,758	13,256	76,349
1955.....	261,521	5,117	11,924	105,030
1956.....	284,668	7,388	12,984	118,616
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	618	501
Acreage in farms.....	247,393	236,956
Cropland in farms.....	26,255	36,565
Percentage of tenancy.....	29.8	25.3
Value of all products sold.....	\$8,325,769	\$11,791,066
Field crops.....	170,118	242,241
Fruits and nuts.....	41,148	10,729
Vegetables.....	32,777	40,710
Horticultural specialties.....	196,698	456,425
Dairy products.....	5,989,793	8,682,685
Poultry & poultry prod.....	1,157,267	763,306
Other livestock prod.....	737,968	1,594,770
Forest products.....	—	200

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$461,179	\$2,339,295
(1) Stone (misc.).....	—	2,059,599
Other minerals: Clay, gem stones, mercury and sand and gravel.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	57	92
Number of production workers.....	594	835
Number of employees.....	744	1,154
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,134	\$4,943
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$3,333	\$10,266

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Fabricated metals.....	7	210	\$279,794
(2) Food & kindred.....	13	237	255,221
(3) Printing & publishing.....	14	186	214,612
(4) Stone, clay & glass.....	8	151	197,631
(5) Transp. equip.....	12	138	168,644
(6) Mach. ex. elect.....	9	89	128,572

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	42	79
Payroll (000).....	\$894	\$1,719
Number of employees.....	262	400
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$14,443	\$29,220

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	778	978
Payroll (000).....	\$7,057	\$11,978
Number of employees.....	2,870	3,823

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$24,945	\$32,321	\$37,479
Eating-drink places.....	7,514	9,266	11,254
General merchandise.....	6,619	8,769	10,648
Apparel.....	2,073	3,488	4,540
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	3,090	3,888	5,291
Automotive.....	12,321	14,144	26,058
Serv. sta. and parts.....	7,293	11,235	12,755
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	8,042	9,425	12,372
Drugstores.....	2,493	3,096	4,364
All other retail.....	12,157	14,508	15,844

Total.....	\$86,547	\$110,140	\$140,605
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	218	\$3,680	\$1,298	430
Auto rep.....	47	1,652	356	90
All other.....	252	4,893	1,006	347
Total.....	517	\$10,225	\$2,660	867

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	6	144	\$228
Manufacturing.....	109	1,574	1,930
Construction.....	440	2,853	3,544
Utilities.....	75	1,621	1,977
Trade.....	839	5,080	4,611
Finance.....	123	852	866
Service.....	603	2,516	2,015
Other.....	62	255	268
Total.....	2,257	14,898	\$15,439

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$60,830	\$113,053	85.9
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$39,556	\$61,358	55.1
a. Demand (000).....	\$21,274	\$34,814	63.6
b. Telephones (total).....	20,049	46,804	133.4
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	2,352	11,750	399.6
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	618	14,243	586.6
d. Auto registration.....	21,639	47,159	117.9
d. Truck registration.....	2,306	5,518	139.3
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$68,039	\$160,143
Property tax levies (000)*.....	3,481	11,327
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.12	7.07
*Combined county, city and district levies.		

MARIPOSA COUNTY

Mariposa County, so named from the butterflies noted in abundance there by the early Spanish explorers, was the largest of the original 27 counties, formed in February, 1850, although much of its territory was subsequently annexed to other counties. There are many reminders of its early gold rush prosperity, including ghost towns, old adobes, a Chinese cemetery and other relics of a once thriving Chinese settlement, and the remains of a private mint which once coined hexagonal \$50 gold pieces. The courthouse at Mariposa, still in use, is the oldest in the State and celebrated its centennial in 1954.

The county lies along the west slope of the Sierra, extending from the foothills to the High Sierra Divide. Part of Yosemite National Park and of the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests contribute to its extensive wooded areas. At the eastern border are two prominent features, the rugged Canyon of the Merced and the glaciated Cathedral Range. The most outstanding attraction of the county is Yosemite Valley which, with its sheer cliff walls, veil-like waterfalls, and plunging streams is one of the natural wonders of the world. A short distance from the valley and within the park, is one of the most famous groves of giant sequoias including the Wawona Tree, through which a tunnel was cut in 1881 for the passage of horse-drawn vehicles. Such scenic attractions make the county a natural recreational area where winter and summer sports may be enjoyed, where trout and black bass abound in the lakes and streams, and black-tailed deer, black bear, and other game provide hunting.

Population of the county has been declining steadily since 1950 and was estimated in mid-1958 at 4,200, a decrease of 18 percent from the 1950 figure of 5,145. Personal incomes in 1956 were estimated at the alltime record of \$10.7 million, and the per capita income was about equal to the state average. Retail trade in the county increased from \$5.5 million in 1954 to an estimated \$5.6 million in 1956.

Despite a decrease of land in farms, agriculture has gained in importance over the past ten years. The county has long been a livestock center and while beef cattle and sheep are still important, poultry and egg production have recently outstripped them in value. Apples, pears, and walnuts are also produced in significant amounts.

Gold was the principal mineral product for some years but by 1955 only \$21,000 worth was produced in the county. A number of copper deposits exist, as well as zinc, lead, manganese, and sheelite, with barite and limestone in quantity. Jasper, marble, slate, talc, and soapstone are to be found and there are indications that pitchblende or other uranium ores may exist in the high mountains. The volume of mineral production in 1956 was \$235 thousand with sand and gravel the leading product.

Lumbering is the most important manufacturing industry in the county. Production has risen from 8.5 million board feet in 1951 to 17.6 million board feet in 1956. The large timber stands can probably yield further increase in output without danger of depletion. Most of the stand is in federal ownership and the operating mills are generally small.

Transportation in Mariposa County is almost entirely by motor vehicle over a network of state and county roads. State Route 140, the All Year Highway, connects the county with Merced and is the principal route to the Yosemite Valley. State Route 49 starts at Mariposa and leads north through the historic Mother Lode country and State Route 120 leads east over Tioga Pass through which the first white men came into this part of the State in 1833. The county-owned airport is located five miles from Mariposa.

There are no incorporated cities in the county. Mariposa, the county seat, lies on the All Year Highway to Yosemite National Park and is the major trading center for the county. It is an historic mining town and site of the State's first courthouse, built in 1854. Other communities are Coulterville, Hornitos, and El Portal, the summer residence towns of Wawona, Fish Camp, and Midpines, and the agricultural communities of Cathay Valley and Bootjack. Yosemite Valley has about a thousand year-round residents and more than one million visitors a year.

MARIPOSA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	931,000
Commercial forest land.....	168,000
Publicly owned.....	105,000
Privately owned.....	63,000
Cropland.....	7,000
Grassland.....	251,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	42,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	244,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 48.1%	447,896
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	3,803,548	283,357	4,086,905
Pine.....	1,555,659	205,856	1,761,515
Other species.....	2,247,889	77,501	2,325,390

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 300 to 12,120 feet.
 Yosemite station elevation 3,985 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	23.7	35.1	46.3	6.33
February.....	26.5	39.6	52.6	6.33
March.....	30.0	44.9	59.7	5.42
April.....	35.1	51.2	67.2	2.88
May.....	40.2	56.5	73.0	1.46
June.....	45.4	63.4	81.5	0.63
July.....	51.2	70.7	90.2	0.18
August.....	49.3	69.5	89.4	0.17
September.....	43.7	63.2	82.7	0.74
October.....	36.1	54.0	72.0	2.00
November.....	28.7	43.6	58.5	3.25
December.....	25.1	36.3	47.4	5.61

Year avg. 36.2 52.3 68.4 35.00
 Average length of growing season 138 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		2,775	-29.8	.08
April 1, 1930.....		3,233	16.5	.06
April 1, 1940.....		5,605	73.4	.08
July 1, 1947.....		5,210	-7.1	.05
April 1, 1950.....		5,145	-1.2	.05
July 1, 1957.....		4,400	-14.5	.03

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$4,877	\$4,638	\$6,466
Other labor inc.....	90	107	185
Proprietors inc.....	2,238	1,885	1,869
Div.-int.-rent.....	635	714	1,408
Transfer payments ..	477	681	765
Total.....	\$8,317	\$8,025	\$10,693

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$4,551	\$269	\$773	\$2,107
1947.....	8,317	865	2,021	4,745
1950.....	8,025	n.r.	1,756	4,941
1952.....	9,103	n.r.	n.a.	5,731
1953.....	8,866	n.r.	n.a.	5,512
1955.....	9,462	n.r.	n.a.	5,661
1956.....	10,693	222	n.a.	6,280

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	429	299
Acreage in farms.....	345,953	243,973
Cropland in farms.....	11,586	14,726
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.8	10.4
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$1,212,652	\$3,333,719
Field crops.....	13,325	18,599
Fruits and nuts.....	102,981	297,782
Vegetables.....	3,802	858
Dairy products.....	2,389	11,025
Poultry & poultry prod.....	176,153	1,637,618
Other livestock prod.....	903,423	1,353,419
Forest products.....	10,579	14,418

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$301,938	\$234,594
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	145,670
(2) Gold.....	222,705	*
(3) Silver.....	1,749	*
Other minerals: Tungsten concentrates, copper, gem stones, slate and stone (misc.).		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	18	6
Number of production workers.....	117	42
Number of employees.....	121	50
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$248	\$130
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$441	\$253

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

(1) Lumber.....	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
	8	100	\$99,040

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	5	3
Payroll (000).....	\$33	*
Number of employees.....	8	*
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$833	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	80	91
Payroll (000).....	290	409
Number of employees.....	113	86

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$1,241	\$1,285	\$1,296
Eating-drink places.....	802	564	556
General merchandise.....	156	203	163
Apparel.....	*	*	57
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	40	64	*
Automotive.....	—	—	*
Serv. sta. and parts.....	1,177	1,487	1,296
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	41	*	*
Drugstores.....	*	*	*
All other retail.....	853	1,861	2,218

Total..... \$4,310 \$5,464 \$5,586
 * Withheld to prevent disclosure.

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	7	\$77	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	9	176	n.r.	n.r.
Hotels.....	53	*	n.r.	n.r.

Total..... 69 * * *

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	23	\$23
Manufacturing.....	9	104	102
Construction.....	9	23	18
Trade.....	43	230	185
Finance.....	5	11	7
Service.....	32	1,268	1,071
Other.....	2	2	1
Total.....	110	1,661	\$1,407

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$1,369	\$2,190	60.0
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$331	\$895	170.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$1,038	\$789	-24.1
b. Telephones (total).....	693	1,038	49.8
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000 ..	52	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000 ..	17	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	1,636	2,039	24.6
d. Truck registration.....	333	597	79.3

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$7,444	\$10,102
Property tax levies (000)*.....	297	471
Avg. tax rate per \$100 ..	4.00	4.66

* Combined county, city and district levies.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Mendocino County is one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850, and took its name from Cape Mendocino, although the cape was not then and is not now in the county. The cape was probably named in honor of one of two viceroys of New Spain, each named Mendoza, one of whom sent the Juan Cabrillo expedition to this coast in 1542 and the other of whom was viceroy during the 1580's when the name first appeared on maps. The first redwood lumber mill on the Pacific Coast was established there in 1852, after the county's timber resources were discovered by a party sent to salvage a vessel driven ashore in the mouth of the Noyo River. Lumbering flourished there, as did mining in other parts of the State, and by 1872 there were 19 sawmills producing some 50 million board feet of lumber annually. With the increased population the county's agriculture flourished. Lumbering declined, however, and many of the boom towns became the equivalent of "ghost towns" in the Mother Lode area. Near Willits is Black Bart rock, reported to have served as a hiding place for the legendary bandit who robbed mail stages during the 1870's and 1880's, leaving facetious rhymes in the boxes he rifled, and living a dual life as bandit and respectable San Francisco mining man.

TOPOGRAPHY AND RECREATION

Embracing an area of 2,246,400 acres, Mendocino County extends from the sea coast through the Coast Range. The latter chain of mountains traverses the entire length of the county, and consists of two parallel ridges, varying in height. The higher portions are rather precipitous and furrowed with gulches and ravines, but the lower slopes have a gentle declivity and enclose many of the productive valleys of the region. The drainage system includes two forks of the Eel River flowing northwest, the Russian River and its tributaries flowing southwest, and several small rivers along the western coast. Arable farm land is located along the drainage basins of the main river systems and along the smaller streams in the coastal region. The western portion of the county is densely forested with redwoods, and the Mendocino National Forest, containing stands of white oak, pine, and fir, is located in the eastern part.

Recreational facilities in the county are exceptional. Deer are abundant, particularly in the Mendocino National Forest, as are quail, pheasant, and grouse. There are hundreds of miles of trout streams, as well as miles of ocean shore for surf and deep-sea fishing. Delightful camping sites, recreational beaches, medicinal hot springs, and magnificent scenery are further attractions for the tourist and sportsman.

POPULATION, INCOMES AND RETAIL TRADE

The population has increased 29 percent since 1950 to an estimated 52,800 in mid-1958, a rate below the state average. The annual rate of growth dropped from 9 percent in 1951 to a little under 1 percent between 1956 and 1957 and population dropped 5 percent between 1957 and 1958. In the period since 1950 Ukiah, the largest city, has experienced a 69 percent growth.

Expansion of the wood products industry accompanied by a rise in population is largely responsible for a sharp rise in personal incomes of county residents during recent years. Total income for 1956 is estimated at \$107.7 million. This is six times more than the income total for 1940, two and a half times 1947 income, and 74 percent greater than 1950 income. Slackness in the lumber market during 1956, however, prevented personal incomes in Mendocino County from keeping pace with the statewide rise of 9 percent from 1955 to 1956. Total retail sales were estimated at \$62.8 million during 1956, an increase of 19 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Increased industrialization has reduced the acreage in farms somewhat during the past decade. The remainder, however, is being cultivated more intensively with a considerable increase in the proportion in crops. With fine grazing lands, livestock operations are nearly as important as crops. The most important crops are hay and grain, most of which is used as feed for local cattle. Most important cash crops are fruits and nuts. According to the Census of Agriculture for 1954 total sales of farm products in that year totaled \$8.6 million, making agriculture next in importance to lumbering.

MINERALS AND MINING

Sand and gravel, mined for the most part from bars along the Eel River and on the Russian River east of Ukiah, is the major mineral product of Mendocino County. Total mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$436 thousand. Small amounts of stone, carbon dioxide gas, gem stones, and manganese ore were also produced. In the past, small amounts of low grade coal and natural gas have been produced. Other minerals in the area are copper, chromite, gold, limestone, and mercury, none of which have been developed to any great extent to the present time. Carbonated mineral springs are found in the vicinity of Ukiah and Hopland, and some of them have been developed into resorts.

LUMBER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The county ranks third in the State in volume of timber resources with 30.5 billion board feet available for commercial development. About half the stand is redwood with Douglas fir the most important other species. Consequently, the economy of the county is based mainly upon the wood products industries. Total cut was 586 million board feet in 1951 which increased to 874 million feet in 1956. In the latter year there were 334 establishments engaged in the lumbering and wood products industry. Payrolls of these firms accounted for one-half of all wages and salaries paid in the county. In addition, there is large production of posts, shingles, grape stakes, shakes, and pilings. An important recent development is the increased industrial utilization of wood wastes and by-products.

Although the lumber industry accounts for the greatest share of Mendocino's manufacturing activity, a number of other industries are worthy of note. These include the processing of dairy products, milk, cream, and butter; the canning and freezing of fish; and the packing and processing of meat, fruit, and wine. Other manufactured products include printed materials, furniture, chemicals, awnings, fabricated metal products, small boats, and concrete pipe. As an indication of the growth of manufacturing in the county, due principally to expanded lumbering operations, factory payrolls increased 252 percent between 1947 and 1956. The average for the State during this period was 174 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

The county is served by the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, running from San Francisco through Ukiah and Willits to Eureka. The California Western Railroad operates a line from Willits down the Noyo River to Fort Bragg, on the coast. Aside from rail transportation and a small amount of water-borne traffic moving from Caspar Anchorage, Fort Bragg landing, and Mendocino Bay, the preponderance of traffic movement is automotive. There are 353 miles of state highways in the road system and 1,008 miles of county roads. Main routes include the Redwood Highway, U. S. 101; the Shoreline Highway, State Route 1, which runs the length of the coast; highways from Cloverdale, Willits, and Leggett Valley; and other highways that connect with the Sacramento Valley to the east. There are nine airports in Mendocino County, two county controlled, two municipal, and five privately operated. Ukiah and Fort Bragg are served by Pacific Airlines scheduled commercial flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Fort Bragg -----	3,826	Sept., 1954 4,108	\$2,084	\$4,966	138	\$18	\$3,406
Point Arena -----	372	June, 1954 481	194	417	115	—	313
Ukiah -----	6,120	April, 1957 10,350	3,144	9,644	207	297	9,125
Willits -----	2,691	Sept., 1954 3,506	1,554	4,180	169	153	3,024

Ukiah, the largest city and the county seat, which showed a growth of 69 percent in population between 1950 and 1957, is the trading center for the southern end of the county. Its retail sales in 1954 amounted to \$22.6 million, 42 percent of the county total, and its wholesale sales of \$10.6 million were 39 percent of those in the entire county. Manufacturing activity consists of a large hardwood factory and various lumbering establishments. Work commenced on Coyote Dam, part of the \$18.4 million Russian River flood control project, in mid-1956, and is expected to be completed by mid-1959. Completion of the dam will provide a new recreational area centered around the reservoir and the assured supply of water is expected to make possible some diversification of manufacturing by the addition of light industry. The nearby community of Talmage is the site of the Mendocino State Hospital which provides an annual payroll of \$3.5 million. The International Longitude Station, built in Ukiah in 1899, is one of five in the world. Nearby are two important horticultural establishments, the first, one of the country's largest gladiolus farms and the second a garden specializing in the propagation of some 750 varieties of native western plants. Two medicinal spas, Vichy Springs and Orrs Springs, are nearby. The city lies in the center of an important agricultural area, producing Bartlett pears, hops, prunes, and grapes, as well as forage and pasture for livestock.

Fort Bragg, the county's second largest city, lies on the coast, in the center of a lumbering, dairying, and farming area. Its retail sales of \$10.3 million in 1954 represented 19 percent of the county total. It serves as a supply center for a recreational area which offers ocean and stream fishing for salmon, steelhead, and abalone, and hunting for deer and quail. One of the three largest redwood mills in the world is located here, and additional industries include commercial fishing and fish processing. Nearby Noyo, at the mouth of the Noyo River, with a deepwater harbor protected by a breakwater, is the center of the commercial fishing industry for the area, and new facilities are attracting sports fishermen as well. South of Fort Bragg is the coastal community of Mendocino, where the well preserved buildings break with the Spanish traditions of California and indicate the New England ancestry of its early settlers.

Willits, located in the center of the county, in Little Lake Valley, serves a smaller trading area and had retail sales totalling \$7.6 million in 1954. Its income is derived principally from livestock and lumbering activities. North of Willits is Covelo, in Round Valley, which produces cattle, sheep, hogs, and alfalfa. Also to the north, on the Redwood Highway, are the lumbering communities of Laytonville and Piercy.

In the southern part of the county, on the coast, is the fourth city, Point Arena, United States terminal point for a new trans-Pacific cable to Hawaii, installation of which was completed in late 1957. This city, with the adjoining unincorporated community of Manchester, serves an area noted for its fine dairy herds. Northeast of Point Arena is Boonville, in an apple growing district and southeast of Boonville is Hopland, the heart of a rich hop growing district.

MENDOCINO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,246,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,305,000
Publicly owned.....	249,000
Privately owned.....	1,056,000
Cropland.....	55,000
Grassland.....	693,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	6,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	160,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 14.5%	324,932
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	3,903,095	26,613,261	30,516,356
Pine.....	1,342,130	998,980	2,341,110
Other species.....	2,560,965	25,614,281	28,175,246

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 6,963 feet.
Ukiah station elevation 650 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	34.4	45.2	55.8	7.56
February.....	36.7	48.3	60.2	6.16
March.....	38.2	51.2	64.7	4.71
April.....	40.5	55.4	70.9	2.38
May.....	44.2	60.4	77.0	1.13
June.....	48.6	66.6	85.0	0.35
July.....	51.4	72.4	93.7	0.03
August.....	50.1	71.5	93.0	0.01
September.....	46.8	66.7	87.1	0.44
October.....	42.4	59.6	77.1	1.79
November.....	37.7	51.2	65.0	4.05
December.....	34.8	45.6	56.5	6.74
Year avg.....	42.2	57.8	73.8	35.35
Average length of growing season 212 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		24,116	0.8	.70
April 1, 1930.....		23,505	-2.5	.41
April 1, 1940.....		27,864	18.5	.40
July 1, 1947.....		36,290	30.2	.37
July 1, 1950.....		40,854	12.6	.39
July 1, 1957.....		55,400	35.6	.39

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$24,584	\$36,235	\$68,454
Other labor income.....	427	811	1,927
Proprietors income.....	14,666	14,237	18,414
Div.-int.-rent.....	4,042	5,739	12,401
Transfer payments.....	3,095	5,008	6,472
Total.....	\$46,814	\$62,030	\$107,668

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$16,931	\$2,270	\$4,937	\$7,726
1947.....	46,814	9,869	12,806	25,923
1950.....	62,030	17,228	12,273	38,448
1952.....	84,086	27,974	8,600	44,193
1953.....	88,815	28,062	6,950	44,343
1955.....	101,767	34,519	7,650	53,603
1956.....	107,668	34,707	7,100	55,948
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,875	1,586
Acreage in farms.....	1,177,831	1,099,776
Cropland in farms.....	63,834	96,175
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.3	8.4
Value of all products sold.....	\$9,102,121	\$8,617,920
Field crops.....	1,191,587	301,298
Fruits and nuts.....	3,859,712	2,744,724
Vegetables.....	181,573	26,990
Horticultural specialties.....	23,483	42,205
Dairy products.....	768,538	971,148
Poultry & poultry prods.....	575,852	423,796
Other livestock products.....	2,317,322	2,956,656
Forest products.....	184,054	1,151,103

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	n.r.	\$436,245
(1) Sand and gravel.....	n.r.	353,948
(2) Stone (misc.).....	n.r.	53,975
Other minerals: Carbon dioxide gas, gem stones, and manganese ore.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	99	266
Number of production workers.....	2,246	5,673
Number of employees.....	2,463	6,437
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$8,049	\$28,547
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$13,386	\$49,902

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	334	6,539	\$8,423,741
(2) Food & kindred.....	14	116	93,929
(3) Mach. ex. elect.....	4	59	86,835
(4) Printing & publishing.....	7	78	82,272

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	54	82
Payroll (000).....	\$545	\$1,217
Number of employees.....	164	312
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$10,283	\$26,963

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	491	593
Payroll (000).....	\$3,088	\$5,223
Number of employees.....	1,447	1,664

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$10,810	\$14,285	\$15,770
Eating-drink places.....	4,935	5,738	6,374
General merchandise.....	3,876	4,516	5,756
Apparel.....	915	1,162	1,457
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	890	1,191	1,351
Automotive.....	5,158	5,646	8,313
Serv. sta. and parts.....	5,161	8,483	10,449
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	5,956	6,301	6,696
Drugstores.....	862	1,062	1,309
All other retail.....	3,872	4,220	5,347
Total.....	\$42,435	\$52,604	\$62,822

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	84	\$977	\$245	114
Auto rep.....	41	1,087	176	54
All other.....	207	3,921	558	269
Total.....	332	\$5,985	\$979	437

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	366	7,481	\$9,602
Construction.....	111	599	757
Utilities.....	92	763	1,004
Trade.....	506	2,526	2,135
Finance.....	34	235	223
Service.....	281	980	762
Other.....	36	112	125
Total.....	1,426	12,696	\$14,608

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$25,420	\$44,597	75.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$13,303	\$22,864	71.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$12,117	\$17,966	48.3
b. Telephones (total).....	4,814	12,986	169.8
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	539	1,425	682.0
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	117	1,659	463.2
d. Auto registration.....	9,855	20,195	104.9
d. Truck registration.....	2,261	6,735	197.9
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000)...	\$30,853	\$73,147
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,402	4,368
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	.454	5.97
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

MERCED COUNTY

Merced County, named for the river which Gabriel Moraga in 1806 called "El Rio de Nuestra Senora de la Merced"—the River of Our Lady of Mercy—was organized in 1855 from a part of Mariposa County. The first American to cross the county was Jedediah Strong Smith in 1827. Settlers came in 1849, and one of the first, John Montgomery, who earned the name of "Land and Cattle King of Merced," was a predecessor of Henry Miller who later built the beginnings of the Miller and Lux empire on a part of one of Merced County's great Spanish ranchos. One of the oldest courthouses in the State, built in 1857, is at Snelling.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Merced County lies near the geographical center of California and extends across the San Joaquin Valley from the Coast Range to the lower Sierra Nevada foothills, embracing an area of 1,995 square miles. About 60 percent of the total area is a central alluvial plain, through which flow the Chowchilla River; the San Joaquin to the northwest; its main tributary, the Merced, from the northeast; and numerous intermittent streams from both sides of the valley. The climate is warm, with hot summers and a long growing season. Rainfall averages about 10 to 12 inches annually, most of it falling during the winter months. Recreational facilities in the county include fishing and hunting in the nearby Sierra, unexcelled duck hunting, fishing, swimming, and boating on Lake Yosemite, and a well developed system of parks accessible to all communities.

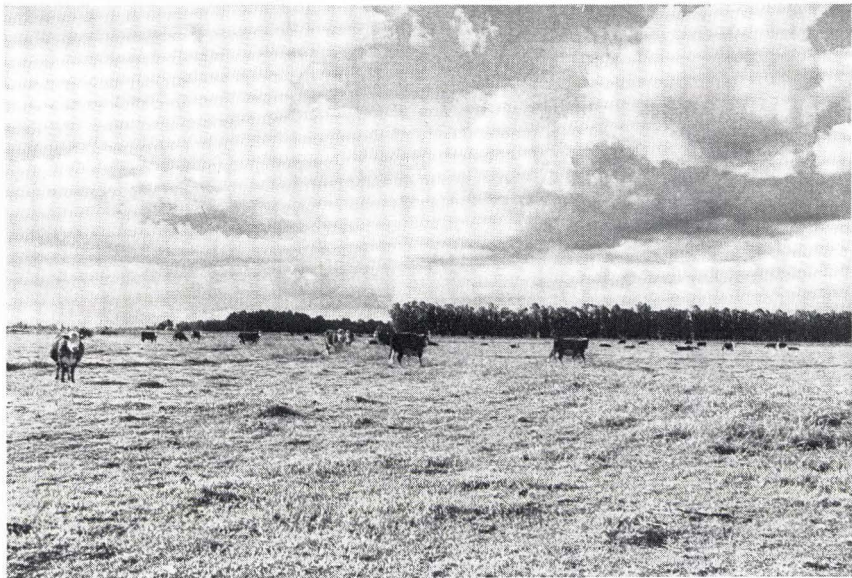
POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Population of the county has increased from 69,780 in 1950 to an estimated 88,400 in mid-1958, an increase of 27 percent, somewhat below the state average. Population in the incorporated cities has risen some 14 percent in Los Banos, 29 percent in Livingston, 34 percent in Merced, 37 percent in Dos Palos, and over 98 percent in Atwater. The rate of increase in personal incomes since World War II has been only slightly lower than the state average although county population rose at a considerably smaller rate. With agriculture and small business dominating the economy, earnings of unincorporated proprietors were a third of the income total, contrasting with an eighth for the entire State. Of the total wages and salaries of \$81.1 million in 1956, well over one-half was from agriculture and government agencies. The Federal Government alone provided \$23 million in civilian and military payrolls. Total retail sales were estimated at \$105.1 million during 1956, an increase of 14 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

The economy of the county depends almost entirely upon a rich and diversified agriculture and its allied industries. Nearly two-thirds of the area is part of the fertile alluvial floor of the San Joaquin Valley. Light rainfall makes heavy irrigation necessary for most crops. Completion of units of the Central Valley Project has greatly increased the supply and dependability of both primary and supplemental water for agriculture. Consequently there has been a sharp increase in acreage of land under irrigation. Because of this both productivity and diversification have increased to a marked degree.

The county lies at the northern end of the recently developed California cotton belt. Cotton growing has made great strides in the past decade and it now provides a close second to alfalfa in value of production. In 1957, 11 crops exceeded one million dollars in value of output and major crop classifications were well represented. Leading crops, with 1957 valuations, were cotton, \$8.9 million; alfalfa, \$8.4 million; tomatoes, \$6.2 million; grapes, \$4.7 million; peaches, \$4.6 million; cantaloupes, \$2.3 million; barley and sweet potatoes, each \$2.0 million; almonds, \$1.8 million; sugar beets, \$1.6



Pasture lands contribute to farm income

million; and figs, \$1.3 million. In addition, permanent irrigated pasture lands contributed substantially to farm incomes.

Expansion of intensive crop growing under such ideal conditions has not resulted in a lag in the production of livestock products. In 1954 livestock accounted for 40 percent of the value of total farm output. All classes of livestock products are represented and turkey growing has become a specialty and accounted for \$10.3 million of farm incomes in 1956. The table below illustrates the pattern of agricultural production in selected years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$28,297	\$34,551	\$32,132
Fruits and nuts -----	9,985	10,891	13,736
Truck crops -----	5,697	6,805	10,268
Dairy products -----	22,157	19,838	19,175
Beef cattle -----	8,425	8,395	8,052
Poultry and eggs -----	7,849	11,752	11,929
All other -----	3,109	3,483	
Total -----	\$85,519	\$95,715	\$100,799

MINERALS AND MINING

Gold is found in the sand and gravel of most of the streams entering the county from the Sierra Nevada, but, in recent years only minor amounts have been mined. The bulk of 1956 mineral production, valued at \$1.5 million was sand and gravel, although small amounts of gold, silver, gypsum, and mercury were also produced. Other minerals found, but not exploited to any extent, include a sandy clay which has been used to make hollow tile, roofing tile, and face brick; another variety of local clay suitable for making cement; copper, which has been produced intermittently since 1901; and deposits of diatomaceous earth in the west side of the county.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in Merced County is dominated by the food processing industry. During the third quarter of 1956, 29 establishments were engaged in one or more of the following processes: packing, canning, freezing, or dehydrating. Products shipped

include dairy items, milk, cream, ice cream mix, prepared baby food, cheese and butter; a wide variety of fruits and nuts; wines, vegetables, chickens, and turkeys. Nine establishments produced printed matter; nine firms engaged in the manufacture of machinery, principally farm equipment. Other manufactured products of the county include concrete and concrete pipe, corrugated packing partitions, and ice. Eight firms operated lumber and planing mills.

During the nine-year period from 1947 to 1956, total factory payrolls increased 110 percent, reaching a total of \$6.5 million in the latter year.

TRANSPORTATION

The county is served by main and branch lines of the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads, which cross the central portion of the territory on both sides of the San Joaquin River. There is an excellent system of more than 2,000 miles of state and county roads, and every community may be reached by hard-surfaced road. Main arteries include U. S. 99 and State Highway 140, which meet at Merced, and State Highway 152, which connects the valley communities with the coast. There are eight airports in Merced County, three are municipally controlled, four are private, and one is under military operation. United Airlines serves the city of Merced with regularly scheduled flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Atwater	2,856	Sept., 1956	5,668	\$2,130	\$6,261	194	\$362	\$1,716
Dos Palos	1,394	Dec., 1956	1,911	868	1,830	111	37	2,432
Gustine	1,984	-----	-----	2,031	3,860	90	149	1,190
Livingston	1,502	Nov., 1957	1,944	1,519	2,749	81	28	695
Los Banos	3,868	July, 1956	5,418	3,262	6,061	85	-	4,783
Merced	15,278	Aug., 1957	20,394	20,399	32,818	61	350	20,844

Merced, the largest city and the county seat, is the major trading center for the county and its retail sales of \$45.9 million and wholesale sales of \$9.8 million in 1954 represented 54 and 28 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 22 manufacturing establishments, employing 526 persons and had a value added by manufacture of \$3.3 million. Food processing and the manufacture of wood products are the principal manufacturing activities, but a major can company has announced plans to construct a plant here in 1958. A recently developed industrial area will, it is hoped, bring a more diversified pattern. To the north is Atwater, the fastest growing city in the county, which had a retail sales volume of \$5.2 million in 1954. Midway between Atwater and Merced is Castle Air Force Base, an important permanent installation. Still farther north is Livingston. This area produces peaches, grapes, sweet potatoes, nuts, turkeys, and cattle, and agricultural processing and services constitute the major industrial activities in both communities.

Los Banos, on the west side of the county, is the second largest city, and is flanked on the north by Gustine and the south by Dos Palos. Retail sales in Los Banos in 1954 were \$11 million, some 13 percent of the county total. Processing of agricultural commodities is the major industrial activity. This is an important livestock raising and dairying area, and Gustine has several plants manufacturing dairy products. In addition, the Gustine area produces row crops, fruit, and nuts, and is the locale of one of the world's largest rose gardens. Dos Palos is an agricultural community, producing field crops, truck crops, cattle, and sheep. Larger unincorporated communities include Hilmar, Snelling, and Winton and there are a number of smaller but rapidly growing towns.

MERCED COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,269,000
Cropland.....	509,000
Grassland.....	581,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	92,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	65,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 1.1%	13,796
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4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 100 to 3,801 feet.
Merced station elevation 169 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	35.1	45.6	54.5	2.23
February.....	38.3	49.4	60.7	1.87
March.....	40.9	53.3	66.2	1.86
April.....	44.9	59.5	73.3	1.00
May.....	50.3	66.4	81.4	0.49
June.....	56.1	74.1	90.3	0.10
July.....	60.9	80.0	97.1	0.01
August.....	58.6	78.0	95.1	0.02
September.....	54.0	72.2	88.9	0.17
October.....	46.4	63.3	78.7	0.51
November.....	38.3	53.5	66.6	1.20
December.....	36.1	46.7	55.9	1.80

Year avg.	46.7	61.8	75.7	11.26
Average length of growing season 257 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period			
January 1, 1920.....	24,579	62.3	.72
April 1, 1930.....	36,748	49.5	.65
April 1, 1940.....	46,988	27.9	.68
July 1, 1947.....	64,340	36.9	.66
April 1, 1950.....	69,780	8.5	.66
July 1, 1957.....	86,400	23.8	.61

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$39,157	\$51,057	\$81,103
Other labor inc.....	546	1,002	2,067
Proprietors inc.....	44,939	41,296	53,161
Div.-int.-rent.....	7,440	8,721	17,573
Transfer payments ..	4,663	6,764	8,203
Total.....	\$96,745	\$108,860	\$162,107

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$31,346	\$1,452	\$23,139	\$17,313
1947.....	96,745	3,082	85,519	51,463
1950.....	108,860	3,756	90,097	59,105
1952.....	133,278	5,359	112,487	73,341
1953.....	132,953	5,170	95,715	72,013
1955.....	151,838	6,153	95,834	75,287
1956.....	162,107	6,478	104,855	77,785

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	4,072	4,073
Acreage in farms.....	1,274,970	1,040,277
Cropland in farms.....	428,733	451,062
Percentage of tenancy.....	18.5	18.6
Value of all products sold.....	\$41,186,233	\$69,009,107
Field crops.....	5,771,938	18,379,087
Fruits and nuts.....	11,579,321	13,883,082
Vegetables.....	1,742,802	3,125,192
Horticultural specialties.....	104,300	1,219,050
Dairy products.....	13,540,718	16,755,414
Poultry & poultry prod.....	3,909,433	8,074,098
Other livestock products.....	4,535,795	7,566,964
Forest products.....	1,926	6,220

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$742,366	\$1,478,685
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	1,470,102
(2) Gold.....	*	945
(3) Silver.....	*	3
Other minerals: Gypsum and mercury.		
*Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	48	70
Number of production workers.....	1,028	1,363
Number of employees.....	1,177	1,619
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$3,080	\$5,551
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$6,739	\$16,270

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	29	1,950	\$1,913,045
(2) Lumber.....	8	161	221,441
(3) Printing and publishing.....	9	110	115,479
(4) Machinery ex. electric.....	9	5	76,537
(5) Fabricated metals.....	3	53	63,782
(6) Stone, clay and glass.....	7	45	36,562

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	70	91
Payroll (000).....	\$1,243	\$2,389
Number of employees.....	608	605
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$21,798	\$35,444

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	813	895
Payroll (000).....	\$6,785	\$8,590
Number of employees.....	2,797	2,834

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$18,574	\$22,103	\$24,014
Eating-drink places.....	5,948	5,923	6,553
General merchandise.....	5,489	5,498	6,013
Apparel.....	2,743	3,875	4,198
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	3,138	3,709	4,450
Automotive.....	12,389	12,028	14,934
Serv. sta. and parts.....	7,417	10,215	12,330
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	10,452	10,261	12,000
Drugstores.....	1,683	2,130	2,455
All other retail.....	14,406	16,604	17,512
Total.....	\$82,239	\$92,346	\$105,059

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	142	\$1,738	\$502	199
Auto rep.....	62	1,038	181	48
All other.....	152	3,088	566	349
Total.....	356	\$5,864	\$1,249	596

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	69	2,414	\$2,437
Construction.....	161	863	1,021
Utilities.....	117	1,113	1,356
Trade.....	731	4,368	3,741
Finance.....	62	574	525
Service.....	323	1,240	818
Other.....	55	1,296	242
Total.....	1,518	10,868	\$10,140

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$55,374	\$78,662	42.1
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$27,068	\$38,961	43.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$28,306	\$29,151	3.0
b. Telephones (total).....	7,399	20,611	178.7
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	1,159	14,315	272.3
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	409	1,837	104.6
d. Auto registration.....	19,342	29,374	51.6
d. Truck registration.....	3,770	8,059	113.8

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000) ..	\$68,040	\$130,810
Property tax levies (000)*.....	3,725	7,045
Average tax rate per \$100.....	5.48	5.39

*Combined county, city and district levies.

MODOC COUNTY

Modoc County was created in 1874 from the eastern section of Siskiyou County, under circumstances indicating its organization to be almost a secession from the larger county, the dispute being the latter's refusal to build a mountain road. Modoc was the scene of several tragic Indian massacres, including those at Fandango Pass, Rattlesnake Ranch, and Bloody Point. In 1866, Fort Bidwell was established in Surprise Valley, where for nearly 30 years it protected the settlers from marauders.

Topographically, the county is a series of mountain ranges and valleys, with the western portion lying within the Modoc Plateau province, a region of lake beds, plateaus, and rolling hills. Elevations range from 4,000 feet to 9,934 feet at Eagle Peak in the southeast, and the climate, generally warm and dry in the summer with light frost to heavy snow in the winter, follows the pattern of elevation. Recreation resources include excellent fishing and duck hunting; and the county is said to have about 90 percent of the Nation's mule deer.

Population rose from 9,678 in 1950 to an estimated high of 10,000 in 1955, but has since declined to an estimated 9,100 in mid-1958. Personal income in 1956 is estimated at \$20.2 million. The figure has remained near the same level for several years, chiefly as a result of the drop in population.

Partly because of decline of acreage in cropland, farm income has fallen off during the past few years. Agriculture, however, remains the most important industry in the county with value of products reported at \$9.3 million in 1956. Of this, crops accounted for \$5 million and livestock products for \$4.3 million. Beef cattle provide most of the income from livestock and among crops the most important are barley, potatoes, wheat, and hay.

Mineral resources include copper ore, pumice, perlite, sand and gravel, and stone. In 1956 mineral production was valued at \$429 thousand, sand and gravel and miscellaneous stone being the outstanding products. Pumice is found in the vicinity of Glass Mountain and is used mainly in concrete aggregates. Small amounts of gem stones, peat, and volcanic cinders were produced. The county also contains several hot mineral springs.

With commercial timber resources of more than six billion board feet, lumbering ranks a close second to agriculture in importance. Although the 1956 cut of 90.5 million board feet was a little below some other recent years, the industry should continue to thrive. In addition to 14 establishments engaged in production of lumber and lumber products, and employing over 520 persons, manufacturing in Modoc County in 1956 included three other firms employing 13 persons.

The Southern Pacific provides freight service to Modoc County with direct service into both central and western Oregon and Nevada. The Great Northern Railroad passes through the west side of the county from north to south. U. S. Highways 395 and 299 traverse the county from north to south and State Route 13 provides an east-west link. In addition there are over 800 miles of county roads. There are several airports in the county and the Alturas Municipal Airport is capable of handling larger aircraft.

Alturas, the only incorporated city and the county seat, is a shipping point for most of the county's livestock and produce, as well as a growing tourist center. Taxable retail sales amounted to \$3.2 million during the first half of 1957. Located at the junction of Highways 299 and 395, it is a focal point for such attractions as the Lava Beds National Monument, Crater Lake, and Lassen National Park. Other unincorporated towns include the fishing and hunting centers of Adin and Canby; the farming communities of Cedarville, Lake City, and Likely; Eagleville, in the heart of ranch country with some of the State's finest cattle herds; and Fort Bidwell, originally built as a fortification to protect settlers from hostile Indians.

MODOC COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,620,000
Commercial forest land.....	675,000
Publicly owned.....	458,000
Privately owned.....	217,000
Cropland.....	136,000
Grassland.....	1,255,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	153,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	114,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 66.8%	1,749,592
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	3,590,958	2,426,347	6,017,305
Pine.....	2,665,497	1,460,075	4,125,572
Other species.....	925,461	966,272	1,891,733

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 4,000 to 9,934 feet.
Alturas station elevation 4,346 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	15.4	27.8	39.6	1.79
February.....	20.0	32.0	44.1	1.37
March.....	24.4	38.4	52.4	1.40
April.....	29.8	45.6	61.5	1.11
May.....	35.3	52.0	68.6	1.19
June.....	40.8	58.9	76.9	0.79
July.....	45.0	66.5	88.1	0.40
August.....	42.9	64.4	87.4	0.22
September.....	35.3	57.1	79.0	0.53
October.....	28.8	47.9	67.0	0.99
November.....	23.1	38.0	53.0	1.23
December.....	18.8	32.3	43.8	1.51

Year avg. 29.9 46.7 63.5 12.53
Average length of growing season 78 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		5,425	-12.4	.16
April 1, 1930.....		8,038	48.2	.14
April 1, 1940.....		8,713	8.4	.13
July 1, 1947.....		9,640	10.6	.10
April 1, 1950.....		9,678	0.4	.09
July 1, 1957.....		9,100	-6.0	.06

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$7,613	\$8,237	\$9,128
Other labor inc.....	124	176	238
Proprietors inc.....	6,207	6,032	7,394
Div.-Int.-Rent.....	996	1,279	2,173
Transfer payments ..	929	1,284	1,252
Total	\$15,869	\$17,008	\$20,185

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$8,141	\$1,135	\$3,639	\$2,849
1947.....	15,869	3,091	6,416	8,472
1950.....	17,008	3,640	11,134	9,059
1952.....	21,212	3,491	13,991	9,108
1953.....	19,110	2,746	9,866	8,404
1955.....	19,472	2,910	9,060	8,801
1956.....	20,185	2,609	9,273	8,365

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	583	749
Acreage in farms.....	353,729	673,897
Cropland in farms.....	156,000	205,647
Percentage of tenancy.....	4.5	11.9
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$3,744,734	\$9,570,364
Field crops.....	2,234,769	4,864,867
Fruits and nuts.....	22,220	4,743
Vegetables.....	31,429	36,479
Horticult. specialties.....	—	600
Dairy prod.....	131,229	113,616
Poultry & poultry prod.....	33,524	56,167
Other livestock prod.....	1,291,563	4,476,242
Forest prod.....	—	17,650

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of prod.	\$116,170	\$429,459
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	209,180
(2) Stone (misc.).....	*	66,399
Other minerals: gem stones, peat, pumice and volcanic cinders.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	13	19
Number of production workers.....	710	344
Number of employees.....	757	377
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,540	\$1,490
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$5,397	\$2,38

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	14	527	\$725,700

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	13	14
Payroll (000).....	\$92	\$102
Number of employees.....	35	24
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$2,026	\$3,016

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	139	130
Payroll (000).....	743	660
Number of employees.....	267	235

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$2,594	\$2,805	\$2,793
Eating-drink places.....	1,176	1,145	878
General merchandise.....	717	607	659
Apparel.....	66	52	63
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	250	428	463
Automotive.....	2,523	1,711	1,289
Serv. sta. and parts.....	1,119	1,236	1,424
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	1,316	1,162	1,232
Drugstores.....	246	265	255
All other retail.....	2,290	1,383	1,445
Total	\$12,297	\$10,884	\$10,501

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	17	\$170	n.a.	n.a.
Auto rep.....	15	246	n.a.	n.a.
All other.....	30	275	n.a.	n.a.
Total	62	\$691	\$119	50

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	17	540	\$741
Construction.....	14	105	143
Utilities.....	12	81	87
Trade.....	103	324	267
Finance.....	7	29	26
Service.....	44	217	126
Other.....	7	25	27
Total	204	1,321	\$1,417

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$7,820	\$8,010	2.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$1,841	\$2,917	58.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$5,979	\$3,526	-41.0
b. Telephones (total).....	973	1,871	92.3
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	203	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	81	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	2,925	3,335	14.0
d. Truck registration.....	734	1,602	118.3

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$14,540	\$23,909
Property tax levies* (000).....	557	1,105
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	3.83	4.62

* Combined county, city and district levies.

MONO COUNTY

Created a county in 1861, Mono was originally occupied by Indians who centered their activity around Mono Lake. The county was first pioneered by Jedediah Strong Smith, in 1826; then by Joseph Walker; and finally by LeRoy Vining, whose discovery of gold, based on a report by an acquaintance, commenced the settlement of the region by white men. Mines and mining towns such as notorious Bodie flourished, and although the argosy has long since passed, persistent prospectors still hunt for such legendary lodes as the "Lost Cement Mines," where, according to local lore, veins of cement are set with huge lumps of gold.

Mono County is, essentially, a broad tableland bounded by high, roughly parallel north-trending mountain ranges: the Sierra crest on the west, the rugged Sweetwater Mountains on the northeast, and the lofty White Mountains on the southeast. A prominent feature of the county is Mono Lake, the "Dead Sea of America," in whose salty mineral waters only a small species of brine shrimp can live. The recreational areas in Mono are among the finest in California, and include the Reversed Creek, Dana-Minarets, and Hoover areas; part of the High Sierra primitive area; the Mammoth Lakes country; and many small lakes, some renowned for their trout fishing, such as June, Gull, Gem, and Silver. The topography lends itself to considerable hydroelectric power and irrigation development, including plants in Leevining Canyon and Silver Lake that generate power for transmission to Southern California over one of the world's longest high-voltage transmission lines.

Population dropped from 2,115 in 1950 to an estimated 1,800 in 1954, but has shown a 28 percent increase to an estimated 2,300 in mid-1957. Personal incomes of \$3.9 million in 1956 were a little higher than those in 1955 but slightly under those in some other recent years.

Agriculture, although not a leading industry, does contribute substantially to the economy of the county with value of products usually ranging between \$700 thousand and \$800 thousand a year. Most of the farm income is derived from beef cattle. There is some excellent crop land but it is used chiefly to produce hay and other forage crops fed to cattle in the county.

Mono is in the highly mineralized belt that includes Inyo County. Its mineral production has increased considerably in recent years, from \$333 thousand in 1947 to \$4.3 million in 1956. Pumice produced in the county is used there by several large companies for production of abrasives, building slabs, concrete aggregate, and plaster aggregate. A large commercial deposit of andalusite is found in Mono County and deposits of uranium-bearing minerals have been found in the county.

Manufacturing in the county in 1956 was limited to two establishments. During the past few years lumbering has made a strong start and should become of increasing importance. There are some excellent stands of Jeffrey pine on the lower Sierra slopes.

Transportation in Mono County is almost entirely by motor vehicle over a network of federal, state, and county roads. U. S. Highway 395 and U. S. 6 provide the main north-south arterials while State Routes 108, 120, and 140 serve as the principal links to the central valley area to the west. Nearly 700 miles of county roads provide access to other areas of the county. There are county operated airports at Bridgeport and Mammoth Lakes and an additional private airfield, also at Mammoth Lakes.

Bridgeport, the county seat, is in the center of a stock raising area, the major trading point, and a supply point for vacationers. Other communities include the old mining towns of Bodie and Benton; Leevining, take-off spot for the scenic Tioga Pass road into Yosemite; and the vacation communities of June Lake and Mammoth.

MONO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,938,000
Commercial forest land.....	122,000
Publicly owned.....	102,000
Privately owned.....	20,000
Cropland.....	6,000
Grassland.....	981,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	75,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	303,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 79.8%	1,555,948
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	795,109	65,771	860,880
Pine.....	569,330	54,200	623,530
Other species.....	225,779	11,571	237,350

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 6,400 to 13,152 feet.	
Bridgeport station elevation 6,440 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	8.0	22.6	36.8	1.85
February.....	11.0	25.4	39.8	2.04
March.....	18.2	32.5	46.8	0.91
April.....	26.9	42.4	57.8	0.74
May.....	32.6	48.8	64.9	0.55
June.....	37.8	55.7	73.8	0.40
July.....	44.4	63.3	82.6	0.48
August.....	42.5	62.5	82.7	0.34
September.....	35.8	55.6	75.9	0.22
October.....	28.1	46.1	64.5	0.62
November.....	20.3	36.9	53.2	0.86
December.....	14.9	29.1	43.4	1.47

Year avg.	26.7	43.4	60.2	10.48
Average length of growing season 64 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	960	—53.0	.03	
April 1, 1930.....	1,360	41.7	.02	
April 1, 1940.....	2,299	69.0	.03	
July 1, 1947.....	1,950	—15.2	.02	
April 1, 1950.....	2,115	8.5	.02	
July 1, 1957.....	2,500	18.2	.02	

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$1,065	\$3,377	\$2,419
Other labor inc.....	17	78	68
Proprietors inc.....	870	803	928
Div.-int.-rent.....	157	223	317
Transfer payments ..	147	208	236
Total.....	\$2,256	\$4,689	\$3,968

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$2,190	n.r.	\$568	\$756
1947.....	2,256	n.r.	670	1,443
1950.....	4,689	n.r.	639	1,620
1952.....	4,343	n.r.	n.a.	2,079
1953.....	3,447	n.r.	n.a.	2,117
1955.....	3,617	n.r.	n.a.	2,261
1956.....	3,968	n.r.	n.a.	2,697
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	69	43
Acreage in farms.....	56,820	48,812
Cropland in farms.....	6,746	22,318
Percentage of tenancy.....	5.8	11.6
Value of all products sold ..	\$449,779	\$608,030
Field crops.....	37,559	28,721
Fruits and nuts.....	3,350	12,218
Vegetables.....	200	—
Dairy products.....	17,437	390
Poultry & poultry prod.....	3,236	1,526
Other livestock products.....	387,997	565,175

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$332,893	\$4,334,564
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	169,770
Other minerals: Clay, gem stones, gold, silver, pyrophyllite, tungsten concentrates, and pumice and pumicite.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	1	16
Number of production workers.....	*	753
Number of employees.....	*	954
Wages and salaries (000).....	*	\$5,017
Value added by mfr. (000).....	*	\$10,525
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	4	2
Payroll (000).....	\$10	*
Number of employees.....	5	*
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$375	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	62	69
Payroll (000).....	\$132	\$349
Number of employees.....	41	89

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$943	\$924	\$1,269
Eating-drink places.....	552	700	829
General merchandise.....	83	165	*
Apparel.....	*	—	—
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	—	—	*
Automotive.....	—	25	*
Serv. sta. and parts.....	802	1,077	1,283
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	28	*	*
Drugstores.....	4	—	—
All other retail.....	254	338	606

Total.....	\$2,666	\$3,229	\$3,987
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.			

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establishments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	4	\$41	n.r.	n.r.
Auto rep.....	—	—	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	72	1,125	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	76	\$1,166	\$179	42

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Construction.....	4	36	\$49
Utilities.....	5	59	75
Trade.....	41	195	158
Service.....	53	219	161
Other.....	9	44	59
Total.....	112	553	\$502

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	n.r.	n.r.	—
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	n.r.	n.r.	—
a. Demand (000).....	n.r.	n.r.	—
b. Telephones (total).....	96	1,396	1,354.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	25	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000 ..	4	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	496	756	52.4
d. Truck registration....	108	304	181.5

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$8,054	\$19,132
Property tax levies (000)*.....	164	911
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	2.03	4.76
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

MONTEREY COUNTY

Monterey, one of the original 27 counties founded in 1850, takes its name from Monterey Bay, christened in 1602 by Vizcaino in honor of the Conde de Monterey, then Viceroy of New Spain. Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra returned in 1770, to found a mission and presidio. Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, where Father Serra is buried, was dedicated in 1797, and is still in use. For some 80 years, beginning in 1776, Monterey was the seat of government for Alta California, under the Spanish, Mexican, and United States flags. Two other missions, Nuestra Senora de la Soledad and San Antonio de Padua, were built in the county. Many well preserved landmarks such as the Custom House, the First Theater, and Colton Hall, where the State's first Constitution was written and adopted, serve as reminders of the romance of old California.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Monterey has an area of 2,127,360 acres, of which 612,905, or 29 percent, are publicly owned, with 317,000 acres in the Los Padres National Forest. It is drained by the Pajaro and Carmel Rivers and by the Salinas River, whose valley is some 100 miles long. To the east of the Salinas Valley is the Diablo Range, to the west the Santa Lucia Mountains, and in the south the Gabilan Range. The climate is typical of coastal counties, with an average January temperature of 49 degrees and a July average of about 62 degrees at Salinas. Further inland, midday summer temperatures are higher, but nights are always cool.

The contrasts of ocean, white sand dunes, pine forests, and rocks crowned with strange cypress trees, together with a variety of sports, attract thousands of visitors each year to the Monterey Peninsula. In addition, there are two large recreation areas, the Pfeiffer-Big Sur State Park and Los Padres National Forest, and several mineral springs resorts in the Santa Lucia Mountains.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Despite a substantial drop in population in 1954, due to changes in the military population, Monterey County has continued to grow at a rate faster than the state average. Population was estimated at 192,200 in mid-1958, an increase of 47 percent over 1950. Salinas has continued to be the fastest growing city, with a 52 percent population increase between 1950 and 1955, followed closely by Seaside, the newest incorporated city, with a 50 percent increase between 1950 and early 1956.

Personal incomes of county residents in 1956 totaled \$388 million. This represented a substantial increase during the past decade but the rate of increase has been somewhat below that of the State. Per capita incomes have remained moderately below the state average and have increased at a somewhat slower rate. Factors partly responsible for this disparity are the scale of industrialization which was only moderate until very recently and the presence of a large number of military personnel. Payrolls, both military and civilian, of installations of the federal government in 1956 accounted for 30 percent of total personal incomes in this county. Total retail sales were estimated at \$208.6 million during 1956, an increase of more than 22 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains the most important industry and source of wealth. Although cropland and land in farms have increased only moderately since the years just prior to World War II, the value of farm production is now about six times that of the earlier years. This is mainly due to conversion of agricultural resources to the growing of truck crops for the fresh market. While there is considerable risk involved, as these products are perishable and subject to sharp price changes, this is partly overcome by the long growing season which permits shipments at various times of the year.

The soils of the river valleys are ideal for vegetables and fruits. The streams furnish abundant water for irrigation purposes. Total value of farm output in 1957 was over

\$111 million. Principal crops were lettuce, \$39.6 million; strawberries, \$10.2 million; carrots, \$9.1 million; beans and sugar beets, each \$5.5 million. Although not as important as formerly, livestock still accounts for several million dollars of income annually. The pattern of agriculture in selected years is shown below.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$12,220	\$11,534	\$19,230
Fruits and nuts -----	1,328	1,122	1,495
Truck crops -----	69,972	76,631	79,092
Beef cattle -----	4,200	3,897	4,963
Dairy products -----	3,263	3,357	4,054
All other -----	5,139	3,892	2,781
Total -----	\$96,122	\$100,433	\$111,615

MINERALS AND MINING

During the past nine years, there has been a rapid development of the mineral wealth of the county. Mineral production rose from \$2.6 million in 1947 to \$28.3 million in 1957. Petroleum was the major product, but feldspar, gem stones, lime, magnesium salts from sea water, mercury, salt, natural gas, and stone were also produced. During 1957 a \$3 million magnesite plant expansion program was completed at Moss Landing bringing daily output of magnesite products, including periclase, to a total of 350 tons.

MANUFACTURING

In spite of a substantial loss in its fish canning industry, manufacturing in Monterey County has continued to grow. The processing of all food products, however, still accounts for the major share of such activity. During the third quarter of 1956, establishments engaged in the food industry numbered 47. They processed dairy products (milk, both fresh and concentrated), meat, fruits, vegetables, sugar, and animal feeds. Affiliated with the food industry are the allied activities of the wood and paper box manufacturers, the commercial ice producers, the wax paper and wrapping paper industries, as well as printing and labeling operations. The latter field, printing and publishing, constitutes the fourth most important industry in the county with 24 firms involved.

Eleven companies engaging in the chemicals industry are the second largest source of manufacturing payrolls in Monterey County. Their most important products are insecticides, fertilizers, and magnesium compounds.

The third most important classification is the stone, clay, and glass industry. Thirteen firms manufacture commercial sand, refractory type brick, domestic and industrial ceramics, and concrete pipe. The furniture, lumber and wood industries are represented by 12 firms employing 135 persons. Other establishments produce electrical equipment, machinery, principally farm equipment, and six organizations manufacture fabricated metal products.

During 1957, a total of 27.1 million pounds of fish, crustacea, and mollusks were handled in the Monterey region; this was less than half of the 1952 figure. Anchovies dropped to 1.5 million pounds from nearly 40 million five years earlier while sardines, once measured in the millions of pounds and in 1952 in the thousands, were measured in the hundreds of pounds in 1957.

Total factory payrolls in Monterey County during 1956 amounted to \$17.8 million. This compared with \$10.3 million in 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

The main coast line of the Southern Pacific serves communities in the Salinas Valley, while branch rail and bus services link the Monterey Peninsula with Salinas. State Highway 1 and U.S. 101, serving the coast and the Salinas Valley respectively, make the cities and recreational areas readily accessible by bus or automobile. There are ten airports in Monterey County, one county operated, two municipal, one military and six private.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Carmel-by-the-Sea	4,351	Mar., 1957 4,398	\$7,767	\$11,868	53	\$22	\$5,451
*Del Rey Oaks	n.r.	Nov., 1957 1,708	n.r.	1,616	--	--	‡
Gonzales	1,821	Feb., 1955 1,904	874	1,578	80	243	819
Greenfield	1,309	Sept., 1955 1,482	632	1,090	72	282	609
King City	2,347	Apr., 1953 2,575	2,699	3,779	40	13	2,350
Monterey	16,205	Nov., 1956 21,840	16,534	27,551	67	1,154	20,758
Pacific Grove	9,623	Aug., 1955 10,741	7,112	12,371	74	460	4,562
Salinas	13,917	May, 1955 21,133	23,589	43,854	86	795	29,872
*Seaside	†10,226	Apr., 1956 15,381	n.r.	9,301	--	--	5,431
Soledad	2,441	Sept., 1955 2,738	1,031	1,940	88	170	1,200

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

‡ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—not reported.

Salinas, in the northern end of the county, together with the unincorporated fringe community of Alisal and the adjoining Boronda and Spreckels areas, has a combined population estimated at 41,000 in late 1956. It is the major trading center of the county and had \$62 million retail and \$73.8 million wholesale sales in 1954, 38 and 59 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 47 manufacturing establishments, employing 977 people, and the value added by manufacture was \$7.4 million. Major manufacturing plants include a large sugar beet refinery, and producers of refractory bricks, packaging, electrical equipment, gift wrapping string, and agricultural chemicals. Two new industrial tracts have been developed to serve light and selected medium and heavy industry. The city earns its title as "Salad Bowl of the World" by shipping over 39,000 carloads of lettuce and other vegetables annually.

Important unincorporated communities to the north are Castroville, "The Artichoke Capital of the World"; Moss Landing, site of the largest steam generating plant in the west and of a large plant manufacturing magnesium compounds from sea water, refractories, and brick; Watsonville Junction and Pajaro, agricultural communities and shipping points.

On the spectacularly beautiful Monterey Peninsula in the "Circle of Enchantment" are the cities of Monterey, Carmel, and Pacific Grove. Monterey, the largest city in the county, had retail sales of \$36.8 million and wholesale sales of \$13.1 million in 1954, 23 and 10 percent respectively of the county total. It had 22 manufacturing establishments, employing 504 people, and the value added by manufacture was \$2.5 million. The largest manufacturing employer makes automobile components, and other manufacturing includes food processing, both of agricultural products and the catch of the commercial fishing fleet. It was the first capital of California and its many historic buildings, as well as its setting, make it an important tourist center. Pacific Grove is primarily residential, the home of the Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University and the 50-year-old Marine Gardens, and winter retreat of the Monarch butterflies. Carmel is a charming village, home of cosmopolitan artists and writers, a cultural center, and famed for its apparel and gift shops which display the handicrafts of the area. No industry is permitted, but in 1954 it had retail sales of \$11.6 million, 7 percent of the county total. Also on the peninsula are the conference grounds at Asilomar, now a state beach park, several world famous golf courses, the Army Foreign Language School, and the Navy Postgraduate School. The equipment and scientific personnel available at the latter have attracted a number of engineering firms into the area. Carmel Valley, running inland from Carmel, is rapidly developing into an important resort area.

King City is the trading center for the southern portion of the county, in an agricultural area producing primarily field crops. Between Salinas and King City are the cities of Soledad, site of the Nuestra Señora de la Soledad Mission, and Gonzales, both large producers of fresh, condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk, including goat's milk, and Greenfield, in an area specializing in the production of alfalfa, fruit, and seed.

Other unincorporated communities include Jolon, site of Mission San Antonio de Padua, Prunedale, Rita, Boronda, Chualar, San Lucas, Bradley, Marina, and San Ardo, center of the county's newly developed petroleum production.

MONTEREY COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,127,000
Commercial forest land.....	16,000
Publicly owned.....	5,000
Privately owned.....	11,000
Cropland.....	924,000
Grassland.....	889,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	75,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	134,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 32.5%	690,333
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	354,762	347,415	702,177
Pine.....	175,525	102,388	277,913
Other species.....	179,237	245,027	424,264

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 5,844 feet.
Salinas station elevation 74 feet.

	Temperature				Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum		
Monthly average.....					
January.....	38.3	49.1	60.6	2.93	
February.....	40.8	51.2	62.5	2.42	
March.....	42.4	53.3	64.9	2.27	
April.....	44.4	55.7	67.1	1.10	
May.....	47.5	58.6	68.3	0.45	
June.....	50.1	60.8	70.3	0.12	
July.....	52.3	61.8	70.9	0.02	
August.....	52.7	62.0	71.2	0.02	
September.....	51.0	62.1	74.2	0.22	
October.....	46.8	59.1	72.5	0.60	
November.....	41.8	54.4	68.2	1.24	
December.....	39.0	50.4	61.9	2.46	
Year avg.....	45.6	56.5	67.7	13.85	
Average length of growing season 253 days.					

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		27,980	15.9	.82
April 1, 1930.....		53,705	91.9	.95
April 1, 1940.....		73,032	36.0	1.06
July 1, 1947.....		112,400	53.9	1.15
April 1, 1950.....		130,498	16.1	1.23
July 1, 1957.....		186,900	43.2	1.29

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$114,651	\$161,732	\$247,743
Other labor income.....	1,892	3,559	6,862
Proprietors income.....	65,265	56,930	67,470
Div.-int.-rent.....	22,962	27,406	48,032
Transfer payments.....	9,087	15,090	17,850
Total.....	\$213,857	\$264,717	\$387,957

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956

(In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$68,921	\$4,025	\$17,208	\$42,698
1947.....	213,857	10,282	96,102	96,970
1950.....	264,717	11,329	77,940	124,976
1952.....	394,028	11,982	105,114	141,697
1953.....	381,420	12,587	100,433	143,680
1955.....	349,503	14,863	107,968	158,360
1956.....	387,957	17,783	106,171	173,177

¹ Taxable sales 1941.**8. Census of Agriculture**

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,911	1,598
Acreage in farms.....	1,312,498	1,435,901
Cropland in farms.....	318,601	404,570
Percentage of tenancy.....	25.6	22.6
Value of all products sold.....	\$38,152,571	\$62,855,194
Field crops.....	9,543,657	15,729,421
Fruit and nuts.....	2,941,241	2,829,202
Vegetables.....	17,747,374	33,246,880
Horticultural specialties.....	197,103	263,775
Dairy products.....	2,923,766	2,965,279
Poultry & poultry prod.....	637,559	1,457,516
Other livestock products.....	4,154,526	6,335,448
Forest products.....	7,345	27,673

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$2,602,297	\$28,302,774
(1) Petroleum.....	—	18,890,000

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.

	1947	1956
(2) Sand and gravel.....	1,022,058	2,062,709
Other minerals: Feldspar, gem stones, lime, magnesium, salts from sea water, mercury, salt, natural gas and stone.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	126	143
Number of production workers.....	3,548	2,537
Number of employees.....	4,093	3,122
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$10,121	\$11,733
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$20,169	\$20,618

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food.....	47	2,069	\$2,034,819
(2) Chemical & allied.....	11	367	527,762
(3) Stone, clay & glass.....	13	390	520,094
(4) Printing & publishing.....	24	290	319,306
(5) Apparel.....	4	347	277,929
(6) Lumber.....	12	135	149,779

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	174	207
Payroll (000).....	\$11,234	\$13,784
Number of employees.....	3,982	4,358
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$89,036	\$124,728

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,589	1,757
Payroll (000).....	\$14,833	\$19,293
Number of employees.....	6,070	6,063

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food groups.....	\$38,319	\$44,779	\$51,100
Eating-drink places.....	12,837	15,973	18,238
General merchandise.....	15,068	16,919	21,068
Apparel.....	6,350	7,675	9,588
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	5,966	7,013	10,031
Automotive.....	24,035	19,947	29,619
Serv. sta. and parts.....	13,914	22,143	25,225
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	14,250	12,672	16,209
Drugstores.....	3,902	4,451	5,109
All other retail.....	13,655	19,145	22,408

Total.....	\$148,296	\$170,717	\$208,595
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	389	\$6,403	\$2,121	786
Auto rep.....	105	2,525	446	104
All other.....	453	13,957	3,557	1,410

Total.....	947	\$22,885	\$6,124	2,300
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	11	294	\$427
Manufacturing.....	159	4,315	4,730
Construction.....	391	2,551	3,017
Utilities.....	134	2,606	2,848
Trade.....	1,496	10,266	8,689
Finance.....	201	1,292	1,248
Service.....	924	4,530	3,164
Other.....	169	929	754

Total.....	3,485	26,783	\$24,877
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15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$117,420	\$161,116	37.2
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$56,004	\$73,033	30.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$61,416	\$62,501	1.8
b. Telephones (total).....	24,786	52,682	112.5
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	2,342	10,180	334.7
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,149	12,527	119.9
d. Auto registration.....	32,378	59,565	84.0
d. Truck registration.....	5,825	10,358	77.8

¹ Tax returns for 1955.**16. Public Finance**

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$149,948	\$298,892
Property tax levies (000)*.....	6,189	1,845
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.13	5.30

* Combined county, city and district levies.

NAPA COUNTY

Napa County, whose name is Indian in origin, variously translated as "grizzly bear," "house," or "motherland," is one of the original 27 counties created in 1850. Earliest recorded expedition into the county was in 1823, when Francisco Castro explored the area for mission sites. First American settler was George C. Yount, whose memory is honored in the name of Yountville, who arrived in 1835 and lived with his Indian neighbors on the Caymus grant until other pioneers came in the 1840's. First wine from Napa County grapes was made in 1858 and many of the original wineries, dating from the 1860's are still in use, with their long winding cellars, hillside tunnels, and chauteau architecture. Robert Louis Stevenson spent his honeymoon here and captured in prose the charm of Silverado.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE

Napa has an area of 790 square miles, with 89 percent privately owned, the preponderance of private land being in farms. Topographically, the region is one of mountain ranges and intermontane valleys. The largest and most productive valley is that of the Napa River, which flows southeast between parallel ridges to the marshy delta lands bordering San Pablo Bay. At this point, the valley is at sea level; it ranges, however, to 600 feet at the head and then rises rapidly to 4,262 feet in the Mayacamas Mountains at the northwest corner of the county. The northeastern half of the county is separated from the Napa Valley by the low-lying Howell Range, beyond which are a number of small valleys including Chiles, Pope and Berryessa. The area is drained by the Pope, Putah, and Elicuera Creeks. In the foothills surrounding the valleys wild game abound; there is excellent fishing in the county's many streams and on the Napa River; and there are geysers, hot springs, and mineral baths at Calistoga.

The climate at the City of Napa is representative of the county's climate, with warm, dry summers and mild winters. The average annual precipitation of 24 inches is exceeded both on the mountain slopes and at the head of the valley.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

During the period from 1950 to mid-1958 the population of Napa County maintained a steady increase at a rate just below the state average. The mid-1957 estimate was 63,500, some 16,900 above 1950, an increase of 36 percent. A local estimate put the population of the city of Napa at 18,000 in January, 1957, a 33 percent increase over 1950.

While population has risen at a slightly lower rate than the State since 1950, personal incomes have risen somewhat more. Incomes of county residents were estimated at \$94 million in 1956, more than twice the total for 1947. There is a growing tendency for retired persons, many in comfortable circumstances, to settle in the county. Hence, the percentages of incomes resulting from investments and transfer payments are higher than those for the State as a whole. However, salaries and wages comprise the greater part of total incomes. The principal sources of wages and salaries are government agencies and manufacturing establishments. Payrolls of state institutions located in the county amounted to nearly \$16 million in 1956. Total retail sales were estimated at \$63.4 million during 1956, an increase of 20 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Since World War II, industrialization, urbanization, and construction of government installations has spread man-made facilities over large portions of the fertile valley floors. This has resulted in a considerable reduction in the amount of land in farms

and under cultivation. Nevertheless, the land available for agriculture is still substantial and farming remains a very significant factor in the economy of the county. In addition, the decline in crop acreage has been largely offset by increased productivity.

The mild climate and heavy winter rains in the foothill areas insure a rich supply of forage for cattle raising. As a result livestock products usually account for about two-thirds of the total value of farm production in the county. Beef cattle, dairy products, and poultry are all important.

Most crop sales are of fruits and nuts. The two most important single crops are grapes and prunes, each of which in 1957 accounted for receipts of \$1.6 million. Although a great variety of crops are grown, no other crop individually accounts for more than a few hundred thousands dollars annually.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Fruits and nuts -----	\$4,320	\$2,567	\$3,683
Other crops -----	1,222	747	607
Beef cattle -----	1,825	3,598	4,402
Dairy products -----	1,500	1,831	1,519
Poultry and eggs -----	2,901	3,337	1,976
All other -----	59	267	612
Total -----	\$11,827	\$12,347	\$12,799

MINERALS AND MINING

The leading mineral products of the county in 1956 were sand and gravel and mercury, but a variety of other products, including asbestos, chromite, diatomite, and gem stones were produced. Crushed rock is quarried in several locations and pumice is found on the east side of the Napa Valley. A large deposit of perlite exists in the county; this substance, when suddenly heated and expanded, becomes a light-weight aggregate which can be used in building construction. Mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$1.6 million.

MANUFACTURING

The large plant of a primary steel products manufacturer and three firms engaging in the stone, clay, and glass industry account for the bulk of industrial payrolls in Napa County. Concrete pipe, tile, and building blocks are among the products of the three stone, clay, and glass firms.

Wearing apparel—shirts, gloves, pants, and athletic equipment—constitute the next most active industry. The majority of the garments manufactured fall into the men's work clothes and sportswear divisions.

Activities of the 33 firms in the food processing industry include manufacture of dry wines and brandies; production of milk, ice cream, and allied products; bottling of soft drinks; processing and packaging of nuts for shipment; and drying and otherwise preparing fruits, principally prunes, for marketing.

In addition to the above, there are 11 printing and publishing firms, manufacturers of paper boxes and small boats, and lumber and planing operations. Recently, manufacture of electrical equipment and instruments has begun in the county.

In terms of total payrolls, manufacturing operations have increased 143 percent during the nine-year period from 1947 to 1956. In the latter year, factory payrolls reached \$12 million compared to \$5 million in 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

The Southern Pacific runs along the western side of the county, through Napa and St. Helena. Bus companies reach these and many smaller communities. Water transportation by barge and shallow draft vessels is available in the Napa Channel to river points and San Francisco Bay. There are 111 miles of state highway and 485 miles of county roads. There are five airports in Napa County, one county-operated and the remaining four privately controlled.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Calistoga	1,418	-----	\$1,659	\$2,856	72	\$150	\$859
Napa	13,579	May, 1954 15,290	10,949	21,294	94	2,985	18,651
St. Helena	2,297	-----	3,030	3,674	21	—	1,893

Napa, in the southern part of the county, the largest city and the county seat, is the major trading center. Its retail sales of \$40.4 million and wholesale sales of \$6.9 million in 1954 represented 75 and 48 percent respectively of the county totals. It is the center of the county's manufacturing as well, except for wineries, and in 1954 had 24 establishments, employing 776 workers with value added by manufacture of \$5.1 million. Manufacturing is diversified and products include leather and leather goods; apparel; steel pipe, cranes, and beams; building materials; electronic components; cattle feeding machinery; and food products. The state mental hospital nearby, at Imola, where a \$2.7 million construction program is nearing completion, provides a \$7.4 million annual payroll.

Between Napa and St. Helena are the communities of Yountville, site of the State Veterans Home and a state game farm; Oakville, where the United States Department of Agriculture maintains an experimental vineyard; and Rutherford, home of several famous wineries.

St. Helena, the second largest city in the county, lies to the north and is the dry wine center of the world. Here there are modern wineries and stone castles, among them the largest stone winery in the world, where wine has been made for more than 60 years. An annual vintage festival honors this historic industry. Prunes, poultry, and walnuts, as well as grapes, contribute to the agricultural economy of the area. Nearby is St. Helena Sanitarium, the largest institution of its kind in the west, and Pacific Union College is located in the neighboring community of Angwin.

North of St. Helena is Calistoga, located in the shadow of Mt. St. Helena, above a subterranean lake of boiling water, which erupts regularly in the live geysers north of the city. It is a gateway both to the Redwood Empire and the Lake County recreational areas, and is the center of grape growing in the northern part of the county. Numerous health resorts surround the community, taking advantage of the mud baths and mineral waters that abound. Nearby is the Petrified Forest, believed to be the result of an eruption of Mt. St. Helena in its days as an active volcano.

NAPA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	505,000
Commercial forest land.....	39,000
Publicly owned.....	1,000
Privately owned.....	38,000
Cropland.....	66,000
Grassland.....	208,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	24,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	22,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 12.8%	64,499
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	—	83,831	83,831
Other species.....	—	83,831	83,831

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 4,262 feet.
Napa station elevation 60 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	37.4	47.0	56.2	4.87
February.....	39.9	50.4	60.4	4.16
March.....	41.4	52.8	64.2	3.36
April.....	43.2	56.1	68.7	1.69
May.....	46.6	60.1	73.1	0.82
June.....	50.3	64.8	79.1	0.21
July.....	52.2	66.8	81.1	0.01
August.....	52.2	66.4	80.7	0.02
September.....	49.9	65.6	81.4	0.35
October.....	47.0	61.3	75.8	1.23
November.....	42.1	54.2	66.6	2.46
December.....	38.5	48.2	57.7	4.26
Year avg.....	45.0	57.8	70.4	23.44
Average length of growing season 256 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		20,678	4.4	.60
April 1, 1930.....		22,897	10.7	.40
April 1, 1940.....		28,503	24.5	.41
July 1, 1947.....		47,090	65.2	.48
April 1, 1950.....		46,603	-1.0	.44
July 1, 1957.....		61,400	31.8	.43

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$26,076	\$31,871	\$55,491
Other labor inc.....	454	695	1,531
Proprietors inc.....	9,964	10,493	13,114
Div.-int.-rent.....	5,332	7,373	16,363
Transfer payments.....	3,615	5,304	7,504
Total.....	\$45,441	\$55,736	\$94,003

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm products	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$18,792	\$1,494	\$4,034	\$14,261
1947.....	45,441	5,048	11,827	32,774
1950.....	55,736	6,694	13,171	40,422
1952.....	66,566	8,085	15,499	42,775
1953.....	71,143	8,955	12,347	42,950
1955.....	84,437	9,147	13,838	53,298
1956.....	94,003	12,247	13,992	56,871

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,961	1,576
Acreage in farms.....	356,646	311,907
Cropland in farms.....	96,228	90,611
Percentage of tenancy.....	6.9	5.6
Value of all products sold.....	\$9,118,783	\$11,798,195
Field crops.....	327,926	563,117
Fruits and nuts.....	4,989,961	4,230,522
Vegetables.....	356,532	125,624
Horticultural specialties.....	30,312	33,965
Dairy products.....	948,740	1,679,838
Poultry & poultry prod.....	1,542,392	1,626,018
Other livestock prod.....	918,382	3,530,920
Forest products.....	4,538	8,191

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$359,911	\$1,647,973
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	101,264
(2) Mercury.....	*	27,292
Other minerals: Asbestos, chromite, diatomite, gem stones, perlite (crude) and stone (misc.).		

* Unapportioned.

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954	1958
Number of establishments.....	68	58	
Number of production workers.....	1,574	1,498	
Number of employees.....	1,787	1,771	
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,648	\$6,841	
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$12,028	\$12,120	

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls
(1) Stone, clay & glass....	3	555	\$912,453
(2) Food & kindred.....	33	496	444,815
(3) Leather & prod.....	4	172	197,877
(4) Printing & publishing....	11	105	101,270
(5) Apparel.....	2	*	*
(6) Primary metal.....	1	*	*

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	38	40
Payroll (000).....	\$740	\$739
Number of employees.....	370	156
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$13,010	\$14,295

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	484	557
Payroll (000).....	\$3,873	\$5,882
Number of employees.....	1,632	1,843

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$11,913	\$15,552	\$17,300
Eating-drink places.....	3,148	3,601	4,358
General merchandise.....	4,109	4,559	5,511
Apparel.....	1,394	1,884	2,280
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	2,076	1,593	2,026
Automotive.....	8,218	7,266	9,653
Serv. sta. and parts.....	4,335	5,171	6,089
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	5,549	6,463	8,442
Drugstores.....	967	1,356	1,737
All other retail.....	5,072	5,179	5,971

Total.....	\$46,781	\$52,624	\$63,367
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish-ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em-employees
Pers. serv.....	104	\$1,501	\$427	166
Auto rep.....	33	561	77	19
All other.....	155	2,134	369	200

Total.....	292	\$4,196	\$873	385
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	4	18	\$15
Manufacturing.....	76	2,796	3,207
Construction.....	125	816	1,014
Utilities.....	40	581	688
Trade.....	409	2,378	2,058
Finance.....	56	252	221
Service.....	270	957	616
Other.....	17	60	52

Total.....	997	7,858	\$7,871
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15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$38,177	\$57,198	49.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$22,097	\$31,104	40.8
a. Demand (000).....	\$16,080	\$18,552	15.4
b. Telephones (total).....	8,117	17,383	114.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	601	14,950	723.6
c. Tax. ret. over \$10,000.....	172	1671	290.1
d. Auto registration.....	13,075	21,567	64.9
d. Truck registration.....	1,939	3,822	97.1

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$37,250	\$63,821
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,557	4,585
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.18	7.18

* Combined county, city and district levies.

NEVADA COUNTY

Nevada County, formed in 1851, is rich in romantic history and legend. It was the scene of the tragic struggle of the Donner Party, most of whom perished under unbelievable hardships. It was the home of Lola Montez and Lotta Crabtree, women once world-famous. It was the location of the world's first long-distance telephone line. And it was, and still is, a region of fabulous gold mines and mining towns.

The county is mountainous throughout most of its extent. The Sierra crest cuts across the lake-dotted eastern portion to elevations exceeding 9,000 feet, but in the western portion, some sections are only slightly above sea level. Recreational resources are extensive, including excellent facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking, as well as highly developed winter sports areas. The unsurpassed recreational facilities centered around Lake Tahoe and Tahoe National Forest are shared by Nevada with adjacent counties.

The county population has shown a moderate decline since 1950, and was estimated at 17,900 in mid-1958, 10 percent below the 1950 figure of 19,888.

Despite recent declines in population, personal incomes have risen gradually during the last few years, attaining a total of \$28 million in 1956.

Land in farms has been increasing during the past decade. This gain has increased the acreage of range and pasture and most of the farm income has come from livestock and poultry products. Number of animals on farms and ranches, both for meat and dairy, has increased substantially in recent years. There is fine cropland in the western end of the county and considerable amounts of pears, grapes, and oranges are grown.

Mineral production in the county was valued at \$1.5 million in 1956 with gold the principal mineral product. For many years Nevada County was the state's largest gold producer, but production has dropped drastically from \$1.8 million in 1955 to \$800 thousand in 1956. During 1957, the large underground lode mines in Nevada County terminated operations and sold much of their equipment. Other mineral resources include antimony, asbestos, barite, bismuth, pyrite, soapstone, and tungsten. Uranium-bearing minerals have been found in the eastern part of the county.

Lumbering is the major industrial activity in the county. For a number of years the industry has maintained a rather stable level of output with an annual cut generally not far from the 1956 total of 94.8 million board feet. It accounts for about one-third of total nonagricultural wages and salaries. Most of the activity is devoted to logging with ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir being the principal species.

Factory payrolls have risen 103 percent since 1947, to \$3.2 million in 1956, and retail trade in the county increased some 0.5 percent to reach \$25 million in 1956.

Principal industries are lumber and lumber products, machinery, machine shop, foundry products, and electronic components.

Mainline freight and passenger railroad service is provided by the Southern Pacific. U. S. Highway 40 traverses the county from east to west and State Route 28 connects the county with Lake Tahoe to the south and State Route 89 provides access to the counties to the north. The Mother Lode Highway, State Route 49, traverses the western portion of the county from north to south and State Route 20 connects the county with Marysville and the northern Sacramento Valley. There is a municipal airport at Nevada City and two privately operated airfields at Grass Valley.

Grass Valley, the largest city in the county, and its close neighbor, Nevada City, the county seat, were estimated to have a combined population of some 7,850 in 1957, a slight increase over 1950. The two cities are the principal trading area for the county, with a combined volume of \$5.1 million in taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957.

Truckee, in the eastern end of the county, is an unincorporated community of some 1,800 persons, and the focal point for both winter and summer recreational activities. Other communities, whose names bear witness to the colorful history of the county, are Rough and Ready, You Bet, French Corral, and Bridgeport, site of the longest covered bridge in the United States.

NEVADA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	627,000
Commercial forest land.....	361,000
Publicly owned.....	130,000
Privately owned.....	231,000
Cropland.....	9,000
Grassland.....	123,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	18,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	63,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 39.8%..... 249,323

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	1,870,287	2,114,224	3,984,511
Pine.....	565,479	864,524	1,430,003
Other species.....	1,304,808	1,249,700	2,554,508

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 300 to 9,167 feet.
Nevada City station elevation 2,600 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	28.1	40.5	52.9	9.76
February.....	29.9	42.4	55.0	8.63
March.....	31.9	45.3	58.8	8.05
April.....	35.3	50.1	65.3	4.31
May.....	38.9	55.7	70.4	2.21
June.....	44.9	62.8	80.9	0.64
July.....	48.6	69.1	89.8	0.04
August.....	47.4	67.8	88.9	0.04
September.....	43.0	62.8	83.1	0.66
October.....	37.6	55.6	73.6	2.55
November.....	32.7	47.7	63.2	5.67
December.....	28.8	42.0	55.2	9.34
Year avg.....	37.3	53.5	69.8	51.90

Average length of growing season 141 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		10,850	—27.4	.32
April 1, 1930.....		10,596	—2.2	.19
April 1, 1940.....		19,283	82.0	.28
July 1, 1947.....		21,700	12.5	.22
April 1, 1950.....		19,888	—8.4	.19
July 1, 1957.....		18,200	—8.5	.13

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$11,091	\$11,560	\$15,554
Other labor inc.....	207	272	450
Proprietors inc.....	3,724	3,649	3,694
Div.-int.-rent.....	2,210	2,790	4,648
Transfer payments..	1,900	2,970	3,689
Total.....	\$19,132	\$21,241	\$28,035

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods. sales	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$12,607	\$423	\$696	\$8,972
1947.....	19,132	1,588	1,558	15,633
1950.....	21,241	1,958	1,407	16,080
1952.....	23,993	2,718	n.a.	15,857
1953.....	24,672	2,666	n.a.	17,013
1955.....	26,856	3,067	n.a.	19,130
1956.....	28,035	3,226	n.a.	19,522

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	394	471
Acreage in farms.....	124,609	212,744
Cropland in farms.....	13,051	10,230
Percentage of tenancy.....	5.8	6.2
Value of all products sold.....	\$843,559	\$1,692,183
Field crops.....	2,022	3,190
Fruits and nuts.....	126,594	256,519
Vegetables.....	2,015	3,965
Horticultural specialties..	—	500
Dairy products.....	186,191	241,760
Poultry & poultry prods..	196,297	330,405
Other livestock products..	318,600	817,714
Forest products.....	11,840	38,130

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	n.a.	\$1,454,234
(1) Gold.....	—	800,170
(2) Sand and gravel.....	—	87,367
(3) Silver.....	—	6,772
Other minerals: Barite and tungsten concentrates.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	48	60
Number of production workers..	437	546
Number of employees.....	530	622
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$1,414	\$2,478
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$3,010	\$4,061

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	60	736	\$953,123
(2) Printing and publishing.....	6	40	32,357
(3) Fabricated metals.....	3	21	28,966
(4) Machinery (ex. elect.).....	5	15	13,973
(5) Food.....	4	10	7,596

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	27	31
Payroll (000).....	\$225	\$355
Number of employees.....	74	117
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$4,063	\$6,900

12. Retail Trade (Census)

Number of establishments.....	341	345
Payroll (000).....	\$1,853	\$2,351
Number of employees.....	889	785
By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales
Food group.....	\$6,786	\$7,570
Eating-drink places.....	1,787	2,036
General merchandise.....	981	1,207
Apparel.....	792	817
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	434	624
Automotive.....	2,647	2,166
Serv. sta. and parts.....	2,544	3,124
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	2,735	2,211
Drugstores.....	506	622
All other retail.....	1,635	2,072

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	32	\$588	n.r.	n.r.
Auto repair.....	20	421	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	95	1,437	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	147	\$2,446	\$519	209

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	16	115	139
Manufacturing.....	82	897	1,121
Construction.....	56	246	278
Utilities.....	22	259	279
Trade.....	250	1,006	793
Finance.....	16	81	61
Service.....	133	529	354
Other.....	5	4	7
Total.....	580	3,137	\$3,032

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$15,297	\$23,376	52.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$8,476	\$11,692	37.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$6,281	\$9,093	44.8
b. Telephones (total).....	3,876	6,487	67.4
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	206	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	57	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	5,985	7,996	33.6
d. Truck registration.....	1,116	2,144	92.1

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000) ---	\$22,402	\$36,261
Property tax levies (000)*.....	813	1,778
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.63	4.90

* Combined county, city and district levies.

ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County, named for the orange groves which are its characteristic agricultural feature, was created in 1889, from land formerly included in Los Angeles County.

In 1769, Gaspar de Portola passed through what is now Orange County on his way north to seek the Bay of Monterey. It was on this expedition that a corporal in the company, Antonio Yorba, first saw the land later granted to him, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, eventually the site of the City of Santa Ana. San Juan Capistrano, seventh of the Franciscan missions, was established in 1776. Parts of this mission, including Father Serra's original church, have been restored, but the great stone chapel, completed in 1806 and destroyed by earthquake in 1812, still lies in ruins. It is to these ruins that legend says the swallows return on St. Joseph's Day.

Earliest settlement except for the mission community was Anaheim, established in 1857 by German settlers as an experiment in communal living.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Orange County includes an area of 500,480 acres, extending from Coyote Creek and San Gabriel River on the west, some 40 miles southeastward along the seacoast, and some 25 miles inland. More than 90 percent of the county's area is privately owned, the area in farms being 344,149 acres. Parks and other publicly owned areas include Irvine Park, which preserves 160 acres of live oaks; four state beach parks, and nine city or county owned beaches; and a part of the Cleveland National Forest.

The northwestern region of the county, part of the Southern California Coastal Plain, is drained by the Santa Ana River, which flows westward and southwestward across the Santa Ana Valley in a shallow trench to Santa Ana, where it is joined by Santiago Creek and discharges into the ocean west of Newport Beach. The Santa Ana Valley is separated from the Los Angeles Basin by the San Gabriel River; and bordered on the north and northeast by the Puente Hills, and on the east by the Santa Ana Mountains, a prominent range which reaches an elevation of 5,698 feet on Santiago Peak in the Cleveland National Forest. The San Joaquin Hills parallel the southeastern border of the county along the Pacific Ocean.

Orange County shares with other Southern California coastal areas the mildest and most equable climate in the United States. Summer temperatures average 58 to 84 degrees at Santa Ana with a somewhat wider range farther inland.

POPULATION, INCOMES AND RETAIL TRADE

Orange County has shown a spectacular population growth in the 1950 to 1958 period with a 176 percent increase, over five times the state average. Its growth rate was 80 percent higher than Santa Clara County, its closest metropolitan rival. Annual rate of increase has ranged between 8 and 20 percent, the latter occurring between 1956 and mid-1957, at which time the county reached an estimated 520,600. Mid-1958 population was estimated at 596,800. Garden Grove, one of the eight cities incorporated since 1950, showed an increase of 1,452 percent over the 1950 figure and increases in other cities, including both old and new, ranged from 12 percent to 480 percent with Westminster, Buena Park, Anaheim, Fullerton, San Clemente, La Habra, and Stanton all showing more than 100 percent increases.

Orange County's rise in personal incomes has been far greater, relatively, than that of the entire State. Income of county residents totaled \$759.4 million in 1956, an increase of over eightfold since 1940 and 135 percent since 1950. Because agriculture and small business continue to bulk large in the county economy, proprietors incomes remained a relatively high proportion, 17 percent, of total incomes compared to 12 percent in the entire State. Wages and salaries, which at \$450.3 million comprise the largest item, even with the great increase in industrialization, are only 60 percent of total incomes as compared to 67 percent for the State. Nearly \$100 million of wages and salaries derive from government agencies. Other significant sources are manufacturing, trade, and agriculture.

County retail sales increased almost 50 percent, from \$372.7 million in 1954 to \$558 million in 1956. This was the largest percentage increase in the State, and far above the average of 19 percent. The largest dollar volume of sales were food, \$133.4 million; automotive, \$83.4 million; and service stations, \$64.3 million.

AGRICULTURE

This county contains some of the most fertile land to be found anywhere but rapid and extensive urbanization and industrialization in recent years have resulted in a drastic reduction of acreage available for crops. Because of the low rainfall, crops must be heavily irrigated. However, substantial withdrawals of land from cultivation have reduced the strain on limited water resources. In spite of reduced acreage agriculture has continued to grow in value of output and is one of the most important industries in the county. This is partly because farmers have greatly increased milk, poultry, and egg production, and partly because they have more intensively cultivated the remaining cropland.

For decades the most important agricultural product has been oranges. In 1947 they provided about one-half of all farm income, and in 1957 nearly a third. Other crops, with 1957 farm valuations, include dry beans, \$3.2 million; celery, \$2.9 million; lemons, \$2.8 million; strawberries, \$2.0 million; and tomatoes, \$1.1 million. While value of output of fruit crops has declined somewhat and that of field crops very sharply over the past decade, truck crops have more than doubled, dairy products have tripled, and poultry and eggs have quadrupled. The table below illustrates the pattern since World War II.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Oranges	\$36,852	\$37,006	\$26,695
Other fruits and nuts	5,427	5,725	4,184
Truck crops	6,067	10,577	14,247
Seed and nursery stock	1,390	2,028	3,369
Field crops	11,071	7,737	5,160
Dairy products	7,190	17,528	21,294
Poultry and eggs	4,443	15,986	18,915
Cattle sold	1,999	3,582	3,858
All other	1,322	1,223	590
Total	\$75,761	\$101,392	\$98,312

MINERALS AND MINING

Since oil was first discovered in the county in 1889, petroleum products have accounted for over 90 percent of the recorded mineral production. During 1956 petroleum and related products accounted for \$112.7 million out of the total of \$117.9 million. The oil producing areas are along the beaches in the southwestern part (Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, West Newport) and in the northern part (West and East Coyote, Brea Olinda, Yorba Linda, Richfield, and Kraemer).

During 1956 \$4.3 million worth of sand and gravel were produced and small amounts of miscellaneous clay, iodine, peat, salt, and miscellaneous stone. More than 800 thousand tons of high grade clays have been mined since 1925. A peat bog north of Huntington Beach has been the source of peat for the last 30 years.

On the west slope of the Santa Ana Mountains, lead, zinc, silver, and copper have been found. Although there has been considerable prospecting in the area, there has been only a minor amount of mineral production.

MANUFACTURING

Orange County's industrial development since 1947 has been more rapid than that of any other major county. From 1947 to 1956, factory payrolls jumped 470 percent in Orange County; in the State they increased by 174 percent. Employment rose from 15,000 in the third quarter of 1953 to 22,000 in the comparable period of 1956.

The leading industrial activity continues to be food processing. During the third quarter of 1956, some 60 processors and packers employed more than 4,000 persons, about 19 percent of all manufacturing employment. Canned, frozen, and concentrated citrus fruits headed the long list of foods processed. By-products include citrus oil and dried pulp. Other items include packaged meat, beet sugar, dairy products, honey, lima

beans, tomatoes in various forms, other vegetables, soft drinks, mineral water, canned fish, walnuts, mixed fruit concoctions, relishes, and condiments.

On the basis of payroll, in the third quarter of 1956 the fabricated metals industry retained its position as the number two industry in Orange County. The number of establishments rose from 33 in 1952 to 59 in 1956. Principal products include cans, rivets, screw machine products, ball bearing swivel joints, oil field materiel, tanks, wind machines for orchards, overhead garage doors, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, metal sash and door frames, precision tools and dies, venetian blinds, citrus packing and cannery equipment, locksets, office equipment, heating systems, and a wide variety of other metal products.

By the third quarter of 1956, 83 firms employing 1,800 workers were manufacturing nonelectrical machinery. Their payrolls were the third largest of any industrial group in the county. In 1952 they did not rank among the top six. Products range from oil field equipment to farm machinery and implements, to industrial conveyors and cash registers.

Ordnance, displaced from third place, is now represented by only two firms.

Electrical products manufacturing has moved up, along with the manufacture of transportation equipment, past rubber products manufacture in the years between 1952 and 1956. Electrical goods produced include batteries, generators, TV picture tubes, electrical and radio subassembly products, commercial circuits, miniature light controls, and a variety of other items. Transportation equipment output includes truck and house trailers, auto parts, and aircraft components and pumps.

Almost twice as many rubber products manufacturers were in operation in Orange County in 1956 as there were in 1952. Among the principal products manufactured are natural and synthetic rubber, silicones, sponge rubber products to specification, molded oil field and aircraft equipment, molded rubber mechanical goods, rubber footwear, and foam rubber for the furniture and automobile trade.

The stone, clay, and glass industry, while employing 1,200 persons, slightly more than in 1952, dropped from 90 to 59 firms by 1956. Items produced included glass containers, plate glass, fiberglass products, concrete building blocks and pipe, ceramic molds, blocks, and cases, pottery and ceramics.

Eight instrument manufacturers, employing a thousand workers, had payrolls placing them in eighth rank. Thirty-two chemical establishments located in Orange County market organic and inorganic chemicals including paints, enamels, lacquers, solvents, fertilizers, insecticides, alkyd resins, ammonia, sulfur, sulfate, dry ice, perfumes, and a number of other chemical products.

Thirteen firms represent the petroleum and coal industrial segment. In 1956 they employed 680 persons and had a \$1 million payroll for the third quarter. In the same period printing and publishing also had a \$1 million payroll and employed 1,000 persons at 67 establishments.

TRANSPORTATION

The highly developed northern portion of the county and its cities are served by several branch lines of the Southern Pacific and are linked to Los Angeles by the Pacific Electric Railway interurban system. In addition, rail facilities include the main line of the Santa Fe, which traverses the area on its Los Angeles-San Diego route; and the Union Pacific Railroad, which crosses a portion of the county.

There are 280 miles of state highway and 807 miles of county roads, including 401 miles of primary roads in Orange County. A network of freeways and other divided highways is rapidly being developed in the county, including the Santa Ana Freeway (U. S. 101) which extends from the Los Angeles Civic Center to a junction with the San Diego Freeway near El Toro. Other divided highways completed, under construction, or planned, connect Santa Ana with coastal communities and with the San Bernardino-Riverside area. Alternate U. S. 101, a multilane highway, follows the Orange County coastline. Bus and motor transport lines serve all principal cities.

There are nine airports in Orange County. One is municipally controlled, one is county operated, four are maintained by the military, and three are privately owned. Santa Ana is served by commercial air flights of Bonanza Air Lines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Anaheim -----	14,556	Feb., 1958 78,397	\$15,549	\$50,710	226	\$5,106	\$42,015
Brea -----	3,208	Apr., 1956 5,870	3,255	6,301	94	405	3,401
*Buena Park -----	† 5,483	Apr., 1958 31,805	n.r.	9,247	--	--	9,722
*Costa Mesa -----	† 11,844	May, 1957 22,631	n.r.	16,279	--	--	11,330
*Cypress -----	† 1,318	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	‡
*Dairy City -----	n.r.	Apr., 1957 1,616	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	n.r.
*Dairyland -----	n.r.	June, 1957 550	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	46
*Fountain Valley --	n.r.	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	n.r.
Fullerton -----	13,958	Oct., 1957 49,272	26,193	55,353	111	1,308	24,990
*Garden Grove -----	† 3,762	May, 1957 58,380	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	18,181
Huntington Beach --	5,237	Aug., 1957 9,986	22,277	43,898	97	860	5,120
Laguna Beach -----	6,661	-----	12,076	19,542	62	165	8,881
La Habra -----	4,961	Apr., 1958 17,827	1,903	10,009	426	613	5,317
Newport Beach ----	12,120	May, 1957 21,201	27,742	55,207	99	163	17,025
Orange -----	10,027	Sept., 1957 21,334	11,791	25,598	117	107	11,388
Placentia -----	1,682	May, 1956 3,042	1,399	2,561	83	--	1,131
San Clemente -----	2,008	Oct., 1957 7,108	3,354	9,723	190	439	4,253
Santa Ana -----	45,533	Oct., 1956 69,345	40,392	79,017	96	1,210	68,288
Seal Beach -----	3,553	-----	7,630	11,062	45	175	1,272
*Stanton -----	† 1,762	Feb., 1957 4,551	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	1,997
Tustin -----	1,143	Feb., 1957 1,730	1,253	2,419	93	--	1,392
*Westminster -----	† 3,131	Oct., 1957 16,020	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	2,421

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

‡ Withheld to avoid disclosure.

n.r. Not reported.

Santa Ana, the county seat and largest city, lies in the center of the northwestern coastal plain. It is the major trading center for the county with retail sales of \$116.7 million and wholesale sales of \$51.9 million in 1954, 31 and 30 percent respectively of the county totals. It had 96 manufacturing plants in that year, employing 2,224 workers, and value added by manufacture was \$15.5 million. Major manufacturing includes production of electronic equipment, rivets, farm implements, glass containers, foam rubber, concrete pipe, and apparel. A new industrial tract has been developed, two large insurance companies have established administrative offices here, and a large Los Angeles department store has recently moved in. It is the home of the Marine Corps Air Facility, with a \$491 thousand monthly payroll. Directly north of Santa Ana is Orange, an important trading center in the heart of orange groves. Its retail sales in 1954 were \$14.9 million and wholesale sales \$27.7 million. It had 28 manufacturing establishments, employing 785 people, with value added by manufacture of \$785 thousand. Products include wire, doors, rope, plastic hose and pipe, and steel tanks. To the west is the newly incorporated city of Garden Grove, fastest growing city in the county, with small manufacturing industries producing rubber products, furnaces, aluminum windows, spices, and concrete pipe. Further west is Midway City, a residential community in the heart of the lima bean producing area, and Westminster, incorporated in 1957, with a population increase of 412 percent over 1950. It is primarily agricultural, but with some diversified manufacturing.

To the east of Santa Ana is Tustin, which has grown some 51 percent in population since 1950, in the heart of an agricultural area and near the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, which has an average monthly payroll of \$2.2 million.

To the north of Santa Ana is Anaheim, the third largest city, where population has increased 439 percent since 1950. It had \$37.2 million retail and \$35 million wholesale sales in 1954. There were 78 manufacturing establishments in that year, employing 4,499 workers, with \$30.7 million value added by manufacture, some 26 percent of the county total. Since 1954 some 50 new industrial plants have located here and industrial payrolls are estimated to have doubled. Manufacturing is diversified and includes production of precision instruments, builders' hardware, powdered metal, automatic controls, batteries, wire, paper products, and a variety of other items. This is the home of Disneyland which has drawn millions of visitors from all over the country since its opening. To the east of Anaheim is the community of Olive, home

of olive and citrus packing plants, and near the Irvine Park. To the west is another newly incorporated city, Stanton, where population has increased 153 percent since 1950. It is primarily an agricultural community, in a dairy and poultry area, but has some small specialized industries. On the coast, between Stanton and Westminster, is the small community of Los Alamitos, home of the Naval Air Station which contributes a half million dollar monthly payroll to the primarily agricultural economy of the area. Just north of Los Alamitos is the new city of Dairy City, whose name indicates its major economic activity.

Fullerton is the largest city in northern Orange County, with a population 253 percent over 1950. Its retail and wholesale sales were \$33.4 million and \$6.3 million respectively in 1954. At that time it had 41 manufacturing plants, employing 1,549 workers, and the value added by manufacture was \$17.4 million. Manufacturing is diversified and major products include precision instruments, automobile parts, cleansing tissue, food products, and business forms. To the west is the city of Buena Park, where population has increased 480 percent since 1950. It is the home of Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town, a nationally known tourist attraction, and site of several manufacturing plants producing paint and varnish, paint manufacturers' supplies, gas heaters and furnaces, and food supplements. To the east is the city of Placentia, home of packing houses and citrus fruits of all kinds. To the north are the cities of La Habra and Brea, in a citrus and avocado producing area. The population of La Habra is 259 percent higher than 1950, while that of Brea has increased some 83 percent. La Habra had retail sales of \$8.8 million and wholesale sales of \$1.5 million in 1954, and Brea had \$3.2 million retail sales in that year. Brea is on the edge of the oil fields and manufacturing includes oil well drilling equipment, swivel joints, fertilizers, and rubber items. One of the major oil companies has a research center here.

Almost due west of Santa Ana is Seal Beach, home of the Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, with a monthly payroll of \$281 thousand. Seal Beach had a retail sales volume of \$3.4 million in 1954. With its neighbor, Sunset Beach, it offers excellent pier and surf fishing, and outstanding bathing beaches. Further south is Huntington Beach, "Trailer City of the West," and site of the fabulous offshore oil pool. Its retail sales were \$9.9 million and its wholesale sales \$796 thousand in 1954. Inland from Huntington Beach is the city of Fountain Valley, incorporated in 1957, with a population of some 600.

Newport Beach, whose population has increased 75 percent since 1950, had \$20.6 million retail and \$4.5 million wholesale sales in 1954. It had 36 manufacturing plants, employing 646 workers, with \$3.9 million value added by manufacture. It is located on a beautifully developed, landlocked harbor, and is home port for some 4,000 vessels, pleasure and commercial, power and sail, and a major center for yachting activities. Industries include boat building and repair, fish canning, ceramic and clothing manufacture, and production of electronic components. Two miles inland, on the tableland, is the city of Costa Mesa, which has experienced a 91 percent increase in population since 1950. It has an expanding manufacturing industry producing electronic components and systems, a variety of fiberglass products, machine tool attachments, aircraft and machine parts, pumps, insulation, gears and tools, automatic sprinkler systems, and frozen food. A new state mental hospital, scheduled for completion in January, 1959, is expected to add a \$1.5 million payroll during the first six months of operation.

On the south shore, where the mountains come down to the sea, is the city of Laguna Beach, with an estimated 1957 population of 2,924, a 32 percent increase over 1950. With its neighbors, South Laguna and Three Arch Bay, it is a center for artists and for the ceramic industry. Retail sales in 1954 amounted to \$18.3 million.

At the southern tip of the county coast is San Clemente, a city noted for its almost exclusively Spanish architecture. Its population has more than tripled since 1950 and it had a \$6.6 million volume of retail trade in 1954. Just north on the coast is historic Dana Point, site of "Two Years Before the Mast," and just inland is San Juan Capistrano, which takes its name from the mission there, to which the swallows make their annual pilgrimage.

ORANGE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	500,000
Cropland.....	155,000
Grassland.....	142,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	64,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	26,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 11.6%	58,026
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 5,680 feet.
Santa Ana station elevation 115 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipita- tion (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	38.3	52.5	65.1	2.13
February.....	41.2	54.3	67.4	3.02
March.....	43.0	56.8	70.6	2.44
April.....	46.9	60.0	73.1	0.94
May.....	51.0	63.3	75.7	0.38
June.....	54.8	67.1	79.6	0.04
July.....	58.3	71.4	84.6	0.01
August.....	58.3	71.8	85.2	0.05
September.....	55.3	69.7	84.1	0.19
October.....	50.2	64.6	79.1	0.65
November.....	43.1	59.0	74.9	1.08
December.....	39.3	54.5	68.7	2.92

Year avg.	48.3	62.1	75.7	13.85
Average length of growing season 301 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number	
January 1, 1920.....	61,375	78.2
April 1, 1930.....	118,674	93.4
April 1, 1940.....	130,760	10.2
July 1, 1947.....	193,600	48.1
April 1, 1950.....	216,224	11.7
July 1, 1957.....	520,600	140.8

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$127,540	\$170,729	\$450,339
Other labor inc.....	2,219	3,780	12,771
Proprietors inc.....	73,415	76,643	126,754
Div.-int.-rent.....	31,686	44,503	125,522
Transfer payments.....	18,926	28,085	43,994
Total.....	\$253,786	\$323,740	\$759,380

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$81,285	\$4,343	\$34,795	\$55,988
1947.....	253,786	17,289	75,961	169,663
1950.....	323,740	25,197	79,234	206,779
1952.....	464,370	50,643	100,897	259,755
1953.....	521,084	58,803	101,392	300,758
1955.....	644,526	79,756	106,626	440,057
1956.....	759,380	98,364	108,180	505,021
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	5,621	4,593
Acreage in farms.....	346,621	344,149
Cropland in farms.....	266,130	157,382
Percentage of tenancy.....	5.4	5.0
Value of all products sold.....	\$63,385,541	\$80,228,360
Field crops.....	4,719,000	5,749,951
Fruits and nuts.....	46,927,107	36,621,445
Vegetables.....	2,497,731	6,074,940
Horticultural specialties.....	534,189	1,175,323
Dairy products.....	4,500,828	15,001,248
Poultry & poultry prods.....	1,636,841	12,654,248
Other livestock products.....	2,563,791	2,947,438
Forest products.....	6,054	3,767

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$67,854,831	\$117,873,865
(1) Petroleum.....	58,274,000	95,147,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....	5,911,000	10,793,000
(3) Natural gas.....	2,465,000	5,830,000
Other minerals: Clay, iodine, salt, sand and gravel, liquefied petroleum gases, peat and stone (misc.).		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	299	539
Number of production workers.....	4,723	11,951
Number of employees.....	6,100	15,755
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$16,761	\$64,804
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$31,158	\$115,900

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food and kindred.....	62	4,062	\$4,535,725
(2) Fabricated metals.....	59	1,993	2,453,163
(3) Machinery ex. elect.....	83	1,769	2,269,085
(4) Electric equipment.....	20	1,335	1,733,478
(5) Transportation equip.....	56	1,346	1,695,370
(6) Rubber products.....	11	680	1,115,794

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	205	330
Payroll (000).....	\$10,673	\$13,811
Number of employees.....	3,200	3,272
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$106,954	\$175,087

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,871	3,355
Payroll (000).....	\$22,399	\$41,686
Number of employees.....	9,693	14,170

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$60,226	\$86,377	\$133,426
Eating-drink, places.....	21,471	31,796	46,234
General merchandise.....	20,221	33,289	52,016
Apparel.....	10,213	15,402	23,465
Furn.-hsehd. appl.....	15,236	20,598	34,388
Automotive.....	37,953	53,945	83,368
Ser. sta. & parts.....	26,785	43,386	64,295
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	25,123	33,525	47,514
Drugstores.....	6,710	10,900	16,353
All other retail.....	28,048	43,459	56,986

Total.....	\$251,986	\$372,677	\$558,045
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	647	\$11,325	\$3,893	1,391
Auto repair.....	232	5,013	966	302
All other.....	757	20,102	4,430	1,691

Total.....	1,636	\$36,440	\$9,289	3,384
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	86	2,049	\$2,965
Manufacturing.....	635	21,681	25,874
Construction.....	1,479	12,599	16,784
Utilities.....	256	4,847	5,756
Trade.....	3,266	25,773	23,159
Finance.....	383	3,370	3,226
Service.....	2,086	10,548	9,060
Other.....	194	1,017	785
Total.....	8,385	81,884	\$87,609

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$159,026	\$333,563	109.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$55,902	\$103,931	85.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$103,124	\$175,602	70.3
b. Telephones (total).....	39,988	131,189	228.1
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	3,945	140,127	917.2
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,362	18,708	539.4
d. Auto registration.....	71,344	184,048	157.9
d. Truck registration.....	6,735	21,340	218.3
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$324,151	\$793,634
Property tax levies (000)*.....	13,860	6,707
Average tax rate per \$100.....	4.28	6.08

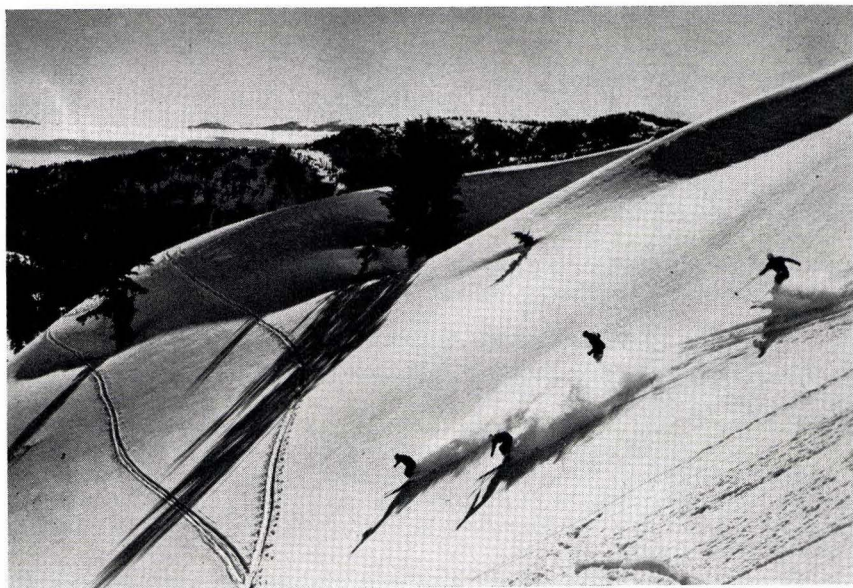
* Combined county, city and district levies.

PLACER COUNTY

Organized in 1851 from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties, Placer County takes its name from the Spanish term for deposits containing gold obtainable by washing. Theodore Sicard, a French sailor, established the first settlement here in 1844, the same year in which Fremont and his companion were the first white men to see Lake Tahoe. With Claude Chana, a fellow countryman, using almonds and peach pits brought by an emigrant family, Sicard planted the first commercial orchard in the Sacramento Valley. Iron spikes driven in the rock at Emigrant Gap still mark the spot where rope and tackle were used to lower wagons of early emigrants down the steep cliffs. Gold mining flourished here for many years, and this county is the site of the famous Jenny Lind mine, which produced more than \$1 million worth of gold between 1853 and 1880.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND RECREATION

Placer County includes an area of 1,400 square miles, of which 634,837 acres are privately owned with some 48 percent in farms. A long strip of land extending from the Central Valley northeastward to the Nevada border at Lake Tahoe, the county's land surface is diverse, ranging from level valley floor to subalpine topography. The greater part of the area is mountainous, lying across the western slope of the Sierra in a succession of long and increasingly steep ridges, to the crest of the range a few miles west of Lake Tahoe. This beautiful lake, 6,225 feet above the sea in a basin rimmed by high mountains, is most noted for its tremendous depth and exquisite and variable coloring, as well as the well-known summer and winter resorts which surround it. About one-third of its area lies in Placer County, the remainder being divided nearly equally between El Dorado County and the State of Nevada. Here and in other parts of the county may be found breathtaking scenery and excellent recreational facilities, including unsurpassed winter sports playgrounds; hunting for bear, black-tailed and mule deer, pheasant and quail; lake or stream fishing for catfish or trout; riding and hiking trails; and campgrounds, swimming, boating, and summer sports.



Skiing at Squaw Valley, Lake Tahoe in upper left

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Placer County, unlike a number of the mountain counties, showed a moderate but constant increase between 1950 and 1958. The mid-1958 estimate was 51,400, an increase of almost 10,000 people, or 23 percent. Total personal incomes of Placer County residents during the past decade have risen by a smaller percentage than for the State. The increase in per capita incomes, however, has followed almost the same trend as in the State. Total personal incomes in Placer County in 1956 were estimated at \$82.4 million. The sharpest increase among the income components was in property income, i.e., returns from investments. This component doubled between 1950 and 1956. Wages and salaries comprised nearly 60 percent of the total with railroads, government, retail trade, and lumbering the chief sources. Total retail sales were estimated at \$64.7 million during 1956, an increase of more than 22 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains the most important industry and in fact has enhanced its position in the period since the end of World War II. Both land in farms and land in crops have increased significantly. Thousands of acres of orchards were shifted to other crops, especially rice, to lessen the risks of bad weather and sharp price changes. The Folsom Dam Project made more irrigation water available and wide use of sprinkler systems brought water to rolling uplands that could not be irrigated by conventional methods.

Largely because of the greater abundance of feed, livestock raising has increased tremendously. In fact the number of cattle in the county in 1957 was triple the number on farms during the period just prior to World War II. Turkey raising has also become very important and in most years provides more than \$1.5 million in cash farm receipts. Most important crops with 1957 valuations are plums, \$3.7 million; pears, \$2.3 million; pasture, \$1.4 million, and rice, \$763 thousand. The table below shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	1947	Value of farm production (000)	
		1953	1957
Fruits and nuts	\$8,145	\$5,268	\$6,549
Field crops	1,935	2,381	3,123
Beef cattle	1,315	2,365	1,946
Dairy products	720	1,570	1,634
Turkeys	719	1,636	1,586
Other poultry	215	780	882
All other	1,139	1,396	2,308
Total	\$14,188	\$15,396	\$18,028

MINERALS AND MINING

During 1956, Placer county produced minerals valued at \$563 thousand. Sand and gravel and chromite were the most valuable products but a variety of other minerals, including asbestos, gold, silver, clay (fire), gem stones and tungsten concentrates were also produced. Large limestone deposits occur in the county and in the past they were mined and used for plaster, Portland cement and sugar refining.

LUMBERING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The county contains 6.5 billion board feet of commercial saw timber, well over half within national forests. Since World War II, an access road building program has made the bulk of the stands accessible. The result has been a great increase in lumbering activity. A total cut of 75 million board feet was attained in 1951. The industry has been virtually stable since then but a slight upward trend increased the cut to 77.5 million board feet in 1956. In that year the industry employed nearly 900 workers and provided payrolls of nearly \$4 million, accounting for most of the manufacturing activity in the county.

The second most important industry in Placer County is stone, clay, and glass. This group is dominated by one large firm, which manufactures clay products including

building tile, sewer and drain tile, flue lining, and tile veneer. Other concerns in this field produce domestic ceramics, aggregate, and flagstones.

In the printing and publishing fields there are eight concerns with annual payrolls of \$240 thousand. Following this is the food processing industry with six establishments engaged in the processing and packaging of olive oil, meats, and fresh, dried, and dehydrated fruits and vegetables. Allied with this industry is the production of commercial ice for use in the shipment of California produce to the midwest and eastern seaboard.

The fabricated metals industry follows with five establishments having annual payrolls of almost \$56,000. This industry produces hand tools, machine parts, and other metal products. In the eastern section of the county, boat building is increasing. Other manufacturing includes charcoal and novelties. Overall factory payrolls during 1956 amounted to \$6.2 million, 62 percent above those for 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

The main line of the Southern Pacific Ogden Route crosses the county from southwest to northeast, running through the heart of the southwest portion and skirting the north boundary from Emigrant Gap to Truckee. An east valley branch of the same system runs north from Roseville.

There are more than 1,000 miles of roads, including U. S. 40, a main east-west route between Sacramento, Auburn, and Reno. U. S. 99E heads north from Roseville, through Lincoln and Sheridan to Marysville and points north. There are five airports in Placer County, two are municipally operated, one is controlled by the State, and two are private. The closest cities with regularly scheduled commercial air service are Marysville to the west and Sacramento to the southwest.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Auburn	4,653	Mar., 1956 4,874	\$4,800	\$8,207	71	\$3	\$7,324
Colfax	820	-----	1,040	1,175	13	57	961
Lincoln	2,410	-----	1,529	3,635	138	123	1,333
Rocklin	1,155	Jan., 1957 1,334	472	838	78	--	315
Roseville	8,723	Mar., 1955 10,257	4,837	10,238	112	490	8,669

Roseville, on the southern edge of the county near Sacramento, is the largest city and principal trading center, with retail sales of \$20.1 million and wholesale sales of \$5.7 million in 1954, some 38 and 22 percent respectively of the county totals. It is a railroad division point with the largest and most modern railroad yards on the Pacific Coast. Industrial activities include maintenance and repair of diesel engines and other equipment, manufacture of refrigerator cars and the ice to service them, as well as the manufacture of cement, aluminum, wood and granite products. Operations of one of the major producers of missile propellants and related items and of McClellan Air Force Base, although not actually in the county, are close enough to make a substantial contribution to the economy of the area. Completion of Folsom Dam in 1956 opened up a new recreational area centered around Folsom Lake, as well as providing an assured water supply.

Lincoln, to the north of Roseville, has long been the center for the county's clay and clay products industry, and has now added food freezing to its activities.

Auburn, to the northeast of Roseville, is the second largest city and is the county seat. With \$15.7 million retail trade in 1954, it had 30 percent of the county's sales. Originally a mining town, its economic activities today include agriculture; lumbering; some light manufacturing of wood products, charcoal, clay products, and freight car loading equipment; and recreational facilities. Nearby is the DeWitt State Hospital with a \$3.8 million annual payroll and the division headquarters for one of the large electric utilities which also contributes to its economy. Fruit growing towns in the vicinity include Ophir, Penryn, Loomis, and Newcastle, the latter two important shipping points for deciduous fruit.

PLACER COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	916,000
Commercial forest land.....	433,000
Publicly owned.....	202,000
Privately owned.....	231,000
Cropland.....	87,000
Grassland.....	232,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	45,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	97,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 32.1%	293,863
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	3,997,224	2,515,685	6,512,909
Pine.....	1,364,792	906,298	2,271,090
Other species.....	2,632,432	1,609,387	4,241,819

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 250 to 9,058 feet.	
Auburn station elevation 1,234 feet.	

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	35.9	45.3	54.1	6.24
February.....	38.0	48.2	58.4	5.91
March.....	41.0	51.7	62.6	5.29
April.....	44.5	56.7	68.9	2.85
May.....	49.5	63.2	76.8	1.28
June.....	55.7	71.3	86.4	0.40
July.....	61.1	77.3	93.9	0.01
August.....	60.1	76.2	93.1	0.01
September.....	54.2	70.7	85.9	0.43
October.....	49.4	62.6	76.3	1.77
November.....	42.7	53.8	65.4	3.60
December.....	36.7	46.8	56.4	5.68
Year avg.....	47.5	60.3	73.2	33.47
Average length of growing season 260 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)			
Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	18,584	1.9	.54
April 1, 1930.....	24,468	31.7	.43
April 1, 1940.....	28,108	14.9	.41
July 1, 1947.....	38,140	35.7	.39
April 1, 1950.....	41,649	9.2	.39
July 1, 1957.....	49,900	19.8	.35

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)			
	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$29,251	\$34,246	\$48,408
Other labor inc.....	515	769	1,347
Proprietors inc.....	12,722	11,896	14,807
Div.-int.-rent.....	4,164	5,245	10,523
Transfer payments.....	3,424	5,519	7,280
Total.....	\$50,076	\$57,675	\$82,365

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940....	\$20,285	\$933	\$10,393
1947....	50,076	3,814	29,372
1950....	57,675	4,612	37,743
1952....	69,286	5,103	42,520
1953....	69,567	5,084	43,406
1955....	75,445	5,456	50,390
1956....	82,365	6,197	52,304
1 Taxable sales 1941.			

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,470	1,583
Acreage in farms.....	271,912	436,469
Cropland in farms.....	108,725	125,916
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.7	6.4
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$7,212,302	\$12,426,539
Field crops.....	286,561	2,110,811
Fruits and nuts.....	4,556,225	5,348,733
Vegetables.....	15,234	18,611
Horticult. specialties.....	114,625	398,075
Dairy prod.....	450,796	784,623
Poultry & poultry prod.....	1,026,715	1,765,537
Other livestock prod.....	748,783	1,963,959
Forest prod.....	13,363	36,190

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$487,751	\$563,314
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	121,716

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(2) Chromite.....	—	\$11,295
Other minerals: Asbestos, gold, silver, clay (fire), gem stones, dimension stone and tungsten concentrates.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	40	50
Number of production workers.....	1,201	1,093
Number of employees.....	1,329	1,265
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,011	\$5,139
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$5,859	\$9,911

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	38	893	\$1,136,025
(2) Printing-publ.....	8	66	61,902
(3) Food & kindred.....	6	92	46,703
(4) Fabricated metals.....	5	13	14,239

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	51	53
Payroll (000).....	\$872	\$985
Number of employees.....	231	240
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$16,594	\$25,794

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	592	616
Payroll (000).....	\$3,547	\$5,098
Number of employees.....	1,507	1,531

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$12,731	\$15,637	\$17,298
Eating-drink. places.....	4,099	4,337	5,417
General merchandise.....	3,088	3,468	4,172
Apparel.....	894	1,102	1,344
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	1,913	2,032	2,330
Automotive.....	8,686	8,968	12,985
Serv. sta. & parts.....	5,350	6,428	7,650
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	3,627	4,024	5,207
Drugstores.....	1,033	1,461	1,595
All other retail.....	4,623	5,460	6,753

Total.....\$46,044 \$52,917 \$64,751

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census			
	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)
Pers. serv.....	103	\$1,163	\$311
Auto rep.....	29	527	56
All other.....	187	4,511	934
Total.....	319	\$6,201	\$1,301

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956			
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	16	46	\$73
Manufacturing.....	64	1,581	1,862
Construction.....	143	464	538
Utilities.....	32	741	756
Trade.....	498	3,088	2,363
Finance.....	40	243	225
Service.....	274	1,315	911
Other.....	34	81	54
Total.....	1,101	7,559	\$6,782

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$30,929	\$45,661	47.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$18,352	\$27,254	48.5
a. Demand (000).....	\$12,577	\$14,464	15.0
b. Telephones (total).....	5,924	14,318	141.7
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	644	3,626	463.0
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	138	1,392	184.1
d. Auto registration.....	12,017	18,913	57.4
d. Truck registration.....	2,156	4,566	111.8
1 Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$44,432	\$93,616
Property tax levies* (000).....	1,586	4,386
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	3.57	4.69
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

PLUMAS COUNTY

Plumas County, organized in 1854, was explored much earlier by Captain Luis Arguello and Peter Lassen. Its settlement was a direct consequence of the gold rush. One story—perhaps a legend—credits J. R. Stoddard with having discovered in 1849 a mountain lake whose shores were covered with chunks of gold. Miners following Stoddard's trail failed to find the fabulous lake, but did uncover the region's vast gold reserves, thronging up the tributaries of the Feather River and studding the county with places and names reminiscent of colorful pioneer days.

The boundaries of the county coincide roughly with those of the vast Plumas National Forest. Rough terrain, crisscrossed with ridges and dotted with mountain peaks, is relieved by such arable valleys as Sierra, Indian, American, Mohawk, and Genessee, and by the beautiful watercourse of the Feather River and its tributaries. For pleasure seekers, the county offers the natural beauty of its high mountains, wooded slopes where deer and other game abound, trout-filled streams and lakes, and excellent winter sports areas.

Population has decreased since 1950, dropping from 13,519 to an estimated 11,700 in mid-1958, a decline of 14 percent. Even with a declining population, well sustained agricultural and lumbering activities have been mainly responsible for gradually increasing personal incomes which reached \$26.8 million in 1956.

Though ranking far below lumbering in importance, agriculture contributes substantially to county income. Most of the receipts are from beef cattle which have increased in number during the past few years largely because of the excellent grazing on the private ranch land and in the Plumas National Forest. Rugged terrain limits the amount of cropland but excellent soil in the valleys produces good crops. Most of the cultivated acreage is devoted to hay and grain mainly for supplemental feeding of local cattle.

Mineral production contributed \$154 thousand to the county economy in 1956, with sand and gravel the leading product. The county has rich gold reserves and before World War II gold production was valued at over \$1.2 million annually. Copper, too, has been produced in considerable amounts, as have chrome, manganese, and barite. Limestone deposits of some magnitude occur in the area and deposits of uranium-bearing minerals have been found.

The county contains saw timber reserves of more than 25 billion board feet, three-fourths of which are in Plumas National Forest. Consequently lumbering is the most important industry and is responsible for nearly two-thirds of all nonagricultural wages and salaries paid in the county. The 1956 cut of 203 million board feet was somewhat below the output of some other recent years, but there is an excellent possibility of future expansion of the industry.

Manufacturing in Plumas County is confined almost entirely to lumber production, including such products as boxes and pencil slats. In 1956, however, there were three organizations engaged in printing and publishing. Development of hydroelectric power along the Feather River watershed promises increased industrial and agricultural growth in the region.

Plumas County is served by the mainline of the Western Pacific Railroad and the Almanor Railroad provides a connection to Chester in the northern part of the county. U. S. Highway 40 Alternate, the all-year Feather River highway, is the principal east-west roadway and State Route 89 is the main route south and north. State Route 36 around the northern end of Lake Almanor connects the county with the northern Sacramento Valley and with Susanville in Lassen County. The county airport is at Quincy and there are private airfields at Beckwourth and Chester.

Portola, a mountain city with a population of some 3,000 is a division point for the Western Pacific Railroad, and a lumbering and recreation center. Taxable retail sales amounted to \$727 thousand in the first half of 1957. Nearby are the smaller communities of Beckwourth, Graeagle, Blairsden, and Johnsville.

Quincy, the county seat, is the largest community in the Feather River resort area, with a trading population of some 5,000. Other communities and their estimated populations are Greenville, 2,500; Crescent Mills, 400, and Taylorsville, 600.

PLUMAS COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,645,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,228,000
Publicly owned.....	911,000
Privately owned.....	317,000
Cropland.....	22,000
Grassland.....	366,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	55,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	216,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 71.2%..... 1,171,360

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	19,844,436	5,074,046	24,918,482
Pine.....	7,712,820	2,087,758	9,800,578
Other species.....	12,131,616	2,986,288	15,117,904

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 1,565 to 8,377 feet.
 Quinys station elevation 3,409 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	22.0	33.7	45.2	7.27
February.....	24.2	37.7	49.4	6.56
March.....	28.1	42.5	55.1	5.86
April.....	32.5	48.3	64.2	2.84
May.....	37.6	54.5	71.7	1.90
June.....	41.9	61.0	80.0	0.81
July.....	43.3	65.7	88.0	0.10
August.....	40.7	63.9	87.2	0.13
September.....	35.7	57.9	80.2	0.98
October.....	31.5	50.6	69.8	2.49
November.....	27.8	41.7	55.9	4.78
December.....	23.8	35.1	46.3	6.88
Year avg.....	32.4	49.4	66.1	40.60
Average length of growing season 76 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		5,681	8.0	.17
April 1, 1930.....		7,913	39.3	.14
April 1, 1940.....		11,548	45.9	.14
July 1, 1947.....		13,300	15.2	.17
April 1, 1950.....		13,519	1.6	.13
July 1, 1957.....		11,700	-13.5	.08

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$14,132	\$17,155	\$18,462
Other labor inc.....	266	405	535
Proprietors inc.....	3,076	2,941	3,242
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,461	1,618	2,185
Transfer payments.....	1,456	2,062	2,326
Total.....	\$20,391	\$24,181	\$26,750

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$9,676	\$2,446	\$934	\$3,847
1947.....	20,391	7,306	1,577	10,179
1950.....	24,181	8,886	1,457	10,819
1952.....	25,997	9,383	n.a.	12,699
1953.....	26,438	9,247	n.a.	11,273
1955.....	25,451	7,913	n.a.	11,226
1956.....	26,750	7,522	n.a.	11,879

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	155	151
Acreage in farms.....	145,398	164,004
Cropland in farms.....	26,293	26,747
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.3	9.9
Value of all products sold.....	\$933,588	\$1,105,032
Field crops.....	29,689	24,500
Fruits and nuts.....	1,454	2,144
Vegetables.....	1,500	717
Horticultural specialties.....	—	3,055
Dairy prod.....	133,127	48,009
Poultry & poultry prod.....	25,526	36,553
Other livestock prod.....	734,622	946,035
Forest prod.....	7,670	44,019

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$261,100	\$154,386
(1) Sand and gravel.....	—	109,243
(2) Gold.....	19,110	*
(3) Copper.....	5,880	*
Other minerals: Manganese ore, silver, gold, copper and stone (misc.).		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954	38
Number of establishments.....	25	25	
Number of production workers.....	1,678	1,372	
Number of employees.....	1,839	1,496	
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$6,479	\$7,165	
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$13,300	\$12,895	

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number of firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	34	1,735	\$2,555,723
(2) Printing and publishing.....	3	12	7,010

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	13	20
Payroll (000).....	\$113	\$204
Number of employees.....	34	38
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$2,671	\$3,526

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	220	209
Payroll (000).....	\$1,080	\$955
Number of employees.....	493	332

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$4,730	\$5,102	\$5,091
Eating-drink. places.....	1,847	1,716	1,978
General merchandise.....	732	981	1,180
Apparel.....	422	351	325
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	225	130	188
Automotive.....	1,559	1,319	1,869
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,480	1,664	1,810
Lumber-hdwc. impl.....	982	756	1,140
Drugstores.....	501	544	554
All other retail.....	614	581	559

Total..... \$13,092 \$13,144 \$14,694

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish-ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em-employees
Pers. serv.....	28	\$286	n.r.	n.r.
Auto repair.....	8	70	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	68	1,248	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	104	\$1,604	\$286	76

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number of firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	9	19	\$19
Manufacturing.....	37	1,746	2,563
Construction.....	22	273	518
Utilities.....	26	194	193
Trade.....	152	503	345
Finance.....	6	42	35
Service.....	84	467	262
Other.....	6	9	7
Total.....	342	3,253	\$3,942

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$6,489	\$11,783	\$1.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$2,444	\$5,329	240.8
a. Demand (000).....	\$4,045	\$4,155	2.7
b. Telephones (total).....	1,522	2,679	76.0
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	242	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	41	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	3,825	5,046	31.9
d. Truck registration.....	804	1,751	117.8

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$26,074	\$58,249
Property tax levies (000)*.....	886	2,126
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.40	3.65
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Riverside County was formed in 1893 from parts of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. Its name comes from that of the city, so christened when the upper canal of the Santa Ana River reached it in 1871.

The county is exceptionally rich in Indian petroglyphs, many painted in the vivid red pigment whose secret has been lost. First white explorers to cross the mountains into California came with de Anza in 1774. A different trail was established by Fages in 1872, which was later to become the Emigrant Trail and still later a part of the stagecoach route from San Francisco to St. Louis.

Among the registered historic landmarks in the county are the parent navel orange tree, one of two imported from Brazil and planted here in 1873; site of the home of Louis Rubidoux, who supplied troops in the 1840's with flour from one of the state's pioneer gristmills; tanning vats used as early as 1819 by the Indians on one of the Spanish ranchos; the site of the first home of a white settler, built in 1824; the site of one of the Butterfield Stage stops on Highway 71 between Corona and Elsinore; and a monument to the memory of the first white child born in California, in Morongo Valley.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Riverside County, located in the southern part of the State, has an area of 7,179 square miles, of which about 44 percent is privately owned. Some 1,340,000 acres of publicly owned land is unappropriated public domain; 256,638 acres are in the San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests; 479,993 acres in the Joshua Tree National Monument; and 12,708 acres in the Mt. San Jacinto State Park.

With elevations ranging from 219 feet below sea level to 10,831 feet above, the county offers the widest possible diversity of climate and topography. The northwest portion of the county lies in the San Bernardino Valley, drained by the Santa Ana River which rises in the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and flows west to the Pacific. Some of the county's richest agricultural lands are here, including part of the citrus belt in the foothills at the southern edge of the valley. South of the valley a portion of the Peninsula Range, rising to heights of some 3,000 to 5,000 feet, separates Riverside from Orange County.

In the center of the county lies Coachella Valley, extending some 60 miles northwest from the Salton Sea, between the San Jacinto and Little San Bernardino Mountains. The latter range contains many peaks between 6,000 and 8,000 feet, and Mt. San Jacinto, highest point in the county, reaches an elevation of 10,831 feet. East of the San Jacinto, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Ranges lies a long stretch of desert, broken by mountain peaks and ranges rising as high as 5,000 feet at some points. The desert includes some 2,932,000 acres and extends to the Arizona border. At this eastern edge is the Palo Verde Valley.

In addition to the Santa Ana River, the county is drained by the Whitewater River, which flows toward the Salton Sea. Waters from the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys are carried by the San Jacinto River into Lake Elsinore; the Temecula Valley is drained by the Temecula River.

In both the Palo Verde and Coachella Valleys, there is a typical desert climate, with long, hot summers and very little rainfall. At Riverside (elevation 820 feet), the winters are mild, with a January average temperature of 52 degrees; the July average is only 76 degrees. The growing season is 265 days and rainfall about 11 inches. Precipitation is as high as 40 inches in the San Jacinto Mountains, and some of the mountain peaks remain snow-covered during a large part of the year. (See Tables 1 and 4.)



An oasis on the desert, Riverside County

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Riverside County has continued to grow at a rate somewhat above the state average. The mid-1958 estimate of 258,200 represents a 52 percent increase over 1950, as compared with 39 percent for the State as a whole. The annual rate of growth was 7 percent between 1951 and 1952, fell to 4 percent during the years between 1954 and 1956, and rose to 7 percent between 1956 and 1958. Special census reports during these two years indicated a substantially higher rate of growth in several cities than in the county as a whole. The cities of Riverside and Palm Springs each showed a 62 percent increase and Perris 50 percent.

In less than a decade, personal incomes of county residents climbed from \$208.4 million in 1947 to \$454.3 million in 1956, an increase of 118 percent. In the same period the rise for the State was 93 percent. Per capita income also increased by more than that in the whole State. Mainly because of the importance of agriculture, an unusually high proportion of personal incomes are in the form of proprietors income. Consequently, although wages and salaries are the most important source of incomes (\$268.1 million in 1956) their proportion is somewhat less than the state average. Most important contributors to these were government agencies with \$86 million. Other substantial sources were trade, manufacturing, and agriculture.

Retail trade in the county increased 26 percent from \$266.8 million in 1954 to \$335.1 million during 1956. By far the largest dollar volume of sales was in the food group, \$75.7 million; followed by automotive sales of \$48.6 million; and service stations, \$45.4 million. Automotive sales increased 44 percent over the two-year period; sales of drug stores, 38 percent; building material, hardware, and implements, 26 percent; furniture and appliances, 34 percent; and general merchandise 31 percent. (See Table 12.)

MINERALS AND MINING

Some 27 mineral substances have been produced commercially in the county. During 1956 the most important were sand and gravel, miscellaneous stone, and clay.

The Alberhill area in the western part of the county contains the largest known deposits of commercial fire clay in Southern California. Clay was discovered in the area in the early 1880's and has been mined almost continuously. The clays of the Alberhill area are used in two main types of clay products: heavy products such as sewer pipe, facebrick, and tile; and refractory products such as firebrick.

The Eagle Mountain deposit of iron ore was placed in production in 1948 and since that time, with the exception of 20,000 tons mined elsewhere in 1953, has been the state's only source of ore for a large blast furnace.

More than a hundred minerals have been identified from the famous Crestmore area lying partly in San Bernardino County, and a number of new, and as yet incompletely described, species have been collected. The pegmatite gem area of Southern California lies partly in Riverside County. These gem stones were gathered and prized by the Indians long before they were discovered by the white men. The first recorded discovery was made by Henry Hamilton in 1872 in Riverside County.

During 1957, the Temescal rock quarry supplied a substantial tonnage of riprap for dam construction and construction of a \$5 million clay products plant was under way at a new clay deposit in Bedford Canyon.

AGRICULTURE

The county contains three agricultural regions. The third of the area that lies west of the San Jacinto Mountains is a patchwork pattern of peaks, mesas and foothills interspersed with level or mildly undulating fertile lowlands ranging in elevation from 850 to 1,500 feet. Rainfall varies from 20 inches in the lowlands to 40 inches



Cattle feeding, Coachella Valley, Riverside County

on some of the mountains, growing seasons are long, and the climate does not present extremes of heat or cold.

Just east of the San Jacinto Mountains and north of the Salton Sea lies the Coachella Valley, a low expanse of desert. Within this once-barren area is a tract of more than 100,000 acres covered with a fine sandy loam that is amazingly productive when heavily irrigated. Then at the eastern end of the county there is another low-lying desert expanse adjoining the Colorado River and known as the Palo Verde Valley. In it are more than 100,000 acres covered with rich sandy loam and needing only water to make them burst forth with lavish growth.

Rapid urbanization and industrialization have resulted in some reduction of crop acreage in the western portion of the county but continued reclamation of desert areas has more than compensated for the losses. Consequently, land under cultivation has increased throughout the post-World War II period. The great variety of soil and climate has resulted in great and increasing diversification. In 1957, for instance, there were 20 crops each with estimated value of production of over one million dollars. Furthermore, the growth of nearby metropolitan markets has caused a rise in output during the past decade that has enabled agriculture to remain the most important factor in the county's economy.

The table below shows the developing pattern of recent years. Oranges continue to lead, but are now rivaled by cotton and grapes. Important crops not listed with 1957 farm valuations are potatoes, \$6.5 million; alfalfa, \$6.0 million; dates, \$5.3 million; tomatoes, \$5.1 million; grapefruit, \$4.7 million; carrots, \$4.0 million; cantaloupes, \$3.7 million; and lemons, \$3.1 million. Among the livestock activities, production of beef cattle, poultry and eggs have shown greatest increase.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Oranges	\$11,289	\$11,512	\$12,963
Grapes	3,383	4,439	9,835
Other fruits and nuts	11,711	14,386	17,386
Cotton	406	11,293	8,620
Other field crops	10,501	9,298	11,053
Truck crops	14,639	21,428	31,200
Nursery stock	540	1,791	3,283
Beef cattle	7,370	12,617	28,727
Dairy products	9,600	4,278	7,286
Poultry and eggs	4,240	22,290	21,771
All other	1,331	1,445	2,333
Total	\$75,010	\$114,777	\$154,457

MANUFACTURING

Between the third quarter of 1947 and the same period in 1953, manufacturing employment in Riverside County jumped 95 percent, from 4,387 to 8,553. As of the third quarter of 1956 employment had risen another 10 percent, to 9,464. Similarly, factory payrolls in this county have increased by some 260 percent compared to a state-wide rise of 174 percent. This rapid increase in manufacturing activity in essentially rural areas of Riverside and the surrounding counties may be expected to continue as the larger urban districts become more crowded. Most of this increase occurred between the third quarter of 1952, when average employment was 5,772, and the third quarter of 1953 when it reached the 8,553 figure. This rapid rise in a one-year period is attributable chiefly to expansions in the county's aircraft and machinery industries.

Industrial advantages of western Riverside County include a relatively large labor pool, comparatively favorable wage rates, diversified supplies of agricultural and mineral raw materials for processing, and generally low costs of operation.

During the four years ending in the third quarter of 1956 the transportation equipment industry rose from sixth to first place in order of size of payrolls. Three firms entered the field, making a total of seven and employment shot to 1,757 from 225. Aircraft engines and parts and assemblies constitute their major products.

The stone, clay, and glass industry, although displaced to second position in size of payrolls, added 200 workers during the four-year period ending in the third quarter of 1956. The number of companies, however, declined by six. Large cement, gypsum,



Attractive entrance, Hunter Engineering Company, Riverside

and other material processing plants provide the raw materials required for the manufacture of brick, refractories, concrete pipe, furnace and building brick and tile, wall-board, plaster, pottery, ceramics, and vitrified clay sewer pipe. Other products include roofing material, mirrors, aggregates, and sand for glass.

Third largest group are the fabricators of metal, up from fifth largest in 1952, with an increase in employment of almost 1,000. Major items produced include garden and hand tools, grain bins, store fixtures, mattress springs, copper cooking utensils, ornamental iron, aluminum doors, playground equipment, and steel fencing.

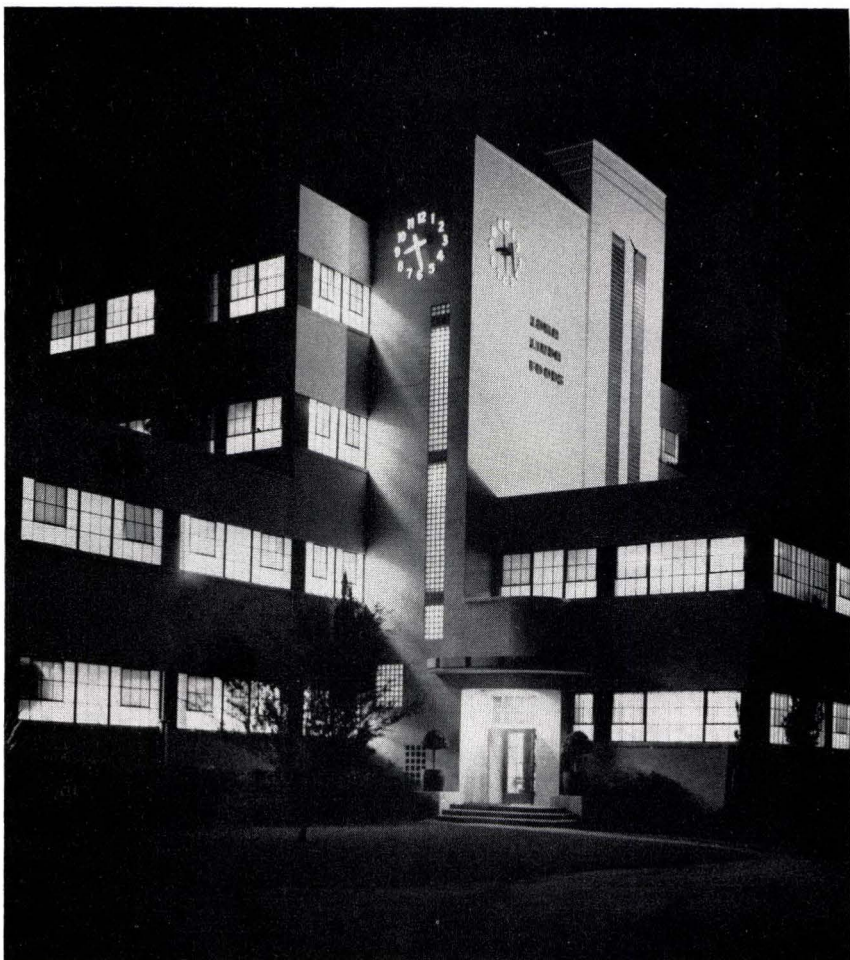
Food-processing industries were the fourth largest source of manufacturing payrolls in the third quarter of 1956. Both employment and number of firms were up slightly from four years earlier. The major products processed and packed include canned or frozen concentrates of orange or lemon juice and by-products of pectin, citric acid, and peel; other items include a full line of poultry products, dairy products, canned vegetables, cattle feed, wine, candy, olives, dates, and assorted breakfast foods.

Manufacturers of nonelectrical machinery, not among the top six in 1952, moved up to fifth place in order of size of manufacturing payrolls in the third quarter of 1956. Their products include packing house equipment, machine tools, farm and oil well machinery, pumps, tractors, conveyors, hydraulic door lifts, and precision machine tools and instruments.

Due to increases in employment in other groups, printing and publishing dropped to sixth rank as a source of payrolls, although employment rose by more than 100 in the four years ending in 1956. In addition to newspapers, other activities include book-binding and lithography.

Four firms in the primary metals industry employed 65 persons and had payrolls of \$59,000 in the third quarter of 1956, a sharp drop from four years earlier.

Other items manufactured in Riverside County include optical goods, instruments, pharmaceuticals, paint, electronic industrial controls, manufactured wood products, apparel, and canvas products.



Loma Linda Foods factory at La Sierra, Riverside County

TRANSPORTATION

The Southern Pacific transcontinental route serves Beaumont, Banning, the desert resort area, and the Coachella Valley, with a branch line of the same system to Riverside. The Santa Fe maintains branch lines from its transcontinental route into the Palo Verde Valley, through Riverside and Corona to the coast, and into the Hemet-San Jacinto area; and the main line of the Union Pacific connects the Riverside area with Los Angeles and the Midwest. Bus service between the latter cities is provided by the Pacific Electric Railway, and several other bus and truck lines also serve the county.

State highways serving Riverside County include U. S. Highways 60 and 70, paralleling the Southern Pacific railroad's transcontinental route through the county; State Route 74, the Pines-to-Palms Highway; U. S. Highway 99 to the Imperial Valley and U. S. 395 to San Diego; and State Route 71, on the western side of the county. Riverside County has 640 miles of state highways and 2,742 miles of county maintained roads, including 893 miles of primary county roads.

There are 29 airports in Riverside County, three are municipally controlled, four are administered by the county, one is maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Authority,

one is operated by the military, and the remaining 20 are privately owned. Regularly scheduled commercial air service is available at Ontario, 18 miles northwest of the City of Riverside, in San Bernardino County, and also at Palm Springs and Blythe.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census		1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
		Date	Count					
Banning -----	7,034	Oct., 1955	8,358	\$3,896	\$9,289	138	-	\$5,735
Beaumont -----	3,152	Nov., 1954	3,417	1,580	3,747	138	\$30	1,852
Blythe -----	4,089	Nov., 1955	5,053	2,109	4,830	129	25	5,618
Cabazon * -----	n.r.			n.r.	n.r.			†
Coachella -----	2,755	Apr., 1956	3,470	840	1,821	117	150	1,856
Corona -----	10,223	Feb., 1957	12,707	8,669	18,543	114	242	9,167
Elsinore -----	2,068	Feb., 1957	2,304	1,662	3,204	93	65	1,519
Hemet -----	3,386	Nov., 1955	4,235	2,566	6,290	145	595	4,912
Indio -----	5,300	Oct., 1955	7,830	1,785	10,278	476	70	12,168
Palm Springs -----	7,660	Feb., 1958	12,443	15,629	38,318	145	650	18,729
Perris -----	1,807	June, 1957	2,710	720	1,943	170	34	1,421
Riverside -----	46,764	May, 1957	75,673	36,103	88,720	146	665	56,362
San Jacinto -----	1,778	June, 1957	2,207	935	1,890	102	105	1,008

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. Not reported.

Riverside, the largest city and the county seat, lies in the northwest corner of the county, in the heart of orange groves. It is the site of the parent navel orange tree from which California's multimillion-dollar orange industry grew and has been for some 50 years the home of the University of California's Citrus Experiment Station, now incorporated in a four-year college campus of the University. It is the major trading center for the county and had retail sales of \$99.1 million and wholesale sales of \$102.3 million in 1954, 41 percent and 62 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 62 manufacturing establishments, employing 3,424 workers, with \$23.3 million value added by manufacture. Major manufacturing activities include production of food processing machinery, aircraft subassemblies and parts, aluminum parts and castings, cement, stainless steel and copper kitchenware, precision instruments, and food products. A few miles to the southeast is March Air Force Base with an estimated annual civilian and military payroll of \$30 million. One of California's two schools for the deaf is here, and the State has plans to enlarge its facilities within the next year. Nearby is Mt. Rubidoux, where the first Easter sunrise service in the country was held, which celebration is still an annual event. Arlington is a residential community entirely within the city limits and site of the Sherman Institute for Indians, one of the largest Indian schools in the Nation. In the area immediately surrounding the city are La Sierra, home of La Sierra College and of a large nonprofit food-packing establishment, both operated by the Seventh-day Adventists; the Jurupa District, across the Santa Ana River to the northwest, an area containing six unincorporated communities, Crestmore, Glen Avon, Mira Loma, Pedley, Sunnyslope, and Rubidoux, with a combined population estimated at 18,000 in 1957; and to the west the residential community of Arlanza Village.

Corona, to the southwest of Riverside, is the second largest city, which had a 24 percent population increase between 1950 and 1957. Its retail trade amounted to \$16.3 million and wholesale trade to \$9.8 million in 1954, and in that year it had 17 manufacturing plants, employing 1,035 workers, with \$10.6 million value added by manufacture. The thousands of acres of lemons, oranges, and avocados surrounding it formerly dominated its economy, but in recent years more diversified manufacturing has located here. Citrus packing houses are still important, there is a large lemon by-products plant, and manufacturers of ceramic and mosaic tile, sewer pipe, firebrick, other clay products, furniture, fiberglass items, roofing granules, and manganese ingots, among other items. The California Institution for Women was moved here from Tehachapi in 1952. At nearby Norco there is an 825-bed Naval Hospital and a U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory engaged in electronic research.

Perris is the major community in the Perris Valley, lying to the southeast of Riverside, and has had a 50 percent population increase since 1950. It is in a predominantly agricultural area which produces alfalfa, hay, grain, and potatoes as major crops, with some citrus, walnuts, vegetables, and melons. There are a number of vegetable packing sheds and some manufacturing of concrete pipe and agricultural machinery. Other smaller communities in the valley are Nuevo, Lakeview, Winchester, Romoland, Moreno, Sunnymead, and Edgemont.

To the south of Perris, on the shore of Lake Elsinore, is the City of Elsinore, the major community in this valley. The lake and necessary surrounding lands, brought into public ownership by local efforts, were accepted by the State Division of Beaches and Parks for a state park in November, 1957. The lake has been dry in recent years, but with water conservation measures to stabilize the lake level and new facilities for water sports it is expected that the area will again become an outstanding recreation spot. The valley grows citrus fruit and field crops and produces poultry. There is an important clay deposit nearby and manufacturing is chiefly of clay products. There are also mineral waters and several spas nearby.

Hemet, with a population currently estimated at about 4,400, and the neighboring City of San Jacinto, with a population of 2,200, both about 25 percent above 1950, lie in the "Valley of Contentment" on the western slope of Mt. San Jacinto. Dairying, grain, vegetable, citrus and other fruit, tree nut, and seed growing are all carried on here. The volume of retail trade in Hemet in 1954 was \$11.2 million. There is some light manufacturing including food processing, metal fabrication, and the production of vitamins, agricultural equipment, precision tools, concrete pipe, and other items. Hemet is the site of the world's largest commercial rose gardens, and there are mineral springs in this valley as well. The Ramona Pageant, staged in the nearby Ramona Bowl, attracts thousands of visitors annually.

To the east is the all-year San Jacinto Mountain recreational area. Idyllwild, the largest community, is the home of a school of music and arts and of an art foundation. Nearby are excellent opportunities to hunt and fish, the Mt. San Jacinto State Park, and a protected wilderness area. Smaller communities in this resort area include Mountain Center, Pine Cover, Fern Valley, and Tahquitz Flats.

East of Riverside, in the pass between the San Bernardino and the San Jacinto mountains are the communities of Banning and Beaumont. The 1957 population of Beaumont was estimated to be 4,200, a 33 percent increase over 1950, and that of Banning was estimated at 8,700, a 24 percent increase. Retail sales in Banning in 1954 were \$10.4 million and wholesale sales were \$1.8 million. The volume of retail trade in Beaumont in that year was \$4 million. Chief agricultural products are fruit and tree nuts and there is some light manufacturing including food processing, production of livestock feeds, a small electronic assembly plant in Beaumont, and apparel manufacturing in Banning. A manufacturer of beauty parlor equipment is scheduled to commence construction of a plant in Beaumont in early 1958. Between Banning and Palm Springs, on the edge of the desert, is Cabazon, the county's newest incorporated city, an agricultural and residential community and site of an outstanding cactus nursery.

Palm Springs, one of the Nation's most famous desert resorts, lies at the extreme northwestern end of the Coachella Valley in a broad desert saucer protected by mountains on all sides, with 10,831-foot Mt. San Jacinto just to its west. Its population rose 62 percent between 1950 and early 1958 and it is estimated that there are 300,000 visitors a year. Its economy is geared entirely to its tourist trade and manufacturing activities are discouraged. Retail sales in 1954 amounted to \$22.5 million, some 9 percent of the county total. Its 197 service establishments, which employed 1,325 workers, had receipts of \$8.1 million in that year, almost a quarter of the county total. Its many attractions include luxury hotels, winter homes of many well-known entertainment personalities, nine golf courses, and more than a thousand swimming pools. Other desert resort and agricultural communities in the northern half of the Coachella Valley are Desert Hot Springs, a health resort; North Palm Springs; Garnet; Cathedral City, close to Cathedral Canyon from which it takes its name; Rancho Mirage; La Quinta and Palm Desert, sites of luxury resort hotels; Indian Wells; and Thousand Palms.

In the southern half of the Coachella Valley are Indio, Coachella, Thermal, and Mecca. Indio is the largest city in the area and one of the fastest growing in the county, with an estimated population of 8,500 in 1957, a 60 percent increase over 1950. Its retail sales were \$18.4 million and wholesale sales \$9.9 million in 1954. Indio is the site for the Riverside County Fair and an annual date festival. Coachella, to the south, had a population increase of 26 percent between 1950 and 1956. Production of dates, table grapes, melons, vegetables, and cotton are the most important agricultural activities in this area. California is the only state in the Nation to grow dates commercially and 90 percent of the production comes from this valley. There is some existing light manufacturing, principally to serve agriculture, and there are several cotton gins. These communities are now making a concerted effort to attract additional industry. The Salton Sea, the largest landlocked body of water in the State, lies at the southeastern tip of the valley, on the Imperial county line. A new state park and several commercial beach developments on the shore of the sea are expected to bring increasing number of visitors to the area.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	4,595,000
Commercial forest land.....	23,000
Publicly owned.....	12,000
Privately owned.....	11,000
Cropland.....	343,000
Grassland.....	635,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	88,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	2,396,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 53.2%	2,443,228
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	108,391	59,180	167,571
Pine.....	102,499	56,595	159,094
Other species.....	5,892	2,585	8,477

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 219 to 10,831 feet.
Riverside station elevation 820 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.8	51.6	66.0	2.01
February.....	40.4	53.4	67.5	2.21
March.....	41.1	56.5	70.8	2.09
April.....	45.5	60.3	75.4	0.85
May.....	49.2	64.5	79.3	0.38
June.....	52.7	69.9	86.7	0.04
July.....	56.8	75.7	94.0	0.01
August.....	56.7	75.7	94.0	0.16
September.....	53.4	70.6	90.9	0.17
October.....	47.7	65.0	82.5	0.61
November.....	41.4	58.3	75.4	0.75
December.....	38.2	53.0	67.7	1.91

Year avg..... 46.7 62.9 79.2 11.19
Average length of growing season 262 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		50,297	45.0	1.47
April 1, 1930.....		81,024	61.1	1.43
April 1, 1940.....		105,524	30.2	1.53
July 1, 1947.....		151,400	43.5	1.54
April 1, 1950.....		170,046	12.3	1.61
July 1, 1957.....		243,400	43.1	1.70

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$114,313	\$134,005	\$268,106
Other labor income.....	1,949	2,863	7,397
Proprietors income.....	55,957	63,411	86,565
Div.-int.-rent.....	20,677	26,456	59,345
Transfer payments.....	15,494	23,912	32,865
Total.....	\$208,390	\$250,647	\$454,278

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$66,410	\$2,833	\$23,791	\$39,367
1947.....	208,390	11,564	75,010	131,115
1950.....	250,647	12,280	95,088	146,014
1952.....	355,683	20,619	127,430	186,354
1953.....	377,044	31,205	147,777	200,884
1955.....	412,800	37,498	148,473	253,540
1956.....	454,278	42,125	150,772	277,302

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	5,109	4,906
Acreage in farms.....	722,632	843,626
Cropland in farms.....	359,847	433,864
Percentage of tenancy.....	5.6	6.5
Value of all products sold.....	\$44,964,818	\$86,690,163
Field crops.....	8,248,126	22,754,555
Fruits and nuts.....	24,110,240	21,876,826
Vegetables.....	3,743,134	8,837,562
Horticultural specialties.....	332,135	1,932,755
Dairy products.....	1,644,216	4,417,465
Poultry & poultry prods.....	3,079,484	9,874,016
Other livestock prods.....	3,505,347	16,995,989
Forest products.....	2,136	995

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$8,381,215	\$39,477,680
(1) Sand and gravel.....	517,871	1,774,864
(2) Stone (misc.).....	156,700	1,391,041

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.

(3) Clay.....	1947	1956
Other minerals: Cement, copper, gem stones, gold, gypsum, iron ore, manganese ore and concentrates, silver and tungsten concentrates.....	*	\$960,460
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)

	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	140	207
Number of production workers.....	3,435	6,695
Number of employees.....	4,414	8,517
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$11,112	\$35,076
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$27,626	\$68,661

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls
(1) Transp. equip.....	7	1,757	\$2,411,885
(2) Stone, clay & glass.....	27	1,487	1,619,176
(3) Fabricated metals.....	14	1,229	1,561,535
(4) Food.....	41	1,579	1,395,793
(5) Mach. ex. elect.....	23	1,129	1,338,848
(6) Printing & publishing.....	36	531	539,118

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	183	251
Payroll (000).....	\$5,610	\$10,138
Number of employees.....	1,927	2,750
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$80,035	\$167,892

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,341	2,436
Payroll (000).....	\$16,607	\$25,714
Number of employees.....	7,705	9,307

	1948 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$50,550	\$64,941	\$75,742
Eating-drink. places.....	14,423	21,118	25,578
General merchandise.....	15,014	20,949	27,416
Apparel.....	7,220	10,805	13,485
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	9,581	11,861	15,957
Automotive.....	27,251	33,869	48,605
Serv. sta. & parts.....	22,260	37,017	45,376
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	19,123	25,530	32,301
Drugstores.....	4,632	7,314	10,114
All other retail.....	19,026	33,417	40,509

Total..... \$189,080 \$266,821 \$335,083

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish-ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em-ployees
Pers. serv.....	421	\$6,853	\$2,382	922
Auto rep.....	167	3,193	574	210
All other.....	720	24,395	6,772	3,151

Total..... 1,308 \$34,441 \$9,728 4,283

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em-ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	19	522	\$743
Manufacturing.....	224	9,464	10,555
Construction.....	770	5,755	7,131
Utilities.....	200	3,041	3,466
Trade.....	2,076	13,180	11,098
Finance.....	277	1,791	1,720
Service.....	1,343	5,704	4,075
Other.....	147	825	591

Total..... 5,056 40,282 \$39,379

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$106,421	\$204,602	92.3
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$43,617	\$77,051	76.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$67,804	\$105,335	55.4
b. Telephones (total).....	25,214	75,508	199.5
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	2,246	115,196	576.6
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	734	3,239	341.3
d. Auto registration.....	51,927	99,444	91.5
d. Truck registration.....	6,605	16,842	155.0

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$143,200	\$427,669
Property tax levies (000)*.....	7,927	24,581
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.54	5.75

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Sacramento County was one of the original 27 established in 1850 and named for the river, so called in honor of the Holy Sacrament by Gabriel Moraga, the first white man to explore the area in 1808.

Members of a waterborne expedition exploring the river under command of Luis Arguello in 1817, were probably the discoverers of the site of the present City of Sacramento. The Old Sacramento Trail which opened access to California from the north was established by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1827 and 1828 when he crossed the Coast Range and proceeded to Oregon along the coast. Hudson's Bay Company hunters and traders from Vancouver followed him.

First white settlement was established by John A. Sutter, a Swiss emigrant, in 1839. The fort that he built to serve as a buffer against hostile Indians and that served as trading post and heart of the agricultural empire that he hoped to build, has been restored and stands in the City of Sacramento today. Other settlers followed him in the early 1840's, but the discovery of gold in 1848, with the influx of miners and desertions from farms to the gold fields, postponed the agricultural development of the county and ruined Sutter himself. The City of Sacramento, which boasted four houses in April, 1849, profited by the trade of the miners who flocked into the mushrooming gold camps, and by November of the same year had a population of 10,000. It survived floods, fires, squatters' riots, and a cholera epidemic to become a thriving city and the State Capital in 1854. As the western terminus of the Pony Express and the starting point of the first transcontinental railroad, built by the "big four" and completed in 1869, the county played an important part in keeping California a part of the Union.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

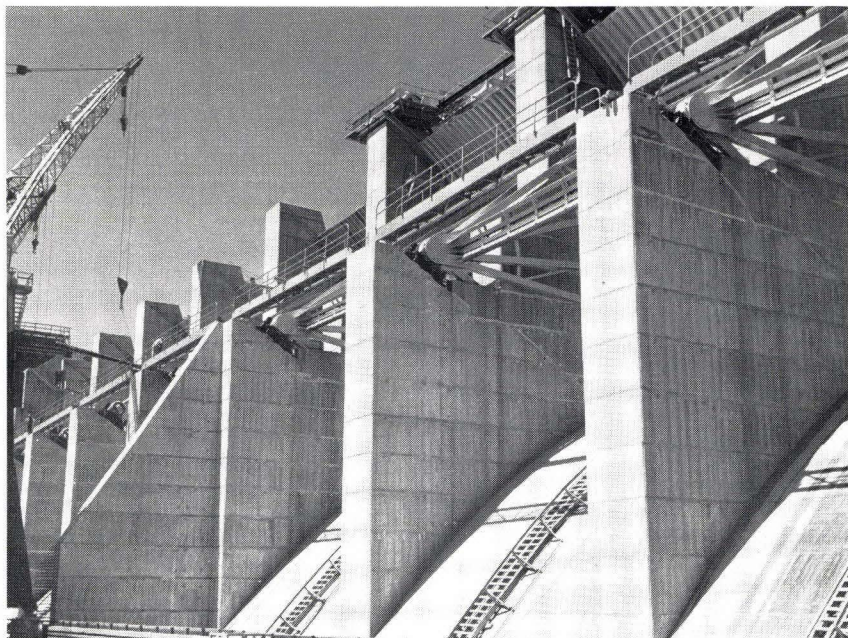
The area of Sacramento County is 630,400 acres, of which 617,080 are privately owned and 551,732 are in farms. Most of the county is valley land, covered to unknown depths with alluvial soil. The long, narrow strip of delta land in the southwestern end of the county is one of the most highly productive farming areas in the world.

The county is bounded on the east by El Dorado and Amador Counties. There the land rises gradually into the lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, reaching elevations of 500 to 700 feet. The western boundary is formed by the Sacramento River, the southern boundary follows Dry Creek to the North Fork of the Mokelumne River, and to its junction with the San Joaquin River, and its northern boundary is shared with Sutter and Placer Counties. The American River flows westward into the Sacramento River on the north side of the City of Sacramento. The western part of the county is only 30 feet above sea level, and the capital city and nearby lands are protected by levees and bypasses.

Rainfall averages about 12 inches annually in the lower delta region and about 18 inches at Sacramento, most of it occurring between December and March. Summers are dry, and most autumn and spring days cloudless. The monthly averages of daily extremes in temperature at Sacramento are from 39 degrees minimum to 52 degrees maximum in January, from 58 to 90 degrees in July, and from 50 to 75 degrees in October. Although midafternoon temperatures in summer often exceed 90 degrees (and occasionally 100 degrees), the low humidity minimizes discomfort and nights are cool.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Sacramento County has continued to grow at a more rapid rate than the State as a whole. The rate of growth between 1950 and 1958 was 63 percent, the same rate as that during the preceding decade. The mid-1958 estimate of 451,200 was a numerical increase of 174,100 as compared to 106,800 between 1940 and 1950. The annual rate of increase has ranged from 5 to 9 percent, with an average of



Dams guarantee flood control

6 percent a year, and the overall rate of growth is some 62 percent above the state average.

Personal incomes of county residents were estimated at \$960.3 million in 1956. This was 126 percent above the total in 1947, nearly 76 percent above that for 1950 and six and one-half times the figure estimated for 1940. The remarkable rise, much greater than that of the entire State, is mainly due to an increase in population relatively much greater than that of the State. The population growth has been largely due to a sharp rise in employment in the county by government agencies, especially federal and state establishments. Per capita income in 1956 was nearly the same as that of the State and considerably higher than the average for counties outside the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay metropolitan areas. However, the percentage increase in per capita income during the past decade has been somewhat less than that of the State, apparently due in part to a slower rise in incomes among farmers and government workers.

Even though there has been substantial expansion in private industry in recent years, government payrolls remain the largest single source of income in the county. Total government payrolls aggregated more than \$315 million dollars in 1956, nearly a third of all incomes and only a little less than half of all wages and salaries. Payrolls of federal and state agencies alone accounted for over \$260 million. Including private industry payrolls, 70 percent of all income was in the form of wages and salaries, a proportion somewhat greater than that of the entire State. Next most important sources of income are trade and manufacturing.

Retail trade increased from \$450.1 million in 1954 to \$556.3 million during 1956, a gain of 24 percent. Automotive sales showed the largest gain, 64 percent, over a two-year period; followed by drug stores, 30 percent; furniture and appliances, 25 percent; and service stations and parts, 21 percent. The groups accounting for the largest dollar volume of sales during 1956 were food, \$137.8 million; automotive, \$89.3 million; general merchandise, \$58.3 million; and service stations \$52.5 million. (See Table 12.)

Isleton lies south of Sacramento in the dike-protected delta region, at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. It is an important processing and shipping point for the asparagus and other agricultural products of the area and its major industries are canneries, a pickle processing plant, and grain elevators. Almost adjoining the city to the northwest is the Rio Vista natural gas field. The vicinity offers facilities for unparalleled striped bass and other fishing, and hunters may bag pheasant, quail, ducks, and other game birds nearby. Between Sacramento and Isleton, along the Sacramento River, are the smaller agricultural and residential communities of Hood, Courtland, and Walnut Grove.

Galt, almost directly east of Walnut Grove, lies on the divide between the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Level farm lands to the west produce fruits and vegetables, poultry, livestock, and dairy products. To the east is rolling wooded country, with timber in easy reach. Between Sacramento and Galt is the unincorporated community of Elk Grove.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	630,000
Cropland.....	241,000
Grassland.....	253,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	105,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	24,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 1.9%	12,011
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 700 feet.
Sacramento station elevation 25 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	38.9	45.7	52.5	3.60
February.....	42.5	50.5	58.4	2.96
March.....	45.3	54.4	63.5	2.65
April.....	48.0	58.8	69.6	1.46
May.....	51.6	63.9	76.2	0.70
June.....	55.9	70.0	84.1	0.14
July.....	58.2	74.2	90.2	0.01
August.....	57.5	73.4	89.2	0.01
September.....	56.0	70.4	84.8	0.22
October.....	50.7	63.1	75.5	0.81
November.....	43.6	53.8	63.9	1.85
December.....	39.5	46.5	53.5	3.64

Year avg. 49.0 60.4 71.8 18.05
Average length of growing season 308 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	91,029	34.2	2.66
April 1, 1930.....	141,999	56.0	2.50
April 1, 1940.....	170,333	20.0	2.47
July 1, 1947.....	235,500	38.3	2.40
April 1, 1950.....	277,140	17.7	2.62
July 1, 1957.....	429,100	54.8	3.02

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$286,783	\$369,035	\$668,360
Other labor inc.....	5,273	8,551	19,265
Proprietors inc.....	69,595	75,382	118,049
Div.-int.-rent.....	38,664	55,743	99,159
Transfer payments.....	24,439	37,426	55,497
Total.....	\$424,754	\$546,137	\$960,330

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$149,667	\$8,859	\$19,000	\$99,837
1947.....	424,754	26,858	48,364	278,857
1950.....	546,137	33,385	48,157	340,876
1952.....	723,620	43,198	51,118	406,110
1953.....	762,969	47,985	47,434	401,651
1955.....	853,168	56,485	58,043	491,427
1956.....	960,330	80,782	57,378	539,324

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	3,851	3,397
Acreage in farms.....	545,474	551,732
Cropland in farms.....	298,893	300,859
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.6	8.7
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$31,536,334	\$41,198,818
Field crops.....	7,962,998	15,922,370
Fruits and nuts.....	8,258,648	6,252,567
Vegetables.....	5,398,344	3,398,293
Hortical. specialties.....	570,743	760,676
Dairy prod.....	2,984,574	4,554,236
Poultry & poultry prods.....	4,246,552	4,471,745
Other livestock prods.....	2,110,249	5,818,194
Forest prods.....	4,226	20,737

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$14,103,144	\$18,136,327
(1) Natural gas.....	8,357,000	12,378,000
(2) Sand and gravel.....	1,334,108	3,940,478
(3) Gold.....	3,974,600	1,737,435
Other minerals: Clay, platinum, stone (misc.) and silver.....		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	247	288
Number of production workers.....	6,765	8,082
Number of employees.....	8,320	10,907
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$24,762	\$46,787
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$52,512	\$112,203

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	77	8,760	\$11,147,423
(2) Transp. equip.....	11	3,979	6,161,168
(3) Printing-publishing.....	47	1,275	1,669,414
(4) Fabricated metals.....	31	988	1,355,855
(5) Lumber & wood prod.....	43	1,075	1,290,065
(6) Mach. (exc. elec.).....	19	439	572,269

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	391	441
Payroll (000).....	\$20,814	\$24,607
Number of employees.....	6,392	5,929
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$284,790	\$347,594

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,925	3,655
Payroll (000).....	\$35,557	\$52,086
Number of employees.....	14,179	17,066

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$90,031	\$120,481	\$137,775
Eating-drink. places.....	29,058	34,084	39,092
General merchandise.....	39,845	49,916	58,340
Apparel.....	22,212	26,584	30,944
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	27,162	31,662	39,627
Automotive.....	51,235	54,387	89,322
Serv. sta. & parts.....	30,873	43,340	52,463
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	33,281	41,264	48,373
Drugstores.....	9,905	13,489	17,562
All other retail.....	29,036	34,931	42,778

Total..... \$362,638 \$450,138 \$556,276

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	857	\$13,561	\$4,285	1,544
Auto rep.....	305	7,779	1,734	519
All other.....	931	30,918	8,486	3,439
Total.....	2,093	\$52,258	\$14,505	5,502

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	17	549	\$727
Manufacturing.....	328	17,807	23,966
Construction.....	1,044	10,519	14,139
Utilities.....	234	7,388	8,086
Trade.....	3,005	26,858	25,893
Finance.....	499	4,650	4,625
Service.....	2,129	9,453	7,764
Other.....	99	499	331
Total.....	7,355	77,723	\$85,531

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$298,524	\$556,323	86.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$158,058	\$228,224	44.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$140,466	\$166,405	18.5
b. Telephones (total).....	64,402	152,782	137.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	5,913	138,015	542.9
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,910	17,101	271.8
d. Auto registration.....	72,171	155,791	115.9
d. Truck registration.....	10,495	23,791	126.7

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$217,581	\$457,637
Property tax levies (000)*.....	11,664	34,283
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.36	7.48

* Combined county, city and district levies.

AGRICULTURE

Nearly all of the county lies on the flat to moderately rolling floor of the Sacramento Valley. Part of it extends into the delta area where the surface of the land is below the normal level of the river and must be protected by levees. Not only the delta region but most of the remainder of the county is covered by a deep and very fertile soil which under irrigation can be intensively cultivated for production of a great variety of crops. In recent years land in crops has been reduced somewhat as fast developing industrial and residential tracts have spread over formerly cultivated areas.

In spite of expanding urbanization, agriculture remains an important industry with very little diminution even in the most recent years. However, there has been a shift in pattern with increasing emphasis on field crops and on beef cattle though all major product groups are still well represented. Over 36,000 acres once in crops are currently in irrigated pasture. Most important crops with 1957 farm valuation are corn, \$5.6 million; pears, \$5.2 million; tomatoes, \$3.3 million; sugar beets, \$3.3 million; alfalfa, \$3.2 million; hops, \$2.2 million; and wheat, \$1.7 million. The table below shows the general pattern of development in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1948	1953	1957
Field crops	\$12,425	\$18,093	\$20,681
Fruits and nuts	7,209	5,965	7,668
Truck crops	4,678	3,979	4,330
Beef cattle	2,750	7,670	7,685
Dairy products	4,400	6,000	6,600
Poultry and eggs	3,350	3,935	4,997
All other	322	1,792	1,486
Total	\$35,134	\$47,434	\$53,447

MINERALS AND MINING

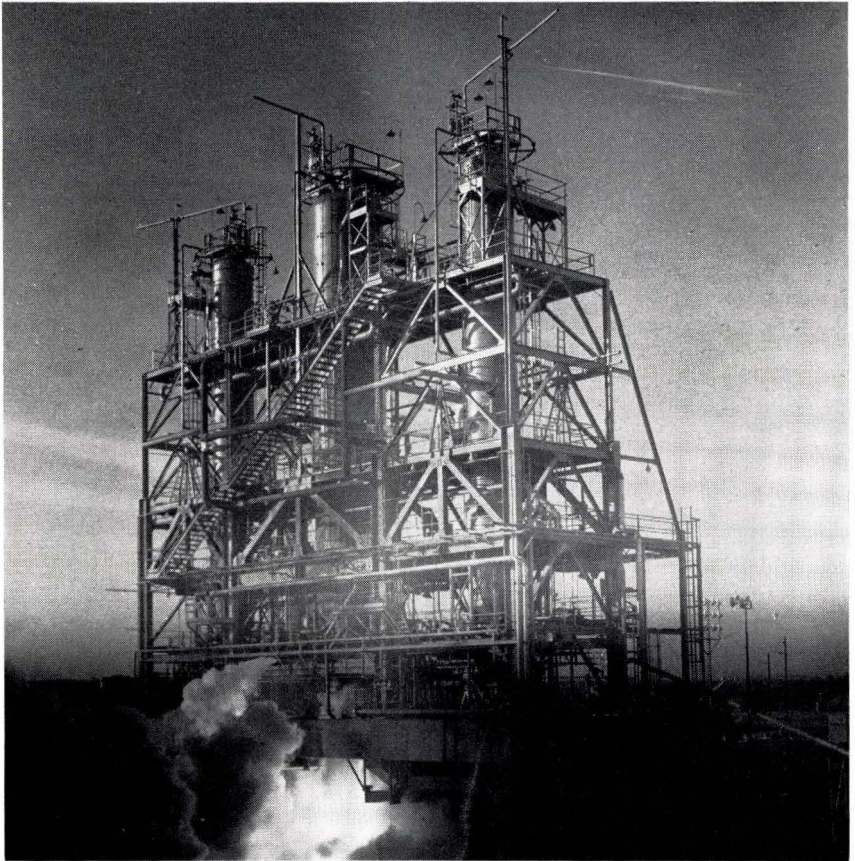
Since gold dredging was started along the American River in 1899, Sacramento County has produced more than \$100 million worth of the metal and has been among the leaders in the amount produced annually. In 1956 this county led all others, producing more than \$1.7 million worth. During 1957 dredges, although reduced in number, continued to operate, although several large lode mines in the State discontinued operations due to economic conditions.

However, the largest known mineral resource of the county is natural gas. The state's largest field, the Rio Vista, lies under parts of three counties, Sacramento, Solano, and Contra Costa, with at least 13,000 acres located in Sacramento. During 1956, \$12.4 million worth of natural gas was produced. Sand and gravel worth \$3.9 million were also produced during the year as well as smaller amounts of silver, miscellaneous stone, clay, and platinum.

MANUFACTURING

Long recognized as one of California's leading warehousing and distribution centers, Sacramento is rapidly expanding into a major manufacturing area. Within the nine-year period since 1947, total manufacturing payrolls increased 200 percent and were up almost 70 percent over 1953 levels. From 1951 through 1956 capital investment in new plants was estimated at \$56.8 million and in expansions at \$59.1 million. In 1957, 31 new industries invested \$5.3 million in the Sacramento area while 65 firms expanded their operations with additional capacity valued at \$20.7 million. Much of this increased industrialization can be attributed to Sacramento's nearness to supplies of agricultural, mineral, and lumber raw material, rail and river transportation, and large supplies of industrial water for heavy water-using industries. These will be complemented by the completion of a deepwater channel and port that will accommodate ocean-going vessels.

The food processing industry accounted for 78 percent of total manufacturing employment during the third quarter of 1956. In that period, 8,760 persons were



Jet and rocket engines and propellants expand employment

engaged in these manufacturing operations. Among the major products processed are canned and frozen fruits and vegetables of many kinds, beet sugar, soup, rice, walnuts, soft drinks, wines, fresh, smoked, and specially prepared meats, flour, dairy products, bakery goods, and a number of poultry products and animal feed.

Expansion of employment in the manufacture of transportation equipment by 3,500 persons has made this group the second largest source of industrial payrolls in the county. In 1952 it was the fifth largest. The increase is attributable primarily to the establishment of a manufacturer of jet and rocket engines and propellants. Other products include freight cars, truck and trailer bodies, and automotive parts.

Printing and publishing, the business of 47 firms, has moved down to third place in order of size of payrolls, but their employment is up by 300 when compared with 1952. The greater share of these persons write and produce the two major newspapers serving the area. Other commercial printing, engraving, and lithographing houses account for the remainder of the employment in this field.

Fabricated metals products manufacture continued to be the fourth largest source of industrial payrolls. Among the items made are plain and lithographed metal containers, hand tools, fabricated steel buildings, scaffolding, hard chrome-plated items, metal spraying and grinding products, shower doors, liquid petroleum equipment, welded pipe, well casing, tanks, and air conditioners for cars.

Lumber and wood products manufacture has moved down into fifth place since 1952, while employment and the number of firms have remained much the same. Although the county contains almost no commercial saw timber, surrounding counties have excellent stands. The county's strategic location accounts for the presence of the sizeable wood products industry, which manufactures box shooks, boxes, sashes, designed patterns and mouldings, and other millwork.

As in 1952, the sixth place industry in 1956 was machinery manufacture. Among the types of nonelectrical machinery manufactured are agricultural equipment, hop-picking machines, conveyors, loaders, road-oiling equipment, bakery equipment, and other food machinery, hoists, heavy mining machinery, logging equipment, vending machines, and an assortment of forged items and machine tools.

Fifteen firms producing chemicals employed 350 workers and distributed payrolls of \$568 thousand in the third quarter of 1956. They manufactured pharmaceuticals, soaps and detergents, paint, enamel, lacquer, thinner, filler, insecticides and fertilizers, and industrial gases, such as hydrogen and acetylene.

In the stone, clay, and glass industry, concrete, concrete pipe and building blocks, brick, and aggregates are produced.

Other products manufactured or processed in Sacramento County include fiber containers, iron, bronze and aluminum castings, indoor and outdoor furniture, storage batteries, electric motors and transformers, asphalt paving materials, re-refined petroleum products, and jet propellants.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail transportation radiates from the City of Sacramento, with lines connecting all of the populated centers and agricultural areas. Main lines of the Southern Pacific pass through the city in north-south and east-west directions; the main line of the Western Pacific from San Francisco to Salt Lake City runs through Sacramento and follows the Feather River Route. In addition, interurban electric lines carrying freight connect Sacramento with other valley points and with the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area.

Through Sacramento County flows one of California's major water-ways, the Sacramento River. The official head of navigation on the river is Red Bluff, some 246 miles north of the river mouth on Suisun Bay. During 1957, construction started on part of a \$54 million project to create a port and a deepwater channel connecting Sacramento with Suisun Bay by dredging 42 miles of Sacramento River to depth of 30 feet. Completion is scheduled for 1962.

Highways radiate in all directions from the capital city, and bus and truck lines provide passenger and freight service. There are 218 miles of state highways and 1,726 miles of county highways, of which 734 miles are primary roads.

Two major east-west highways, U.S. 40 and U.S. 50, intersect with the principal north-south highway, U.S. 99, in Sacramento. Freeway development along these routes is progressing steadily, with Alternate 40 north to Marysville, and 99W through Woodland, the major routes that are still not of freeway design.

Overnight freight service is available on the Sacramento River by barges and diesel river vessels between the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento; barge service is also provided above Sacramento when needed in the movement of rice and other agricultural products. A harbor and wharves are maintained by the capital city and by the railroads. Sacramento has terminal freight rates from eastern shipping points, and the jobbing area in which its manufacturers and wholesalers have lower freight rates than other competitive distribution centers includes the entire valley and mountain region of northeastern California, extending from Sacramento to Ashland, Oregon, and eastward to Winnemucca, Nevada.

Sacramento County has 14 airports, one is municipally controlled, one is county administered, the military operates two, and the remaining ten are privately owned. The City of Sacramento is served by both United Air Lines and Pacific Airlines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Folsom -----	1,690	May, 1954	2,206	\$732	\$1,395	91	\$126	\$1,227
Galt -----	1,333	Nov., 1954	1,549	596	1,139	91	--	725
Isleton -----	1,597	-----	-----	1,082	1,452	34	215	718
North Sacramento -----	6,029	Mar., 1957	9,235	5,272	13,463	155	320	10,166
Sacramento -----	137,572	Aug., 1955	157,182	162,131	280,804	73	11,667	172,690

Sacramento, the largest city in the county, had a 1957 estimated population of 165,000, an increase of 20 percent over 1950. It is both the state capital and the county seat and throughout its history has been an important wholesale, finance, shipping, and service center for the valley and the timber, mining, and recreational areas to the east. It had \$352.4 million in retail sales and \$268.3 million in wholesale sales in 1954, better than 75 percent of the county totals in both cases. In that year there were 183 manufacturing firms, employing 6,187 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$54.7 million, half of the county total. Canning and other food processing is the most important manufacturing activity, but there are also producers of furniture, soap and detergents, cans, boxes, mining equipment, brick and clay pipe, and a railroad car repair and manufacturing yard. During 1957 one large tire retreading plant commenced operations and another is under construction; three major additions to existing warehouse facilities were completed and construction begun on a new \$1.3 million warehouse which will be equipped with the latest electronic devices for invoicing merchandise; two new luxury hotels were opened; four new planned industrial districts were ready for operation; and there was substantial additional construction of retail and service facilities. Sacramento State College completed a \$3.7 million addition to its plant and currently has a \$2.9 million annual payroll. The State itself is the largest single employer with an average of 17,500 employees and a \$91.8 million annual payroll. Three military installations in the immediate vicinity, Mather Air Force Base, enlarged in 1957 to accommodate a bomber unit of the Strategic Air Command, McClelland Air Force Base, and the Sacramento Signal Depot, one of the Army's largest electronic supply and repair facilities, contribute combined annual payrolls of \$140 million. Also in 1957 work was commenced on the long-planned deepwater channel, scheduled for completion in 1962, which will permit ocean-going vessels to dock here. A \$15 million redevelopment project is under way, in the course of which the General Services Administration will erect a new \$11.2 million office building.

Directly across the American River to the north of Sacramento is the City of North Sacramento, which has experienced a 50 percent population increase since 1950. Retail sales here were \$23.5 million and wholesale sales \$10.8 million in 1954. Adjoining these two cities to the north and east are the unincorporated communities of Del Paso Heights, North Highlands, Arden, Carmichael, Fair Oaks, Town and Country, Citrus Heights, and Orangevale, with a combined population estimated at 193,300 in 1957. This is the fastest growing area in the county, and has been the site for much of the new construction, residential, commercial, and industrial. Major industrial activities are the manufacture and distribution of food products, petroleum products, chemicals, jet engines, perlite, and wood products.

To the east of Sacramento is Folsom, one of the early gold mining communities where gold is still produced, and today the site of plants producing rockets and both solid and liquid rocket propellants. A \$20 million expansion of the latter facilities is planned for 1958, in addition to the \$10.3 million metal parts fabricating plant and test stand facilities completed in 1957. Completion of the \$62.3 million Folsom Dam and Reservoir Project in 1956 guarantees flood control, a new water supply of 500 thousand acre-feet a year, and 500 million kilowatt hours of power for this area. Recreational facilities around the reservoir are being developed by the State Division of Beaches and Parks. The state prison nearby provides a \$2.1 annual payroll.

SAN BENITO COUNTY

The early history of San Benito County centers around the Mission San Juan Bautista, established in 1794, 80 years before the county was organized. The mission has been restored and still retains the original tiles and the wall decorations painted by the Indians. Another historic landmark in the county is Fremont's Peak, where in 1846, the American Flag was raised by Captain John Fremont in defiance of General Castro's command to leave California. The incident was a contributing cause of the Bear Flag Revolt.

San Benito is an area of hills, valleys, and mountains, almost bisected by the San Benito River. The Diablo Range of the coastal ranges runs through the eastern part of the county, and on the western boundary lies the Gabilan Range of the same system. The western boundary is unbroken except for Chittenden Pass, through which flow the sea breezes that modify a climate which otherwise would be similar to that of the interior valley. An outstanding topographical feature in the southwestern portion is the Pinnacles National Monument, a region of rocky crags, caves, columns, pillars, and deeply carved canyons, giving evidence of recurrent volcanic activity in the past.

Population dropped slightly in the years immediately after 1950, but by mid-1958 was estimated at 15,500, some 8 percent above the 1950 figure of 14,370. Personal incomes in recent years, sustained largely by agriculture and industries dependent upon it, have continued to rise strongly. Total personal income receipts in 1956 were \$29.2 millions.

Agriculture is the most important economic activity with a value of farm products in 1957 of more than \$16 million. The terrain has induced two sorts of activity. First, the valleys provide an abundance of fertile soil which is devoted mainly to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The most important product from farming is apricots with a value in 1957 of \$4.1 million. Second, the great expanse of low rolling hills furnishes excellent grazing and beef cattle were the second most important product with a value of production of \$3.2 million.

Another specialty of the county is turkeys which yielded income of \$752 thousand. Other important farm products include prunes, pears, walnuts, tomatoes, potatoes, and poultry and eggs.

Mineral production is also a significant part of the county economy. In 1956, production of mercury, sand and gravel, cement, chromite, and other minerals yielded \$5.2 million. San Benito was first in the State in production of mercury. Other mineral resources include chrysotile asbestos, manganese, mineral water, and petroleum.

In addition to the above, San Benito had, in 1956, two producers of stone, clay, and glass and seven processors of food and kindred products. By 1956 there were 12 manufacturing plants employing 1,147. Payrolls had gained 164 percent since 1947, reaching \$2.8 million.

The Southern Pacific runs a branch line that terminates at Hollister in the northern end of the county. The principal highways in the county are State Routes 25 and 156. The former traverses the county from north to south and the latter provides a highway connection with the San Joaquin Valley via Pacheco Pass. At Hollister there is a municipal airport with a 4,100-foot paved runway.

Hollister, the county seat, had a population of 6,017 in 1957, a 23 percent increase over 1950. It is the major trading center for the county, with \$4.4 million in taxable sales for the first half of 1957, almost 75 percent of the county total. Major industrial activity is food processing, although there is a new plant producing missile parts. San Juan Bautista is a city of about 1,000 population which retains much of the early Spanish atmosphere. It is the site of the largest of the Mission churches and many other historic buildings. It is also the center of a diversified agricultural area, and has a large Portland cement plant and a granite quarry.

SAN BENITO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	893,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,000
Privately owned.....	1,000
Cropland.....	96,000
Grassland.....	468,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	22,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	58,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 14.4%	128,226
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4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 250 to 5,165 feet.
Hollister station elevation 384 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	36.5	48.1	58.8	2.62
February.....	39.6	51.4	62.5	2.20
March.....	41.4	54.1	66.1	2.15
April.....	43.3	57.3	70.2	1.01
May.....	46.2	60.6	73.0	0.44
June.....	49.2	64.6	78.3	0.10
July.....	51.0	66.5	80.9	0.03
August.....	51.1	66.3	80.7	0.02
September.....	49.8	65.5	80.5	0.17
October.....	46.0	60.9	76.0	0.57
November.....	40.3	54.3	67.9	1.32
December.....	36.8	49.0	59.9	2.22
Year avg.	44.3	58.2	71.2	12.85
Average length of growing season 262 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number	
January 1, 1920.....	8,995	11.9
April 1, 1930.....	11,311	25.7
April 1, 1940.....	11,392	.07
July 1, 1947.....	14,990	31.6
April 1, 1950.....	14,370	—4.0
July 1, 1957.....	15,300	6.5

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$9,216	\$9,930	\$14,624
Other labor inc.....	107	144	292
Proprietors inc.....	8,782	7,093	8,868
Div.-int.-rent.....	2,432	2,602	3,770
Transfer payments.....	1,099	1,387	1,596
Total.....	\$21,636	\$21,156	\$29,150

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$8,779	\$336	\$5,519	\$4,814
1947.....	21,636	1,064	16,768	10,553
1950.....	21,156	1,314	15,881	10,939
1952.....	24,740	1,664	19,005	11,423
1953.....	25,123	1,713	16,852	11,956
1955.....	27,344	2,392	16,914	12,517
1956.....	29,150	2,804	18,017	12,340
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	939	880
Acreage in farms.....	722,169	790,266
Cropland in farms.....	109,340	122,095
Percentage of tenancy.....	17.0	16.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$13,133,258	\$14,973,315
Field crops.....	2,598,036	2,551,805
Fruits and nuts.....	4,814,069	4,540,407
Vegetables.....	2,260,700	1,713,571
Horticultural specialties.....	163,912	686,269
Dairy products.....	400,289	444,423
Poultry & poultry prods.....	698,911	1,301,232
Other livestock products.....	2,195,906	3,734,301
Forest products.....	1,435	1,307

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$2,497,069	\$5,163,927
(1) Mercury.....	772,753	757,407

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(2) Sand and gravel.....	*	\$119,779
Other minerals: Cement, chromite, gem stones, natural gas, petroleum and stone (misc.).		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	11	13
Number of production workers.....	291	481
Number of employees.....	322	544
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$903	\$1,932
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$1,664	\$4,496

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food and kindred.....	7	911	\$822,301
(2) Stone, clay and glass....	2	*	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.			

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	18	20
Payroll (000).....	\$270	\$203
Number of employees.....	92	139
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$3,401	\$3,890

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	170	183
Payroll (000).....	\$1,190	\$1,299
Number of employees.....	482	441

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$3,717	\$3,953	\$4,353
Eating-drink. places.....	989	1,042	1,079
General merchandise.....	963	1,015	1,316
Apparel.....	677	564	549
Furn.-hshld. appl.	476	580	629
Automotive.....	2,195	1,849	2,071
Serv. sta. & parts.....	1,350	1,810	2,183
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	1,856	1,928	2,035
Drugstores.....	364	473	505
All other retail.....	3,222	2,660	3,672
Total.....	\$15,809	\$15,874	\$18,392

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	38	\$460	n.r.	n.r.
Auto repair.....	5	49	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	41	717	n.r.	n.r.
Total.....	84	\$1,226	\$217	99

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	6	301	\$413
Manufacturing.....	12	1,147	1,073
Construction.....	19	77	80
Utilities.....	20	142	181
Trade.....	137	633	452
Finance.....	11	53	45
Service.....	69	247	182
Other.....	11	32	19
Total.....	285	2,632	\$2,445

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$18,427	\$21,830	18.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$10,320	\$12,956	25.5
a. Demand (000).....	\$8,107	\$6,726	—17.0
b. Telephones (total).....	2,676	3,940	47.2
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	284	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	99	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	4,812	5,841	21.4
d. Truck registration.....	1,126	1,992	76.9

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$20,906	\$38,306
Property tax levies (000)*.....	743	1,422
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.55	3.71
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from territory then belonging to Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. It takes its name from the Asistencia of Mission San Gabriel, established by Father Dumetz on May 20, 1810, the feast day of St. Bernardino of Siena, the great Franciscan preacher of the Fifteenth Century.

First white man to enter the county was Father Francisco Garces in 1776. Jedediah Strong Smith, the first American to enter California overland, followed the same route from the Colorado in 1826, and settlement of the county began in the 1830's when pioneer trains and trappers followed. The "mother vineyard" which later developed into one of the largest grape plantings in California was set out at this time on Rancho Cucamonga. Land from another of the great Spanish ranchos was sold to Mormon settlers in 1851, and after first building a fort, the Mormons laid out the city which today is San Bernardino and remained there until they were recalled to Utah in 1857.

The discovery in 1928 of pueblo settlements and turquoise mines, identified by tools, pottery, and weapons found in the Mojave Desert, indicate that this area was part of the ancient Pueblo civilization that existed in the Pacific Southwest some 20 centuries ago.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

San Bernardino County, with an area of 20,157 square miles, is the largest county not only in California, but in the entire Nation as well. Of its total area, approximately 90 percent is desert; the remainder consists of the timbered south slope of the San Bernardino Mountains and a fertile valley which forms part of the citrus belt of Southern California. Publicly owned land amounts to about 77 percent of the total acreage.

The corner of San Bernardino County which lies south and west of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges is a part of the fertile valley and foothill citrus region, which extends 50 or 60 miles westward to the outskirts of Los Angeles. In this area are located most of the intensive agricultural development and the population centers of the county.

In back of the citrus belt rises the San Bernardino Mountain Range to heights averaging 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with the highest point on San Gorgonio at 11,485 feet. This region embraces the mountain resort and recreational areas around Gregory, Arrowhead, and Big Bear Lakes, in the San Bernardino National Forest.

Beyond the Cajon Pass north of San Bernardino, the Mojave Desert stretches across the boundaries of Kern and Inyo Counties, and to the Colorado River and into Nevada on the east. With the exception of irrigated oases along the Mojave River at Victorville and Barstow, and at Needles on the Colorado, this is an arid and barren appearing expanse of desert valleys and low mountain ranges, dotted with creosote bush, bursage, Joshua tree cactus, and screwbean mesquite. Desert hills and dry lake beds of this vast 10,000-square-mile area are rich in mineral deposits.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of San Bernardino County rose 67 percent between 1950 and mid-1958 when it was estimated at 470,500. This rate was well above the state average of 39 percent and third highest in Southern California, exceeded only by Orange and San Diego Counties. Annual rate of growth ranged from 5 percent in the 1952-1953 period to 9 percent between 1956 and 1957. Cities which showed the greatest growth in the years immediately succeeding 1950 have continued in the lead with a 387 percent increase in Rialto, 82 percent in Ontario, and 63 percent in Barstow between 1950 and special census counts in 1957.

With the sharp increase in population and industrialization, there has been a rate of increase in personal incomes that is exceeded in few other counties. While in the period 1950-56, personal incomes in the entire State increased by about 66 percent, those in San Bernardino County rose by more than 100 percent. During this period, per capita income also rose by a rate greater than the average for the State.

A high proportion of incomes is from agencies of government, which accounted for nearly 40 percent of all wages and salaries in 1956.

Nearly 25 percent of total wages and salaries were derived from payrolls of military and civilian establishments of the Federal Government. Retail trade increased from \$416.8 million in 1954 to \$520.8 million in 1956, a gain of 25 percent. During the two-year period automotive sales increased 49 percent; furniture and appliances, 35 percent; and general merchandise, 29 percent. (See table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

Even with the sharply expanded rate of urbanization and industrialization during post-World War II years, agriculture has remained one of the most important factors in the county economy. Acreage in farms and under cultivation has increased to a marked degree. However, the emphasis among the various products has shifted significantly. Citrus fruit, once the mainstay of county agriculture and still a leader, has been surpassed by poultry production and is rivalled in size by the dairy industry.

Product group	1948	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Citrus fruit	\$23,547	\$26,640	\$24,016
Other fruits and nuts	5,473	4,584	5,844
Field crops	4,874	5,081	5,334
Truck crops	4,273	5,121	4,411
Seed and nursery stock	1,489	2,840	3,211
Beef cattle	4,988	2,971	3,545
Poultry and eggs	24,234	49,199	45,385
Dairy products	11,156	14,098	22,812
All other	4,846	1,860	1,126
Total	\$84,880	\$112,394	\$115,684

MINERALS AND MINING

San Bernardino County has the widest variety of mineral resources of any county in the State. In the famous Crestmore locality, on the border of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, more than 100 minerals have been found. By 1956, almost 50 of the county's minerals had been marketed at one time or another. During the year 1956, \$81.9 million worth were produced in the county and 30 different minerals were listed as contributing to this total.

The largest deposit of high-grade rare earth minerals known in the western hemisphere—and with but one possible exception, in the world—was discovered 1949-50 in the Mountain Pass district of San Bernardino County. The first uranium ore marketed from California was shipped from this county July 14, 1954, and many other deposits of both primary and secondary uranium ores have been found.

Searles Lake is another source of many minerals; 30 had been reported by 1945. This lake is one of the main sources of the world's supply of borates and also supplies bromine, lithium, salines, salt, and sodium sulphate.

Other "first in the state" items are calcium chloride for which Bristol Lake is the only source in the State and the first cement plant in the State to survive to the present, which was built at Colton in 1894. The largest known deposit of fluorspar, the principal source of quartzite, and the largest reserves of strontium minerals are also in the county.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in San Bernardino County is growing at a more rapid pace than it generally is in the State as a whole. Factory payrolls for the nine-year period ending in 1956 increased 200 percent in the county, while for the State the increase was 174 percent. Similarly, the number of persons employed in manufacturing industries increased from 11,425 in the third quarter of 1947 to 20,260 during the third quarter of 1956.

The primary metals industry ranks first in the county, accounting for 45 percent of third quarter 1956 factory payrolls. This industry is dominated by a large steel plant at Fontana. After expansions are completed in 1958, the plant will have a capacity of 2.9 million ingot tons; it will be the largest steel mill west of the Mississippi. Basic facilities include four blast furnaces, 315 coke ovens, and nine open hearth furnaces.

Since 1952, the stone, clay, and glass industry has doubled its employment and has risen from third to second place in order of payroll size. Chief manufactures of the industry are concrete and its numerous end products, such as concrete blocks, precision concrete building materials, concrete pipe and conduits.

Chemicals are now the county's third largest industry in terms of payrolls. This group is made up of 14 firms employing more than 1,700 persons. The leading manufacturer in this field produces potash, soda ash, salt cake, borax, boric acid, bromine, bromides, and lithium concentrates.

The major items processed by the food products industry are citrus fruits in canned, frozen, or concentrated form. During the third quarter of 1956, 80 establishments employed 3,800 persons and disbursed payrolls totaling \$2.4 million. Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit are processed in these plants for shipment throughout the Nation and the world. By-products from citrus pulp are also manufactured.

Nine electrical machinery manufacturers were the fifth largest source of manufacturing payrolls during the third quarter of 1956; they employed more than 1,000 persons.

The printing and publishing industry continues to rank sixth in order of payrolls. Its 41 firms employed almost 900 persons in the third quarter of 1956.

Fabrication of metal products has increased rapidly since World War II, due principally to the presence of the steel plant at Fontana.

Under the broad classification of the apparel industry, 18 firms manufactured men's sports shirts, women's and children's dresses, hosiery, and slacks. Set-up boxes, containers, foil, vapor proof pouches, and engine bags constitute the major products of the paper and paper products industry.

Several toy manufacturers are located in the county, as well as manufacturers of hydraulic pumps, high pressure boosters, tar and tar paper products, furniture and other manufactured lumber products; scientific instruments including X-ray and dental equipment; and electric instruments. Three leading aircraft companies operate large maintenance and overhaul establishments at Ontario International Airport; several aircraft parts and rocket material manufacturers are also located in the area.

TRANSPORTATION

San Bernardino County is served by three transcontinental railroads: the main line of the Santa Fe, which enters California at Needles and runs, via Barstow, through Cajon Pass and San Bernardino, where its division headquarters and car shops are located; the Union Pacific line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, which runs via Las Vegas, Daggett, through San Bernardino; and the Southern Pacific, which serves the valley area west of the mountains. This latter area is also served by the Pacific Electric interurban trains.

Several major interstate highways serve San Bernardino County, including U. S. 66, 91, and 395, which join to cross Cajon Pass by means of a four-lane expressway. In the desert areas these routes are being continuously widened.

There are 45 airports in the county, five county, two municipal, two military, 33 privately owned, and three serve the state government.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on the incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Barstow	6,135	Feb., 1957 10,017	\$627	\$8,530	1260	\$188	\$8,068
Chino	5,784	Feb., 1955 7,467	2,961	8,438	185	472	4,239
Colton	14,465	Apr., 1958 18,878	5,654	13,566	140	32	8,323
*Fontana	n.r.	-----	n.r.	14,025	--	--	9,746
*Montclair	n.r.	Apr., 1958 11,280	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	5,269
Needles	4,051	Nov., 1957 4,776	2,417	3,838	59	247	2,609
Ontario	22,872	Feb., 1957 41,656	15,002	39,946	166	554	24,303
Redlands	18,429	Jan., 1958 25,719	16,191	20,196	25	151	12,719
Rialto	3,156	July, 1957 15,359	2,500	8,730	249	635	6,036
San Bernardino	63,058	Jan., 1956 83,145	44,506	98,165	121	123	84,180
Upland	9,203	Nov., 1956 12,650	7,172	15,285	113	143	5,543

* Not incorporated in 1950.

n.r.—Not reported.

San Bernardino, the principal city and county seat, lies in the southwest portion of the county, as do most of its cities. Population in 1957 was estimated at 87,800, a 39 percent increase over 1950. Its \$144.3 million in retail and \$85.5 million in wholesale sales in 1954 were each some 40 percent of the county totals. In that year it had 86 manufacturing plants, employing 1,642 workers, and value added by manufacture was \$11.9 million. Principal manufactured products are cement, fabricated metal items, and apparel. Publishing is also important and a large railroad shop is here. Between San Bernardino and Redlands is the Norton Air Force Materiel Center. The annual National Orange Show held here is an important event to the entire area. Immediately adjoining the city to the east are the foothill citrus communities of Del Rosa, Patton, Highland, and East Highlands, with a combined population estimated at 12,735 in 1957. To the west is the City of Rialto, a residential and citrus packing center, and the fastest growing city in the county, whose 1957 population was almost five times that of 1950. Retail sales here totaled \$6 million in 1954.

Immediately to the south of San Bernardino is Colton, with a 1958 population of some 18,900, a 31 percent increase over 1950. Retail sales amounted to \$18.2 million and wholesale sales to \$10.6 million in 1954. In that year it had 19 manufacturing plants, employing 719 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$5.4 million. Most important manufacturing is of railroad cars, lime and cement, plumbing fixtures, tubular aluminum products, concrete pipe, and pasteboard products. Adjoining Colton to the west is Bloomington, a residential community in an area with a 1957 estimated population of 18,870, providing homes for workers in the closely adjoining agricultural and industrial areas. Between Colton and Redlands is Loma Linda, site of a large sanitarium and one of the State's five accredited medical schools.

Midway between San Bernardino and the cities on the western rim of the county is Fontana, incorporated in 1952, with a 1957 population estimated at 15,000. Agriculture has always been important, with grapes, citrus fruit, and poultry and rabbit raising the principal activities. With the establishment of the State's largest steel mill here, however, manufacturing has become increasingly important. Principal plants produce steel forgings and pipe, tar and tar products, reinforced concrete pipe, and radar equipment. North of Fontana are the agricultural communities of Cucamonga and Etiwanda, with a combined population estimated at 18,250 in 1957.

To the west on the county boundary line are Upland and Ontario. Ontario, with a 1957 population of 41,656, an increase of 82 percent over 1950, is the county's second largest city. Its retail trade amounted to \$38.9 million and wholesale trade to \$16.3 million in 1954. In that year it had 40 manufacturing plants, employing 1,961 workers, and value added by manufacture was \$27 million. Manufacturing includes the production of electrical appliances, citrus products, garments, aircraft, plastic wall panels, and airplane overhaul. An 800-acre industrial site at the International Airport here has brought some new industries and is expected to bring more. Southeast of Ontario is Guasti, a wine center, and site of the world's largest vineyard. Montclair, the county's newest city, incorporated in 1956, the population of which has increased 41 percent in two years, lies nearby. Upland, to the north of Ontario, is a major shipping point for citrus fruit and citrus packing is an important economic activity. It had retail sales of \$13 million and wholesale sales of \$13.6 million in 1954. In that same year there were nine manufacturing plants, employing 206 workers, with \$1.3 million value added by manufacture. Principal products are plastic dies, molds, and fixtures, electrical instruments, orchard heaters, and metal products. North of Upland is the unincorporated community of Alta Loma.

Chino, with an estimated 1957 population of 8,981, a 55 percent increase over 1950, lies in the extreme southwestern corner of the county. Its 1954 retail sales amounted to \$9.8 million and its manufacturing industry includes aircraft overhaul, and the production of apparel, aluminum awnings and umbrellas, cement pipe and blocks, and screw machine products. It is the site of the California Institution for Men, with a \$2.4 million annual payroll, and of the California Junior Republic for Boys.

Redlands, southeast of San Bernardino, is in the center of the citrus belt and an important shipping point for grapefruit and oranges. Its retail sales were \$24.8 million and its wholesale sales \$35.3 million in 1954. In that year it had 22 manufacturing establishments, employing 350 people, with \$1.8 million value added by manufacture. Manufactured products include vitreous china fixtures, lumber and wood products, nylon hosiery, apparel, and batteries. There is also a firm doing rocket and solid fuel research and development. Redlands is also the home of the University of Redlands, site of a well-known outdoor concert bowl, and the Asistencia of Mission San Gabriel. Surrounding Redlands are the communities of Bryn Mawr, Mentone, and Crafton, and to the southeast is the Yucaipa Valley, a desert valley with several small towns, and a total estimated population of 11,870.

Recreation and resort communities in the San Bernardino Mountain recreational and resort area have a population of some 10,000 year-around residents, plus many times that number of summer visitors who own or rent cabins throughout the area. Crestline is the center of the Crest Forest and Lake Gregory resort and cabin area, which includes Alpine Glens, Cedar Pines Park, Pinecrest, Skyland, Thousand Dunes, and Valley View Park. Lake Arrowhead, one of Southern California's most popular resort areas, has extensive tourist accommodations and facilities for both summer and winter sports. Big Bear Lake is surrounded by the communities of Big Bear City, Pine Knot, and Fawnskin, also with both summer and winter sports facilities. Other resort areas are Snow Valley, Wrightwood, Mt. Baldy, Running Springs, Mill Creek, and Barton Flats.

Largest unincorporated community north of San Bernardino, on the edge of the Mojave Desert, is Victorville, with an estimated 1957 population of 7,410. It is an agricultural and resort community, with cement plants, granite quarries, and the manufacture of various lime and cement products and of dolls as major industries. Dude ranches, luxury hotels, and beautiful homes characterize the nearby communities of Apple Valley, Hesperia, and Lucerne Valley. Plans are under way, however, to encourage industrial development as well, some light industry is already here, and an aircraft company has announced plans for a plant to produce guided missile components and aircraft frames. The whole area has an estimated population of 17,600 and is growing rapidly.

Further north in the desert is Barstow, where population has increased 63 percent since 1950. Volume of retail trade here was \$20.2 million and wholesale trade \$5.7 million in 1954. It is an irrigated alfalfa center, produces cattle and poultry, and is a desert mining center. The Marine Corps has a supply center here and the Army's Camp Irwin is close by. Daggett and Yermo, the gateway to the Calico Mountains and favorite hunting ground for "rock hounds", are towns of 600 to 700 population in the area.

Trona, in the extreme northwest corner of the county, on the edge of Searles Lake dry lake bed, is a community of about 3,760 persons.

Southeast of Barstow is Twentynine Palms, a community whose population in 1957 was estimated at 3,060, three times the 1950 figure. Originally developed as a desert resort area, it is adding light manufacturing to its activities, principally of building materials at the present time.

A number of small communities are strung along the two highways which cross the county from Barstow to the east. At the extreme eastern boundary of the county is Needles, with a 1957 population of some 4,800, an increase of 18 percent over 1950. It is a center for railroad, mining, and tourist activities, and although it has no important manufacturing at present, it is seeking to develop such activity.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	12,884,000
Commercial forest land.....	89,000
Publicly owned.....	59,000
Privately owned.....	30,000
Cropland.....	130,000
Grassland.....	1,811,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	94,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	7,408,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 74.2%	9,561,948
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	390,670	157,243	547,913
Pine.....	342,750	144,413	487,163
Other species.....	47,920	12,830	60,750

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 475 to 11,485 feet.
San Bernardino station elevation 1,125 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	36.6	51.4	66.2	3.17
February.....	39.5	53.5	67.8	3.34
March.....	41.7	56.2	70.8	2.83
April.....	45.0	60.1	75.5	1.44
May.....	48.9	64.3	79.8	0.57
June.....	52.2	70.2	88.4	0.10
July.....	56.7	76.4	96.4	0.03
August.....	56.8	76.4	96.4	0.16
September.....	52.9	72.4	92.3	0.21
October.....	47.1	65.0	84.7	0.79
November.....	40.6	58.2	76.0	1.28
December.....	37.3	52.7	68.4	2.83
Year avg.....	46.3	63.1	80.2	16.75
Average length of growing season 253 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		73,401	29.4	2.14
April 1, 1930.....		133,900	82.4	2.36
April 1, 1940.....		161,108	20.3	2.33
July 1, 1947.....		259,000	60.8	2.64
April 1, 1950.....		281,642	8.7	2.66
July 1, 1957.....		442,400	57.1	3.08

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$181,179	\$241,268	\$528,282
Other labor income.....	3,266	5,486	15,130
Proprietors income.....	64,011	71,476	95,811
Div.-int.-rent.....	26,667	38,445	91,940
Transfer payments.....	26,962	39,767	54,359
Total.....	\$302,085	\$396,442	\$785,522

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$93,218	\$6,816	\$23,816	\$60,052
1947.....	302,085	23,876	78,341	198,415
1950.....	396,442	48,510	91,093	230,705
1952.....	573,729	67,363	106,563	298,965
1953.....	642,927	82,860	112,394	334,182
1955.....	718,244	88,108	108,287	414,233
1956.....	785,522	100,269	118,300	444,395

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	7,729	5,475
Acreage in farms.....	422,856	1,601,095
Cropland in farms.....	161,767	182,157
Percentage of tenancy.....	4.4	4.9
Value of all products sold.....	\$55,174,508	\$66,420,513
Field crops.....	2,031,804	5,332,029
Fruits and nuts.....	34,066,197	22,787,245
Vegetables.....	754,978	935,865
Horticultural specialties.....	712,247	2,617,781
Dairy products.....	4,678,285	13,041,048
Poultry & poultry prods.....	8,423,181	17,574,409
Other livestock products.....	4,506,774	4,124,969
Forest products.....	1,042	7,167

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$36,699,909	\$81,932,310
(1) Sand and gravel.....	1,124,251	4,462,583
(2) Stone (including limestone & granite).....	827,992	1,987,820

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Tungsten concentrates.....	*	\$977,837
Other minerals: Clay, copper, gold, lead, silver, talc, pumice and volcanic cinders, rare earths, zinc, natural gas, petroleum, strontium minerals and others.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	256	371
Number of production workers.....	8,703	10,341
Number of employees.....	11,186	12,641
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$33,817	\$52,269
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$75,795	\$136,534

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Primary metal.....	11	8,241	\$11,642,619
(2) Stone, clay & glass.....	46	4,050	3,494,446
(3) Chemical & allied.....	14	1,766	2,452,044
(4) Food & kindred.....	80	3,826	2,391,223
(5) Electrical equipment.....	9	1,136	1,397,309
(6) Printing & publishing.....	41	879	975,761

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	306	392
Payroll (000).....	\$10,684	\$15,709
Number of employees.....	3,042	3,747
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$142,308	\$213,142

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	3,584	3,612
Payroll (000).....	\$25,894	\$40,139
Number of employees.....	11,311	13,896

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$77,414	\$104,489	\$123,329
Eating-drink, places.....	21,138	31,925	37,237
General merchandise.....	26,659	40,062	51,527
Apparel.....	10,472	14,137	17,304
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	15,213	20,223	27,283
Automotive.....	40,765	51,610	77,056
Serv. sta. & parts.....	38,804	55,180	70,421
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	27,021	37,355	38,263
Drugstores.....	6,900	9,505	12,320
All other retail.....	35,591	52,230	66,105

Total.....	\$299,977	\$416,807	\$520,845
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	624	\$10,985	\$3,737	1,487
Auto rep.....	316	5,937	1,149	402
All other.....	886	32,486	11,489	3,143

Total.....	1,826	\$49,408	\$16,375	5,032
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	56	587	\$750
Manufacturing.....	405	20,260	25,577
Construction.....	1,065	8,534	10,619
Utilities.....	296	4,542	5,040
Trade.....	3,129	21,994	19,277
Finance.....	322	2,889	2,744
Service.....	1,825	11,848	10,720
Other.....	105	670	482

Total.....	7,203	71,324	\$75,209
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15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$149,041	\$280,910	88.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$62,624	\$100,181	60.0
a. Demand (000).....	\$86,417	\$130,387	50.9
b. Telephones (total).....	38,900	106,262	173.2
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	3,495	134,083	875.2
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	979	4,642	374.2
d. Auto registration.....	79,656	167,738	110.6
d. Truck registration.....	9,369	23,442	150.2

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$237,815	\$599,153
Property tax levies (000)*.....	12,802	38,900
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.38	6.49

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego County, named for the harbor which Vizcaino rechristened in 1602 in honor of the Franciscan San Diego de Alcala de Henares, whose name was borne by his flagship, is one of the original 27 created in 1850.

A remarkable group of Indian pictographs, different from any others in Southern California, are found on the rocks of Poway Valley and link the original inhabitants of this region with an ancient race of sun worshipers.

The Bay of San Diego was first discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo, sent by the Viceroy of Mexico to explore the coast of New Spain. It was more than 200 years later, however, before the Spanish rulers, fearing occupation of the region by the English or the Russians, sent an expedition under Gaspar de Portola to explore and colonize California. Four companies reached San Diego between April and July, 1769. On July 16, 1769, Father Junipero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcala, around which grew up the first town and first agricultural development in the State.

In 1798 the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded, in the San Luis Rey Valley, by Father Lasuen, head of the missions after Father Serra's death. The magnificent Moorish style mission, rededicated in 1893 as a Franciscan seminary and still in use for that purpose, was planned and built by Father Peyri, who also founded the Asistencia de San Antonio de Pala, some 20 miles up the valley. Pala Chapel, now restored, is noted for its graceful campanile whose ancient bells still call the Indians to prayers, and for its original Indian frescoes.

Point Loma, on San Diego Bay, symbolizes the rich and colorful history of the county. Indian trails may still be found here, including the Playa Trail later followed by oxcarts, horseback riders, and pedestrians from the mission. Here, within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, established in 1852, are the acres where Cabrillo first walked on California soil, where Vizcaino built the first temporary Christian house of prayer in 1602, and where the first coast beacon light, a lantern on a pole, was erected in 1769. Here too are the graves of the early Spaniards and the military cemetery, established in the 1850's and christened Bennington in honor of the men who died on the gunboat of the same name in 1905. It was a haven for bandits and smugglers, the site of a flourishing hide drying business established by the captains of Boston trading ships who carried home stones from Ballast Point in their holds, and the headquarters for two New England whaling companies in the mid-nineteenth century. Remains of their try-pot fires and sand still impregnated with oil can be seen today.

The land route across the Colorado Desert into California, first used by the Spaniards, later became the southern Emigrant Trail, and the Butterfield Stage Route. It crossed the northeastern part of San Diego County, via Carrizo Creek, San Felipe, and Warners Pass. Jonathan T. Warner, who came to California with the Jackson party over this route in 1831, was one of the first Americans to become an extensive landowner, acquiring the Warner ranch and hot springs near the southern end of Palomar Mountain in 1844. From Warner Ranch the old Emigrant Trail went through Oak Grove, Temecula, and Elsinore Valleys to Mission San Gabriel and Los Angeles. Other branches went to San Luis Rey and San Diego.

Near the present City of Escondido, in the San Pasqual Valley, General Stephen W. Kearny led a detachment of American soldiers in the Battle of San Pasqual on December 6, 1846.

The present site of San Diego was subdivided by Alonzo Horton in 1867, and later "Old Town" of the Spanish and Mexican days was largely abandoned in favor of "Horton's Addition." In 1872 the "Tom Scott Boom," based on false hopes of the town's becoming a transcontinental rail terminal, flourished and faded. In 1885, the Santa Fe Railway reached San Diego and a second feverish boom followed, accompanied by wild real estate speculation which spread throughout the county, and was followed by a disastrous collapse in 1888. Most of the new population remained, however, and a more stable era of rapid growth followed.

TOPOGRAPHY

San Diego County is bordered on the south by Baja California, Mexico; on the east by Imperial County; on the west by the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of some 70 miles; and on the north by Orange and Riverside Counties. It is about 80 miles in width, and contains 2,725,120 acres of land area, of which 1,393,959 acres, or 51 percent, is privately owned.

Of the privately owned lands 992,581 acres are in farms. Of the publicly owned lands, 273,985 acres (net) are in the Cleveland National Forest. State parks and monuments include 414,881 acres, most of which is in the Anza-Borrego Desert, Cuyamaca Rancho, and Palomar Mountain State Parks, occupying the eastern portion of the county. Nine public beaches line the ocean shore.

Rising from the shores of the Pacific on the west, a sometimes gently rolling, sometimes broken coastal plain joins the foothill ranges at an average distance of about 10 miles. Beyond this coastal zone is another strip 10 to 15 miles in width which can be described as the foothill valley zone, with elevations of from 600 feet in the valleys to 1,700 feet at foothill peaks. Farther east, alternating valleys and ranges rise higher and higher, reaching a crest, 40 to 60 miles from the coast, in the Palomar, Agua Tibia, Laguna, and Cuyamaca Ranges in the Cleveland National Forest, where Cuyamaca Peak rises to an elevation of 6,515 feet. In this mountain-valley zone, elevations range from 3,000 to above 6,000 feet. Beyond these crests, the eastern half of the county merges into the rim of the Colorado Desert.

Trees of the coastal area and foothill valley zones include the coast live oak, Engelmann oak, sycamore, willows, cottonwood, alder, and the famed Torrey pine, a unique species which clings to precipitous cliffs and mesas near Del Mar, in strangely twisted wind-blown shapes. In the higher mountains are various species of pine, big cone spruce, white fir, incense cedar, Kellogg oak, canyon live oak, and dogwood. On the desert are mesquite, ironwood, smoketree, elephant-trees, and California fanleaf palms. Principal native shrubs are chamiso, wild lilac, scrub oak, manzanita, and toyon.

A number of rivers and streams flow westward from the mountain watersheds toward the sea, although in most instances their waters are impounded in reservoirs or pumped from underground courses before reaching that destination. The Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, and San Dieguito Rivers and their agricultural valleys run through the northern part of the county. The San Diego, Sweetwater, and Cottonwood Rivers feed a series of reservoirs to supply San Diego and vicinity with water.

CLIMATE

Average annual rainfall in the coastal zone of San Diego County is between 10 and 13 inches annually, most of which falls in the months of December through March. In the foothill valley region, average rainfall is about 17 inches; and at elevations above 3,000 feet, annual average precipitation ranges up to 45 inches. The climate is mild and equable, prevailing winds from the Pacific seldom exceeding a velocity of five to seven miles an hour, and temperatures deviating from the annual mean of 61 degrees by less than 15 degrees, either from day to night or from summer to winter. At San Diego, which is typical of the coastal area, the monthly average of daily extremes in temperatures in the coolest month, January, is from 46 degrees minimum to 63 degrees maximum; and in the warmest month, August, from 64 degrees minimum to 74 degrees maximum. At Escondido, typical of the foothill sheltered valleys 10 to 20 miles from the coast, the range is from 36 degrees minimum to 64 degrees maximum in January, and from 57 to 89 degrees in July. Frosts are rare, and in most localities in the county, where semitropical plants and crops are grown, killing frosts are practically unknown. Snow falls in the higher mountains during the winter months.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of San Diego County rose from 556,808 in 1950 to an estimated 943,400 in mid-1958, an increase of 69 percent, some 77 percent above the state average. The fastest rate of growth was between 1950 and 1952, when the increase

amounted to over 192,000, a large part of it attributable to increases in resident military population. There was a small numerical decrease between 1953 and 1954, but population has increased steadily since that time and in mid-1958 was 23 percent above the 1954 estimate.

Military population is more important in San Diego County than anywhere else in the State. The mid-1958 estimate of resident military population was more than double the 1950 figure of some 55,000, but was some 25 percent below the peak reached in 1952, indicating that the substantial growth of the county in more recent years has been in civilian residents.

The city of La Mesa more than doubled in population between 1950 and early 1957. Other cities with special census counts in 1956 and 1957 were Oceanside with an increase of 59 percent; Escondido, 54 percent; National City, 50 percent; Coronado and San Diego, each with 48 percent.

Few areas in the entire country can show greater increases in personal incomes than San Diego County. The total estimated for 1956 is nearly \$1.9 billion. This is more than eight times the total for 1940. So rapid has been the rise since World War II that this 1956 figure is 162 percent above that of 1947 and 105 percent above that of 1950. These rates of rise are far greater than comparable rates for the entire State. Only part of this is due to a population rise greater than that of the State because per capita income has increased since 1947 by a far greater percentage than has that of the entire State.

A remarkable expansion of industry has been largely responsible for the sharp rise and it has been aided by establishment of some government agencies requiring highly paid personnel. Payrolls of government establishments remain the most important single factor in the county economy. In 1956, government was the source of about \$690 million in wages and salaries, an amount which was nearly half of all wages and salaries and more than a third of all incomes.

Retail trade increased from \$792.2 million in 1954 to \$963.4 million during 1956, a gain of almost 22 percent. During this two-year period, automotive sales increased 38 percent; building material, hardware, and implements, 16 percent; and general merchandise 28 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

In contrast to most counties dominated by expanding urbanization, agriculture in San Diego County not only has remained an important item in the economy but has maintained a strongly rising trend in value of output since World War II. Because of the topography, tillable land is limited mainly to the narrow coastal plain along the western edge and to small river valleys extending inland. Rainfall is light and heavy irrigation is such an absolute necessity that most of the runoff from local watersheds has been impounded and additional supplies are imported by aqueduct from the Colorado River. Water here being rather expensive as a rule, agriculture has maintained its importance by specializing intensively in such products as fruit, truck crops, nursery stock, poultry and eggs, and milk.

A considerable amount of land has been taken out of cultivation because of the needs of widening industrial and residential areas. However, for several years after World War II, abundance of water permitted outlying acreage to be brought under cultivation at a rate to more than compensate for these losses. Even with the net reductions of the most recent years there is actually more land now in crops than in the prewar years. The nearby concentration of population and industry has provided a ready market for a great variety of products, 17 of which were valued at over a million dollars each in 1957. As the situation is so favorable for intensive activities, the average size of farms is only a little over a half that of the State as a whole and an unusually high proportion of the farms are very small (less than 10 acres).

Tomatoes have become a county specialty and the crop in 1957 was valued at nearly \$20 million. Diversification may be illustrated by listing other important crops with 1957 farm valuations as follows: flowers and nursery stock, \$6.2 million; avocados, \$4.3 million; celery, \$3.6 million; lemons, \$3.4 million; and oranges, \$3 million. This

is one of the few counties in which hogs are of some importance as they have provided receipts of nearly \$2 million in some years. The table below shows the developing pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Tomatoes	\$3,855	\$9,478	\$19,873
Other truck crops	7,097	9,491	11,059
Fruits and nuts	14,807	14,284	13,565
Field crops	1,940	2,448	3,291
Flowers and nursery stock	3,542	5,661	6,201
Poultry and eggs	7,241	19,750	19,495
Dairy products	6,094	10,576	12,067
Cattle sold	4,647	7,761	5,257
All other	2,566	4,514	3,183
Total	\$51,789	\$83,963	\$93,991

MINERALS AND MINING

Although San Diego has been endowed with a wide range of commercial minerals, the principal production has been of the structural and industrial groups. During 1956 minerals worth \$7.3 million were produced. Sand and gravel accounted for \$5.4 million of this total and stone (including granite dimension stone) for \$1.3 million.

The pegmatite gem area of Southern California is most developed and productive in San Diego County. It is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the gem and near-gem material recovered from the area has been obtained from five mines in San Diego. Nearly \$1 million worth of gem tourmaline has been mined in the county, as well as smaller amounts of quartz, beryl, topaz, gem spodumene, and garnet.

As a matter of historical interest, gold was discovered at San Ysidro, San Diego County, in 1828, 20 years before James W. Marshall's discovery at Coloma.

One of the State's important pyrophyllite deposits is located near Escondido; however, only about \$7,000 worth was mined in 1956. Clay, gold, magnesium salts, salt, strontium minerals and tungsten concentrates were also produced in 1956.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important segment of the San Diego County economy. Fish caught off the coast and below the international boundary include bluefin, yellowfin, skipjack, and albacore tuna; Pacific mackerel, bonito, barracuda, yellowtail, and many other varieties. Fish and shellfish landings in 1957 amounted to 121.2 million pounds of which 21.6 million pounds were albacore and 97.4 million pounds were other tuna.

There are more than a thousand commercial fishing vessels registered in the San Diego district, ranging from one-man jig boats up to some 200 tuna clippers. About 700 are vessels of five tons and over. In summer San Diego is the home port of a fleet of 2,000 boats that fish for albacore. San Diego is second only to Los Angeles in its catch of tuna.

San Diego is also an important deep sea sport fishing center, with yellowtail, barracuda, bonito, bluefin tuna, and bass. Marlin swordfish appear in the fall months, and sports fishing boats run to the fishing grounds off Coronado Island.

MANUFACTURING

San Diego County is a rapidly growing industrial area that as of 1956 has become the third largest source of industrial payrolls in the State. From 1939 to 1947 the number of manufacturing establishments increased from 249 to 419. By 1956 there had been another 55 percent increase, bringing the total to 651. The number of production workers in plants rose from 5,964 in 1939 to 15,264 in 1947 or 156 percent. In the nine-year period ending in 1956, employment rose 267 percent while payrolls shot up by 379 percent. The statewide rise in payrolls was 174 percent. Most of this increase in industrial employment occurred in the aircraft industry. The improved diversification in the county's industrial pattern has been the principal objective of the various industrial committees working within the area.

Manufacturing advantages of the San Diego area include a labor force of skilled workers and executives attracted by favorable climatic and living conditions, a good record of labor-management relations, developed industrial sites, some surplus factory space in already constructed buildings, and relatively low cost utility services. The local market includes San Diego and Imperial Counties and Baja California. The primary market that local producers can reach at an equal or lower cost than competing industrial areas includes part of Orange and Riverside Counties and the southern counties of Arizona. Seaport and shipping facilities also serve a large potential export market.

On the basis of both employment and payrolls, the aircraft industry constitutes the dominant activity in the county, accounting for 70 percent (down five percentage points from 1953) of total factory employment and 72 percent of total manufacturing payrolls during the third quarter of 1956. Also within the transportation equipment industry in San Diego are the ship- and boat-building and repair yards employing approximately 870 persons, somewhat more than half the employment in 1952. Although employment reached a peak of 65,000 in the aircraft and parts industry and 5,000 in shipbuilding during the peak of World War II, it fell to a low of 7,600 during the first quarter of 1946. By the end of 1948, it had reached 15,000 where it held a fairly steady course until May of 1950 when the employment level had fallen to 12,000. Immediately following the outbreak of the Korean War, employment in the aircraft industry began rising rapidly, reaching an average of 38,773 during the third quarter of 1953, but leveling off during 1954. In the third quarter of 1956 there were six manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, 36 firms producing aircraft and parts, and 23 establishments building and repairing ships and boats; this represents an increase of seven aircraft firms and one boat establishment over four years earlier. Major products include piston and jet aircraft, aircraft engines and air-frame products, electronic aircraft equipment, and a wide variety of aircraft parts. Shipbuilding manufacturers include builders of long range fishing boats, minesweepers, rescue tugs, steel refrigerated barges, small landing craft, and small private yachts.

Ranking second in the county's manufacturing economy and representing about 6 percent of total third quarter 1956 payrolls is the food products industry made up of 79 firms. The fish canneries are the major employers in this field. Tuna is the principal fish processed. Other items produced in the county include packaged dried fruit, packed meat, citrus fruit juices, flavorings, extracts and essential oils, jams and jellies, wine and soft drinks.

While retaining third rank position based on payrolls, the printing and publishing trades have increased their employment by 50 percent in four years and the number of firms has risen by nine to a total of 98, according to third quarter 1956 figures. More than two-thirds of these workers were producing newspapers.

The electrical machinery industry has risen one notch, to fourth place since 1952 and at the same time doubled both its employment and the number of establishments in operation. Products manufactured include batteries, automatic fire guards, burglar alarms, vacuum tubes, electronic equipment, and component parts.

The machinery (except electrical) industry also rose one place according to third quarter 1956 payrolls. Their products include farm and office machinery, garden tractors, welding equipment, marine pumps and winches, precision casting and machine parts, diesel engines, automatic screw machine parts, vending machines, and material handling machines.

Sixth place was occupied in 1956 by the fabricated metals producers, who had dropped there from fourth place, despite an increase of 16 firms and some 200 workers. Among the major items manufactured are tin containers, ventilating equipment, oil burning furnaces, dairy equipment, builders' hardware, stainless steel tubing, metal jigs and fixtures, irrigation sprinklers, aluminum casement windows, and metal patterns.

The apparel and related fabric finishing field is represented by 30 firms employing some 1,200 persons and disbursing third quarter 1956, payrolls of \$723 thousand. Among their major products are men's slacks, sport coats, suits, handbags, awnings, and parachutes.

There were 49 furniture and fixtures manufacturers employing more than 600 workers and producing such items as wood patterns, doors, casket shells, furniture, and store fixtures.

Twenty-five establishments produced chemicals. They employed about 500 workers and distributed third quarter 1956, payrolls of \$683 thousand. Their products included pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals, industrial gases, agar, kelp, fertilizers, insecticides, paint, varnish, soap, and salt.

In the stone, clay, and glass industry the following items are manufactured: concrete blocks and irrigation pipe, aggregates, brick, tile, stucco, abrasives, fiberglass panels and other fiberglass products, and a wide variety of ceramics. Other products made in the county include fiber containers, envelopes, paper boxes, scientific instruments, jewelers tools, photographic equipment and rubber products.

TRANSPORTATION

San Diego is the terminus of the Santa Fe Railway, connecting with Los Angeles and eastern points, and serving the coastal region northward. Branch lines run from Oceanside to Fallbrook and to Escondido, providing freight service to interior agricultural areas. Another transcontinental connection directly eastward is furnished by the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway, linked to the Southern Pacific and Rock Island railroads.

Passenger bus lines and motor freight services reach all principal communities over a paved highway network. The bulk of passenger travel, however, is by privately owned automobiles.

The county road system includes 517 miles of state highway, 2,117 miles of maintained county roads, and 456 miles of primary county roads. Main highway arteries in San Diego County are U. S. 101 (El Camino Real), which follows the coastline through San Diego and into Mexico; an inland route, U. S. 395; and U. S. 80, which connects San Diego with the Imperial Valley and eastern points.

San Diego is an important seaport, with one of the world's best natural harbors. It is the first port of call for incoming and the last for outgoing vessels plying between the Pacific Coast and Mexico, Central America, South America, the Panama Canal



MS Settsu Maru (NYK), MS Kokei Maru (Daido) (along Embarcadero), Port of San Diego

and the Atlantic Coast; and it is a potential point for trade with Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Australia.

Port facilities include two municipal piers and supplementary public wharves with 16,000 feet of berthing space, and private wharves with 18,000 feet, of which about half is used by the fishing industry. Total spur trackage is 26,000 feet. The Tenth Avenue marine terminal, a \$15 million addition covering an area of 95 acres with berthing facilities for nine ships, was scheduled for completion in 1958.

Principal imports of the San Diego Customs District, which records air and over-land shipments, as well as waterborne commerce, during 1956 were newsprint, motor fuel and gasoline, nitrogenous fertilizer materials, fish and fish products, residual fuel oil, and glass and glass products. Leading exports included unmanufactured cotton, iron and steel scrap, and industrial machinery and parts. During 1956 the value of all exports moving through the San Diego Customs District by all methods of transportation amounted to \$91.7 million while total imports were valued at \$24.6 million.

San Diego is served by seven scheduled airlines. The county has 36 airports, four municipal, five county, 10 military and 17 private.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Military installations in the county have an estimated value of over \$500 million and the payrolls for uniformed and civilian personnel amounted to \$265.7 million in 1956. San Diego is headquarters for the 11th Naval District, and installations there include a naval training center; a naval station, home for \$5 billion worth of inactive reserve ships, a center for training repair specialists, and a receiving station for men being transferred or discharged; a naval air station; an electronics laboratory; a naval amphibious base; Miramar Air Station, currently being expanded to become the nation's largest naval jet base; an ammunition depot; Fleet Air Defense, which embraces many highly specialized training schools; and the largest naval hospital in the country. Camp Pendleton, near Oceanside, and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot combine to provide the major facility in the United States for training expeditionary forces and forces specializing in amphibious warfare. Fort Rosecrans, on Point Loma, formerly an Army coast artillery post, is presently inactive.

Partly to serve these military installations, an aqueduct was constructed by the Navy in 1947 to bring Colorado River water from the Metropolitan Water District pipes to San Vicente Reservoir. A second barrel of the aqueduct was completed in 1954 at a cost of \$16 million, and plans for a third are currently being developed.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMMUNITIES

The following table gives economic data for incorporated cities in the county. Value added and sales data are in thousands of dollars.

City	Population			Manufactures—1954			Trade—1954		Taxable sales
	April, 1950	Special census		No. of estab.	All em- ployees	Value added by mfr.	Total sales		first half 1957
		Date	Count				Wholesale	Retail	
Carlsbad *	4,383†	Oct., 1954	5,991	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	\$1,783
Chula Vista	15,927	Mar., 1958	35,557	17	6,327	‡	\$4,977	\$30,039	14,593
Coronado	12,700	Apr., 1957	18,764	3	46	\$211	484	11,108	5,053
El Cajon	5,600	Oct., 1957	27,776	31	385	3,055	‡	29,195	18,512
Escondido	6,544	July, 1956	10,064	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	10,996	26,478	12,901
Imperial Beach *	n.r.	Mar. 1958	14,287	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	1,798
La Mesa	10,946	Feb., 1957	23,521	19	141	777	4,866	24,571	12,952
National City	21,199	Oct., 1957	31,785	24	302	2,091	36,121	32,060	22,909
Oceanside	12,881	July, 1956	20,489	17	89	481	8,587	29,433	14,915
San Diego	334,387	Mar., 1957	494,201	368	39,157	340,562	325,283	524,870	335,406

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

‡ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r. Not reported.

SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN AREA

San Diego is the largest city and the county seat, with a population estimated at 500,000 by the end of 1957, a 50 percent increase over 1950. The postwar years have seen it change radically from a residential, tourist, and distribution center to an important industrial community, although its natural attractions bring travelers who were

estimated to have spent \$132 million here in 1957. It accounted for 87 percent of the total value added by manufacture in the county in 1954, and it had 79 percent and 65 percent respectively of the county's total wholesale and retail trade in that year. Waterborne commerce moving through its landlocked harbor, one of the 10 greatest in the world, amounted to 1.6 million tons in 1956-57, and was valued at \$179 million. Completion of a new \$10 million cargo terminal and admission of the port to full terminal status by the Pacific Westbound Steamship Conference in early 1958 will make it increasingly important. Building permits amounted to \$133 million in 1957, putting the city in sixth place in the Nation. Three aircraft plants dominate the manufacturing field, with some 51,000 employees. They produce military and civilian jet aircraft, drone missiles, aircraft engines, and other aircraft parts and sub-assemblies. The world's first vertijet was built here and these firms are also engaged in aeronautical and electronic research. A new \$40 million plant will produce the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile, which was designed here. There is a new atomic research laboratory under construction and a San Diego firm has been awarded a contract to build a prototype atomic reactor and gas turbine plant for ship use. Important shipbuilding and repair facilities build and maintain naval vessels, tuna clippers, personnel boats for offshore oil drilling projects, and pleasure craft, and contribute a multimillion-dollar payroll to the economy. Other manufacturers produce electronic equipment and components, outdoor furniture, fiberglass building panels and pipe, fishing tackle and accessories, precision aircraft parts, scientific instruments, and algin products, among others. Canning the tuna and other fish landed by the important fishing fleet is a major industry, with the 1956 pack of tuna alone valued at \$42.8 million. The high seas tuna fleet numbers almost 200 boats, the local fishing fleet is composed of over 1,000 vessels, and in the summer the city is home port for an additional 2,000 boats which come from as far as Alaska to fish for albacore. Within the city limits are the resort and residential communities of La Jolla, site of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Institute of Marine Resources, and the beach communities of Pacific Beach, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach, Point Loma, and Old Town. In the heart of the residential area is famous 1,400-acre Balboa Park, and Mission Bay Park is being developed to make it a year-round aquatic playground and small boat harbor. San Diego State College, which contributes a \$5.2 million payroll to the city's economy, is undergoing a \$19.6 million building program. There are two privately owned universities, a junior college, a number of nationally known private schools, and the University of California has plans for a four-year campus at La Jolla.

Immediately adjoining San Diego on the south are National City and Chula Vista, the latter the second fastest growing city in the county, with a 123 percent population growth since 1950. Both are shipping points for the vegetables raised in the area and important retail trading centers. Manufacturing plants in the area include the world's largest producer of complete power packages for aircraft, which also produces jet aircraft assemblies and electronic components, and smaller firms producing food products, aircraft tools and parts, builders' hardware, metal products, and many other items. Chula Vista is developing its first industrial park, expected to be ready for occupancy in early 1958. Coronado lies across the bay from San Diego and is a famous resort area and northern terminus of the Silver Strand State Beach Park. At the southern end of the bay is the newest incorporated city, Imperial Beach, with a 1957 estimated population of 12,000, and the neighboring unincorporated towns of Palm City, Otay, and Nestor. Farther south, near the Mexican border, is San Ysidro, an important center for dairying and truck gardens and the gateway to Ensenada. To the east of San Diego are La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and El Cajon, which has kept its place as the fastest growing city in the county, with a 396 percent population increase between 1950 and 1957. These cities lie in an agricultural area producing citrus, avocados, grapes, poultry, livestock, and vegetables. There is some light manufacturing, chiefly of items supplied to the aircraft industry.

The San Dieguito district, including the communities of Encinitas, Leucadia, Solana Beach, Rancho Santa Fe, Cardiff, and Del Mar, lies on the coast to the north between San Diego and Carlsbad. The area is noted for its production of flowers and subtrop-

ical fruits. Fine residential estates and beach homes, outstanding beach resort hotels, and the famous Del Mar horseracing track are in this area.

OCEANSIDE AREA

Principal city on the north coastal plain is Oceanside, with a population estimated at 21,000 in 1957, a 63 percent increase over 1950. It is the major trading center for the agricultural area which surrounds it, the northern gateway to Mt. Palomar and the famous Palomar Observatory and the site of Mission San Luis Rey. In the past it has been primarily a residential and resort community, with an excellent beach and other recreational attractions. There is some light industry including the production of industrial sand, construction aggregates, vacuum tubes and electronic equipment, candles, and gear reduction units. It has recently zoned a substantial acreage for industry and developed a new planned industrial area and is embarked on a campaign to attract new industry. Camp Pendleton, the largest Marine base in the United States, immediately adjoins it to the north. Inland to the northeast is Fallbrook, an unincorporated agricultural community, producing olives, avocados, and lemons. Carlsbad, directly south of Oceanside, had an estimated 1957 population of 8,300, an 89 percent increase over 1950. It is a residential community in an agricultural area, with some light manufacturing, including the production of aircraft parts, ceramics, and other small items. The surrounding countryside produces avocados, vegetables, melons, cut flowers, bulbs, and nursery stock. Inland to the east is Vista, an unincorporated community in a major avocado producing area. Between Vista and Escondido is San Marcos, an agricultural community and the home of Palomar Junior College.

FOOTHILL AND VALLEY REGION

Escondido, lying northeast of San Diego, is the largest inland city, with an estimated 1957 population of 10,500, a 60 percent increase over 1950. Major agricultural products from this area are avocados, citrus fruit, walnuts, and poultry. It has some light manufacturing, including the production of wood products, concrete pipe and blocks, golf clubs, industrial dilutents, aggregates, building panels, aircraft parts, wire products, storage tanks, digital computers, and data processing machines, and is the site of a chemical research laboratory and a firm engaged in electronic design. Several new plants began operations here in 1957 and more are expected. It is the southern gateway to Palomar Observatory, with the world's largest telescope. Between Escondido and Palomar are the smaller communities of Valley Center and Rincon.

Lakeside, to the south, is the home of the San Diego County Rodeo Association and a major dairy, livestock, poultry, and rabbit producing center. Its industries include manufacture of airplane parts, camp trailers, outdoor furniture, cement blocks, and pipe.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY AND DESERT RECREATIONAL AREAS

Along State Highway 78, which winds through the mountains from Escondido to the eastern boundary of the county, are a number of smaller communities. San Pasqual is the site of the Battlefield Monument which commemorates the conquest of California by Mexico, and the home of a large Seventh-day Adventist academy. Ramona, noted for its turkeys, lies in the Santa Maria Valley where field crops and deciduous fruits are grown and dairying is carried on. Santa Ysabel lies at the junction of roads leading to Lake Henshaw and the Warners Hot Springs resort area. Julian affords access to the Laguna Mountain resort area from the north, and is noted today for its apples and cider rather than for the gold it once mined. Ocotillo Wells is a new desert resort area near the border of the Anza-Borrego State Park. Between Julian and Ocotillo Wells is the road leading north to Borrego Springs, a fast growing winter desert resort area, where facilities for visitors have been greatly expanded.

Alpine, a noted health resort in the mountains east of El Cajon is the most northerly of another string of communities lining U. S. Highway 80 across the county to the south. Descanso, Pine Valley, and Laguna Junction all lie in the wooded Laguna Mountain resort area. Jacumba, in the southwest corner of the county is another mountain resort community where many Imperial Valley residents have summer homes.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,725,000
Commercial forest land.....	25,000
Publicly owned.....	11,000
Privately owned.....	14,000
Cropland.....	115,000
Grassland.....	913,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	131,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	501,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 30.5%	832,185
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	166,382	136,016	302,398
Pine.....	64,085	37,696	101,781
Other species.....	102,297	98,320	200,617

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 6,515 feet.
San Diego station elevation 19 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature		Precipitation
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
January.....	46.5	54.7	82.9
February.....	47.9	55.6	83.3
March.....	49.9	57.2	84.4
April.....	52.9	59.4	85.8
May.....	56.1	61.6	87.1
June.....	59.0	64.3	89.6
July.....	62.5	67.8	93.1
August.....	63.8	69.2	94.5
September.....	61.6	67.7	93.7
October.....	57.1	64.1	91.4
November.....	51.7	60.3	88.9
December.....	48.3	56.7	85.0
Year avg.....	54.8	61.6	88.3
Average length of growing season 364 days.			

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		112,248	82.0	3.28
April 1, 1930.....		209,659	86.8	3.69
April 1, 1940.....		289,348	38.0	4.19
July 1, 1947.....		506,900	75.2	5.17
April 1, 1950.....		556,808	9.9	5.26
July 1, 1957.....		897,600	61.2	6.36

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$491,903	\$623,102	\$1,406,603
Other labor inc.....	9,185	14,707	41,378
Proprietors inc.....	91,811	103,554	142,528
Div-int-rent.....	77,414	109,620	206,089
Transfer payments.....	50,030	72,616	93,455
Total.....	\$720,343	\$923,599	\$1,890,049

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$232,280	\$23,679	\$19,077	\$179,024
1947.....	720,343	64,883	52,032	438,087
1950.....	923,599	87,299	70,784	529,279
1952.....	1,492,661	199,674	83,867	700,570
1953.....	1,527,986	217,239	83,814	726,356
1955.....	1,697,977	228,879	92,775	817,502
1956.....	1,890,049	310,583	93,043	900,649

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	5,430	6,478
Acreage in farms.....	911,538	992,581
Cropland in farms.....	212,513	312,550
Percentage of tenancy.....	3.4	5.0
Value of all prods. sold.....	\$24,950,543	\$53,833,157
Field crops.....	1,415,492	1,765,034
Fruits and nuts.....	9,364,107	14,195,416
Vegetables.....	1,832,608	7,937,036
Horticult. specialties.....	610,238	3,813,743
Dairy prods.....	4,636,607	9,275,194
Poultry & poultry prods.....	3,811,982	11,108,820
Other livestock prods.....	3,263,932	5,725,330
Forest prods.....	15,577	12,584

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$1,882,394	\$7,322,456
(1) Sand and gravel.....	1,324,830	5,375,635
(2) Stone (inc. granite dim.).....	196,037	1,347,940

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Pyrophyllite.....	*	\$7,259
Other minerals: Clay, gem stones, gold, magnesium salts, salt, tungsten concentrates and strontium minerals.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	419	595
Number of production workers.....	15,264	37,310
Number of employees.....	20,783	47,731
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$61,993	\$221,657
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$101,548	\$390,218

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Transp. equip.....	65	41,854	\$57,853,203
(2) Food & kindred.....	79	3,511	3,886,159
(3) Printing & pub.....	98	2,026	2,524,739
(4) Elec. machinery.....	24	1,255	1,460,202
(5) Mach. (except elec.).....	56	1,007	1,184,293
(6) Fabricated metals.....	65	956	1,075,239

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	515	683
Payroll (000).....	\$19,428	\$29,684
Number of employees.....	5,548	7,076
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$259,926	\$411,945

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	5,715	6,449
Payroll (000).....	\$61,067	\$100,115
Number of employees.....	24,900	32,078

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$157,006	\$203,225	\$236,245
Eating-drink. places.....	45,902	61,145	69,495
General merchandise.....	54,428	77,135	98,577
Apparel.....	42,687	53,271	52,309
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	38,123	44,718	55,670
Automotive.....	102,895	122,056	169,149
Serv. sta. & parts.....	50,577	79,577	100,550
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	47,463	49,543	57,574
Drugstores.....	16,756	23,106	28,526
All other retail.....	54,672	78,452	95,298
Total.....	\$610,509	\$792,228	\$963,393

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	1,444	\$31,254	\$11,687	4,311
Auto rep.....	526	13,065	2,956	980
All other.....	1,606	63,722	16,951	5,999
Total.....	3,576	\$108,041	\$31,594	11,290

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	21	227	\$327
Manufacturing.....	651	59,953	80,675
Construction.....	1,828	14,766	19,327
Utilities.....	293	11,176	12,525
Trade.....	5,506	44,719	42,196
Finance.....	808	8,155	7,577
Service.....	4,185	22,672	17,563
Other.....	500	2,086	3,312
Total.....	13,792	163,754	\$183,502

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$354,359	\$693,164	95.6
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$164,055	\$272,915	66.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$190,304	\$330,772	73.8
b. Telephones (total).....	125,951	295,876	134.9
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	8,210	160,546	637.5
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	2,834	112,596	341.5
d. Auto registration.....	146,561	302,583	106.5
d. Truck registration.....	14,423	33,732	133.9

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$393,526	978,088
Property tax levies* (000).....	22,005	63,801
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.59	6.52

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY

San Francisco, at the time of the creation of the 27 original counties in 1850, included what is now San Mateo County, as well as its present area. When the two were separated in 1856, it became the City and County of San Francisco, unique in this consolidation of local government. The major settlement in the area was known to local residents as Yerba Buena, Spanish for the wild mint found in quantity, but took the name of San Francisco, shown on official maps and the name given both the Mission and the Presidio, in 1847.

Despite the magnitude and accessibility of San Francisco Bay, early navigators and explorers, including Cabrillo, who explored the California Coast in 1542, Sir Francis Drake, who, in 1579 ran his *Golden Hinde* into Drakes Bay, a few miles to the north, and Sebastian Vizcaino, who charted and named most of the landmarks along the coast in the early 1600's, failed to discover it. It was not until October, 1769, that Sergeant Ortega and his party from the overland expedition of Gaspar de Portola sighted the landlocked bay and the picturesque peninsula. Don Juan Manuel de Ayala sailed the first ship, the *San Carlos*, through the strait later to be christened the Golden Gate, in 1775. A year later de Anza led an expedition from Mexico, establishing a presidio here, and within two months Father Junipero Serra dedicated the Mission San Francisco de Asis, at a site near the Arroyo de los Dolores, now known as Mission Dolores.

The new colony was to remain little more than a tiny outpost for the next 70 years, and it was not until 1835 that the first house was built. At the time of the Bear Flag



Low aerial view of San Francisco's central business district

Revolt and the American occupation, when Captain James Montgomery landed from the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* and raised the American Flag at the Plaza, it had about 50 inhabitants.

It was the gold rush which provided the significant impetus to San Francisco's growth. Although the city was at first almost depopulated, when settlers followed the rush to the gold country and the harbor was full of ships abandoned by their crews in favor of the golden lure, it soon became a thriving metropolis with a population of 34,776 in 1852. By 1860, despite the end of the gold rush, and the ensuing depression, the population had grown to 56,802. The city thrived, undaunted by fires which laid waste great sections; by vice and gambling, which, for a time, allied themselves with crooked politics; and by the rough justice of the Vigilante Committees of 1851 and 1856.

Between 1860 and 1870 the population increased some 160 percent to almost 150,000 and the city entered a period of expansion, marked by the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, organized and built by the "Big Four," Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Collis P. Huntington. In August, 1873, the first successful test of San Francisco's famous and controversial cable cars was made on the Clay Street hill. By the mid-1870's Chinatown, with its distinctive atmosphere and oriental charm, was a tourist attraction just as it is today. At the turn of the century, San Francisco, despite the depressions of the 1870's and 1890's, was a city of some 343,000 persons, and the leading financial, wholesaling, shipping, foreign trade, and manufacturing center on the Pacific Coast.

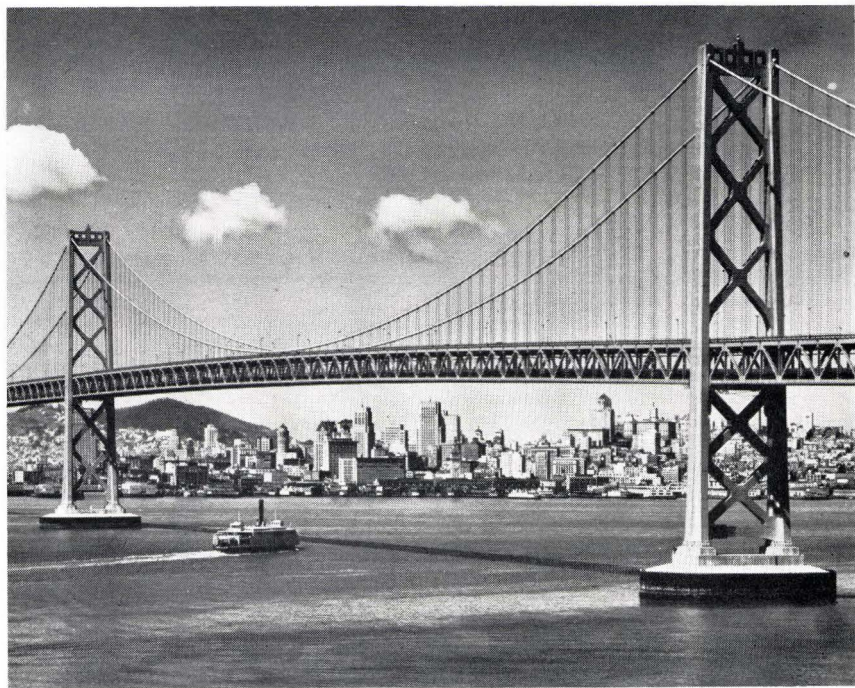
The golden era so romanticized by authors and scenario writers as one of ornate Victorian palaces, Lucullan banquets, frequent scandals, and the fiery sandlot oratory of Dennis Kearny, came to an end in 1906, when on April 18, the great San Andreas fault settled violently. The earthquake broke the city's water mains and virtually the entire business district of the city was destroyed by fire. Within four years it was rebuilt, the residents working with magnificent fortitude and optimism to create a newer and more impressive metropolis.

The opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 instituted a new epoch of expansion in the city's maritime commerce, and the advent of World War I brought manufacturing to record levels as a result of shipbuilding activities. By 1930 population had grown to some 634,000 but during the depression of the 1930's it remained practically static. Despite the unrest and labor difficulties that marked that decade, a number of notable engineering achievements contributed to the city's progress. The Hetch-Hetchy project was completed, bringing water from a huge dam in the Sierra Nevada. Two of the world's greatest bridges, the Golden Gate Bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge were constructed, linking the north bay and east bay industrial, shipping, and residential communities into closer unity with the financial, trade, and distribution center of San Francisco. A 400-acre island was built in the middle of the bay, on which were held the Expositions of 1939 and 1940, and which was later to serve as a naval base during World War II.

During World War II the City and County of San Francisco and the surrounding metropolitan area experienced an unprecedented growth in population and in industrial and military activities. This area became the shipbuilding center of the Pacific Coast and the principal port of embarkation for men and materials moving into the Pacific theater of war, and it remained as such during the Korean conflict. In April, 1945, San Francisco was host to the historic assembly of delegates from all over the world, gathered to draft the charter of the United Nations.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

San Francisco City and County is the smallest county in the State, having a total area of 45 square miles, or 28,800 acres; it is also the most densely populated. It is situated on the tip of the San Francisco-San Mateo Peninsula, a narrow strip stretching 30 miles southward from the Golden Gate; and forms an irregular but nearly square area approximately seven miles wide and seven miles long. In the center of the area is a crescent-shaped range of hills, culminating in Twin Peaks (904 and 910 feet),



San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge with San Francisco in background

Mount Davidson (925 feet) and Mount Sutro (909 feet). On the northwest, Sutro Heights, Seal Rocks, and the historic old Cliff House mark the beginning of the entrance to the Golden Gate, and on the west is the Pacific Ocean and a long stretch of level beach and rolling sand dunes. Beyond Land's End, China Beach, and Baker's Beach, is Fort Point, where the hills and bluffs of the Presidio protrude to the point nearest the Marin County shore, across the bay. Here the majestic towers of the Golden Gate Bridge, rising to a height of 740 feet, support the longest single span suspension bridge in the world.

Further eastward along the shores of the bay are the comparatively level Marina District and the Yacht Harbor, and at the foot of Russian Hill are located Fort Mason, Aquatic Park, and Fisherman's Wharf. Here begins the San Francisco Harbor, a three-mile stretch of docks, piers, and warehouses facing a wide Embarcadero which curves around the steep bluffs of Telegraph Hill and along the waterfront. This northeastern corner of the peninsula, formerly the cove where the settlement of Yerba Buena was founded, is now the central business district of San Francisco.

Southwestward from the Ferry Building on the Embarcadero, to the tunnel under Twin Peaks, Market Street bisects the downtown section diagonally. Some 200 feet in width, with two streetcar tracks, and two trackless trolley lines, it is intersected by streets running both north and west. South and east of Market Street is the Mission District, the terminal of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and several electric railway, and trackless trolley lines; and the heavy industrial area along the railroad lines, skirting the bay to Hunters Point. To the south, the San Francisco city limits run straight from east to west, leaving most of the Visitacion Valley and Daly City suburban areas in San Mateo County.

Of the 28,800 acres in the city and county limits, 15,673 acres are in private ownership, or 54 percent. Publicly owned lands, including streets, parks, and military reservations, total 13,147 acres.

In appearance, San Francisco presents a skyline of striking beauty, with towering skyscrapers in the downtown area, and huge apartment buildings and hotels jutting from Nob Hill, Telegraph Hill, and Russian Hill in the background.

CLIMATE

The climate is characterized by relatively cool summers and warm winters, no snow, and frequent summer fogs brought in by sea breezes in late afternoon and dissipated by the morning sun. In January, the coolest month, the average daily extremes in temperature range from 45 degrees minimum to 55 degrees maximum; and in September, the warmest month, the range is from 55 to 68 degrees. There are occasional winter days when the temperature falls below 40 degrees, and late summer or fall days when it rises above 80, but these are unusual.

The average rainfall at San Francisco is 22 inches annually, most of which falls in the months of November through March. Although the extremes of record range from 9 to 39 inches, the normal range is from 15 to 27 inches. The average number of days on which more than a trace of rain falls is 66. The average hours of sunshine are 65 percent of the total possible, ranging from 52 percent in January to 76 percent in June. Other comparatively sunny months are April, May, September, and October, when sunshine is 70 percent of total possible, and over half the days are entirely clear. July and August have more fog and less sunshine than spring and fall months.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The official state estimate of San Francisco's population puts it at 791,100 in mid-1958, slightly above the 1950 figure of 775,357. Fluctuations in the years between indicate a slight annual increase each year to an estimated 798,300 in mid-1954, a drop to 788,800 in 1955, an increase to 798,900 in 1956, a decline of 3 percent to 777,300 in 1957, and a 2 percent gain by mid-1958. This consolidated city and county has a small area, almost completely built up with little or no room for expansion. This fact, coupled with the trend toward suburban living for families with young children and the removal of some industries to neighboring counties, partly to make way for freeway construction and partly to have more room than is possible here, account for the almost static population figure.

The prevalence of apartment dwellings and multifamily flats in San Francisco is indicated by the fact that there are twice as many dwelling units as there are residential structures. The average size of families is smaller than in adjoining suburban residential areas; there are larger numbers of single men or women; and a correspondingly larger percentage of the total population is gainfully employed.

In 1950 some 74 percent of the population were native whites; 21 percent were foreign-born white; and 5 percent were nonwhite, principally Chinese, with smaller numbers of Japanese, Negroes, and Filipinos.

From the beginning of statehood, San Francisco has been an outstanding center of wealth and enterprise and still holds a degree of influence over the finance and business of surrounding areas seldom seen in the case of other cities of its size. Although its population has remained nearly stationary for a decade, personal incomes have risen steadily from \$1.9 billion in 1947 to \$2.6 billion in 1956, a 37 percent increase.

Even though gains of recent years have been relatively less than the booming pace of many rapidly developing areas, this county still can claim the distinction of a per capita income near the highest in the world and the highest in California by a considerable margin. Per capita income in 1956 was nearly 39 percent above that reported for the entire State. Furthermore, it is rising at a pace that compares favorably with all but a few of the other areas of the State.

San Francisco is headquarters of a great many of the largest banks, insurance companies, mining companies and utilities in the country. As a result, its residents constitute an unusually large proportion of administrative and professional personnel in the high salary range. In addition, it is headquarters for many Federal and State Government establishments which also have a large proportion of high-level officials. During 1956, government agencies located here paid out wages of about \$470 million.

Nearly a fourth of the persons with employment in San Francisco actually reside in surrounding counties. Of nearly \$2.2 billion paid out in wages and salaries in San Francisco County during 1956, only about \$1.7 billion went to county residents. As this is a great center for shopping and wholesaling, trade is the greatest contributor to salaries and wages with government and manufacturing not far behind. With a relatively large number of wealthy persons residing in the county, property income in 1956 totaled \$456.5 million. This was 18 percent of all personal incomes as compared to a state-wide figure of 13 percent.

Retail trade in the city and county increased 9 percent in the period from 1954 to 1956, rising from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion. Apparel sales declined very slightly but all other categories showed increases in sales. Building material, hardware, and implements gained 19 percent; furniture and appliances and automotive sales both increased 16 percent; and service stations 12 percent. Food sales of \$267.6 million showed the largest dollar volume during 1956, followed by general merchandise, \$194.3 million; automotive, \$161.4 million; eating and drinking places, \$153.5 million; and all other retail sales \$143.6 million. (See Table 12.)

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing employment within San Francisco during the third quarter of 1956 averaged 67,960 persons, less than 1 percent higher than in 1953. Nevertheless, the county was second in the State in terms of manufacturing payrolls. New and expanded industrial plants during the years 1955 through 1957 numbered 339 with a capital investment of \$53 million. (From January, 1947, through June, 1954, \$92 million was spent on new plants and expansions.) Total factory payrolls in 1953 were up 28 percent over 1947, in 1956 they were 47 percent above 1947 levels. Many of the large manufacturing firms whose headquarters offices and distribution and warehouse facilities are in San Francisco conduct part or all of their manufacturing operations in plants located in the San Francisco metropolitan area or elsewhere in the State.

The food-processing and kindred products industry continues to rank first in the county. During the third quarter of 1956, 263 establishments employed an average of 16,048 persons and distributed \$21.8 million in payrolls. Among the major products are canned fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; beer, soft drinks, coffee, candy, bakery products, dairy products, cocoa products, tea, fountain fruits and sirups, spices, vegetable oils, animal feeds, packaged nuts, milled rice, jams and jellies, packaged meat and specialty meat products, cereals, mayonnaise, and margarine.

The printing and publishing trades maintained their second ranking. The industry consisted of 404 firms during the third quarter of 1956 and employed an average of 11,377 workers with quarterly payrolls of \$16.7 million. Newspaper publishing accounted for about 40 percent of the employment in this field. Other than newspapers, the more important items produced are labels, catalogs, posters, color advertising, rotogravure, engraving, manifold forms, stationery, maps, printed box wraps, tabulating cards, bound books and pamphlets, and other commercial printed matter.

Establishments fabricating metals remained in third place, though the number of firms dropped by 19 to a total of 168. They employed almost 7,400 and distributed payrolls of nearly \$10 million. Three large firms dominate this industry. They manufacture plain and decorated tin containers, rolled steel products, including fabricated steel construction members for bridges, buildings and industrial plants, and builders' hardware and locksets. Other items produced include wire, bar solders, babbitts, type metals and other die cast metal products, metal cabinets, shelving, irrigation equipment, hot air furnaces, wall heaters, fans, water heaters, ventilating equipment, wire rope, institutional food equipment, hospital equipment, and numerous other products.

Now in fourth place, from sixth place in 1953, are 15 firms involved in handling petroleum products. The bulk of their employment, however, is office personnel of large oil companies. In the third quarter of 1956 their employment reached almost 4,000 persons and their payrolls were \$8.5 million.

Making the fifth industry on the basis of size of payrolls, is the apparel industry, down one place from 1953. The 333 firms employed 8,000 workers and disbursed payrolls of \$6.2 million in the third quarter of 1956. Among the major items made

are women's sportswear and dresses, lingerie, gowns, aprons, housecoats, swim wear, sweaters and knit fabrics, ladies coats and suits. For men their products include shirts, jackets, jerseys, sport shirts, sport coats, and utility coats, jeans, overalls, work clothing, pants, leather coats, and uniforms. Other fabric items manufactured include canvas goods such as tents, awnings, sails, and tarpaulins.

In sixth place, up from seventh, is the machinery (except electrical) group. Its 142 firms employed 3,800 workers in the production of diesels, heavy duty oil and gas burners, materials handling machinery, turbines, hydraulic valves, surge suppressors, laundry, dairy, and food processing machinery, and pelletizing and crumbling machinery for animal feeds.

In 1956, 30 firms, down seven from 1953, were in the transportation equipment group. They employed 3,000 workers, nearly all in the building and repair of ships and boats. Other products include commercial trucks, logging trailers, trailer bodies, and auto springs. Their payrolls in the third quarter of 1956 amounted to \$4.2 million.

Chemical producers numbered 97, employed 2,400 workers, and distributed \$3.4 million in payrolls in the third quarter of 1956. They produced fabric dyes, lithographic inks, dry colors, paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, industrial and agricultural chemicals and gases, and cleaning solvents.

Thirty firms, six less than in 1953, employed 1,500 workers to produce paper and paper products such as boxes and folding cartons, napkins, towels, paperboard products, multiwalled bags, and excelsior.

Furniture and fixtures manufacturers numbered 95 and employed 2,700 persons in the production of metal, wood, and upholstered furniture, office and store fixtures, mattresses, bed springs, and dual-purpose sleeping units.

Other major products include barrels, box shoo and boxes, venetian blinds, bronze valves, brass and ships' brass products, fire hydrants, ready-mix concrete, sand, rock and gravel, marble and granite veneer ceramics, rubber products, medical therapy equipment, pneumatic controls, gas meters, barium products, jewelry, dolls, manila rope and twine, electronic equipment, and marine communication equipment.

TRANSPORTATION

Converging in San Francisco and the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area are three major transcontinental railroads—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe, and the Western Pacific; four transcontinental bus services and 100 truck lines; major air passenger and transport lines; and a network of highways and roads which, through the agency of the two great bridges, knit the area into a single economic unit.

The City and County of San Francisco has 37 miles of state highway, 784 miles of maintained county roads, and 182 miles of primary county roads.

With construction on the Bayshore Freeway in San Francisco completed, there is a direct freeway connection from U. S. 101 to East Bay points on U. S. 40 and U. S. 50 by way of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Construction has begun on the Embarcadero Freeway, which, like the Bayshore Freeway in the downtown area, is an elevated structure. San Francisco's connection to the north is by way of U. S. 101 over the Golden Gate Bridge. To the south, in addition to the Bayshore Freeway, there are U. S. 101 (El Camino Real), State Route 1 (Cabrillo Highway) and State Route 5 (Skyline Boulevard). Local mass transportation is provided by street cars and electric bus lines, supplemented by motor bus lines. In addition, motor busses operate over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to East Bay communities, over the Golden Gate Bridge to Marin County, and both busses and railways provide commuter service along the peninsula as far south as San Jose.

The local market or jobbing area in which San Francisco and the metropolitan area distributors have a freight rate advantage in competition with other large Pacific Coast distributing centers includes all of California north of the boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Inyo Counties; and most of the State of Nevada. This area contained about 9,054,000 persons by mid-1958.

San Francisco is an important central point not only for rail and road transportation, but also for air transportation. There are two large air terminals in the San Francisco metropolitan area, located within 30 minutes ride from the central business district,

including the new \$50 million San Francisco International Airport 15 miles from the downtown section. Passenger and freight service to national and foreign points as well as to many communities within the State are supplied by major airlines.

In addition to its rail, road, and air facilities, San Francisco has one of the world's largest landlocked harbors. The San Francisco Bay is about 60 miles long and reaches a maximum width of 14 miles, enclosing more than 450 square miles of water. Two rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, empty into the bay, and are navigable as far as Sacramento and the Port of Stockton. Harbor facilities in the Bay area are provided by a number of industrial cities and centers, all of which carry on foreign and coastwise shipping, scattered along 100 miles of shoreline, including in addition to San Francisco Harbor itself, Oakland Harbor, Richmond Harbor, Suisun Bay Channel, Carquinez Strait, San Pablo Bay, Mare Island Strait, and Redwood Creek. These ports within a port are as interrelated as the economies of the segments of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan district, but their separate records of facilities and shipping make difficult the description of the maritime commerce of the area, other than to state that the estimated 44.2 million tons of inbound and outbound cargoes in 1956 made this the leading seaport of the Pacific Coast, and third in rank among those of the Nation.

The state-owned Port of San Francisco extends along the Embarcadero, famed waterfront street of San Francisco. Included in its land area of 1,912 acres are 42 modern piers with 18 miles of berthing space. The State Belt Line Railroad operates 60 miles of track along a 10 mile length of waterfront, providing interchange switching service with three transcontinental railroads. A one-million-bushel grain terminal at Islais Creek Channel and a fresh fruit refrigeration terminal at China Basin have also been developed by the State.

A foreign trade zone exceeding 15 acres has been in operation since 1948 and facilitates imports and trans-shipments. As the "Gateway to the Orient," San Francisco is the leading foreign trade center of the Pacific Coast. In the year ending June 30, 1957, goods received were valued at \$4.9 million and merchandise shipped at \$5.6 million.

Exports of the San Francisco Customs District, by all means of transportation, were valued at \$542.8 million in 1956 and imports at \$437.6 million, or a total of \$980.4 million, up one-third from 1953 levels.

FINANCE, SERVICE AND OTHER

In comparison to other large cities on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco lays undisputed claim to being the location of those firms which carry on the largest volume of banking, insurance, and foreign trade. It is a leading financial and distribution center, with the largest securities exchange in the West. It is the headquarters of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. Six of its 20 banking firms are listed among the 50 largest in the Nation, and one large branch banking concern ranks as the Nation's largest financial corporation. San Francisco is also headquarters for some of the largest railroad, communication, and gas and electric utility corporations in the West, several of which have erected huge buildings to house their offices, as have some of the major oil companies whose home offices are here.

In the third quarter of 1956, the 6,807 service establishments in the city employed 49,000 persons, with a payroll for the quarter of \$48.8 million. There were 350 hotels, employing an average of 7,100 employees, with a payroll of \$5.2 million. Assessed valuation of taxable property for 1956-57 was \$2.2 billion or \$2,673 per capita, and the tax rate was \$7.06 per \$100.

San Francisco is the location of the University of San Francisco and San Francisco State College, as well as many other cultural, scientific, and educational institutions. Notable among its points of interest for the traveler are Golden Gate Park; the Civic Center; the views from Twin Peaks, Nob Hill, and Coit Tower; Chinatown; Portsmouth Square; and the Latin Quarter in North Beach.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres..... 29,000
Urban, industrial, etc..... 29,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 12.6%..... 3,639

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 925 feet.
San Francisco station elevation 52 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	44.9	50.0	55.1	4.70
February.....	47.0	52.7	58.4	3.69
March.....	48.3	54.5	60.6	3.08
April.....	49.3	55.7	62.0	1.52
May.....	50.7	57.0	63.3	0.67
June.....	52.3	58.9	65.4	0.15
July.....	52.9	58.9	64.9	0.01
August.....	53.5	59.4	65.2	0.02
September.....	54.6	61.5	68.4	0.27
October.....	53.8	60.8	67.8	0.96
November.....	50.7	56.8	62.9	2.45
December.....	46.6	51.5	56.4	4.43

Year avg..... 50.4 56.5 62.5 21.95
Average length of growing season 356 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)
- | Period | Number | Percent of change | Percent of State |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| January 1, 1920..... | 506,676 | 21.5 | 14.79 |
| April 1, 1930..... | 634,394 | 25.2 | 11.17 |
| April 1, 1940..... | 634,536 | 0.0 | 9.19 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 761,600 | 20.0 | 7.77 |
| April 1, 1950..... | 775,357 | 1.8 | 7.32 |
| July 1, 1957..... | 777,300 | 0.3 | 5.48 |

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)
- | | 1947 | 1950 | 1956 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wages-salaries..... | \$1,261,166 | \$1,293,944 | \$1,715,155 |
| Other labor income..... | 28,637 | 37,255 | 63,569 |
| Proprietors income..... | 198,800 | 202,090 | 220,519 |
| Div.-int.-rent..... | 305,887 | 365,550 | 456,510 |
| Transfer payments..... | 83,540 | 112,437 | 137,164 |
| Total..... | \$1,878,030 | \$2,011,276 | \$2,592,917 |

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)
- | | (a)
Personal income | (b)
Factory payrolls | (c)
Value of farm prod. | (d)
Tangible sales |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1940..... | \$754,648 | \$86,837 | \$999 | \$586,544 |
| 1947..... | 1,878,030 | 248,968 | 2,170 | 1,346,357 |
| 1950..... | 2,011,276 | 259,204 | n.a. | 1,351,651 |
| 1952..... | 2,262,314 | 303,295 | n.a. | 1,450,789 |
| 1953..... | 2,332,799 | 317,716 | n.a. | 1,496,841 |
| 1955..... | 2,462,921 | 343,813 | n.a. | 1,632,323 |
| 1956..... | 2,592,917 | 365,964 | 2,900 | 1,636,439 |

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture
- | | 1945 | 1954 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of farms..... | 33 | 40 |
| Acreage in farms..... | 258 | 307 |
| Cropland in farms..... | 246 | 88 |
| Percentage of tenancy..... | 24.2 | 10.0 |
| Value of all products sold..... | \$1,390,836 | \$2,022,300 |
| Field crops..... | 16,735 | — |
| Vegetables..... | 104,260 | — |
| Horticultural specialties..... | 1,249,911 | 2,022,300 |
| Poultry & poultry prods..... | 19,750 | — |
| Forest products..... | 180 | — |

9. Mining and Minerals
- | | 1947 | 1956 |
|------------------------|------|-----------|
| Value of products..... | n.r. | \$617,903 |
| (1) Sand & gravel..... | — | 433,663 |
| (2) Stone (misc.)..... | — | 184,240 |

10. Manufactures (Census)
- | | 1947 | 1954 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments..... | 1,990 | 1,901 |
| Number of production workers..... | 47,781 | 40,984 |
| Number of employees..... | 61,539 | 56,580 |
| Wages and salaries (000)..... | \$201,536 | \$253,101 |
| Value added by mfr. (000)..... | \$409,556 | \$495,815 |

10. Manufactures (Census)—Cont.

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	263	16,048	\$21,801,013
(2) Printing & publishing.....	404	11,377	16,704,226
(3) Fabricated metals.....	168	7,381	9,995,388
(4) Prods. of petr. & coal.....	15	3,920	8,517,196
(5) Apparel.....	333	8,009	6,244,617
(6) Mach. (exc. elec.).....	142	3,814	5,425,345

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)
- | | 1948 | 1954 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Number of establishments..... | 3,673 | 2,991 |
| Payroll (000)..... | \$193,083 | \$197,191 |
| Number of employees..... | 49,613 | 40,125 |
| Sales or receipts (000)..... | * | \$4,392,290 |

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

12. Retail Trade (Census)
- | | 1948 | 1954 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments..... | 10,258 | 10,045 |
| Payroll (000)..... | \$164,377 | \$172,650 |
| Number of employees..... | 58,361 | 50,855 |

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$250,607	\$255,607	\$267,567
Eating-drink. places.....	139,145	143,948	153,523
General merchandise.....	161,577	177,296	194,303
Apparel.....	98,367	99,504	99,086
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	91,834	65,446	75,932
Automotive.....	149,381	138,851	161,383
Serv. sta. & parts.....	61,507	66,699	74,741
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	42,511	37,798	45,001
Drugstores.....	28,611	31,084	33,028
All other retail.....	108,350	132,770	143,637

Total..... \$1,131,890 \$1,149,003 \$1,248,201

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	3,461	\$57,101	\$19,157	6,248
Auto rep.....	608	27,489	7,079	1,701
All other.....	3,202	261,929	67,510	20,449
Total.....	7,271	\$346,519	\$93,746	28,398

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	20	329	\$609
Manufacturing.....	1,953	67,960	90,974
Construction.....	1,498	20,455	30,632
Utilities.....	645	45,223	60,202
Trade.....	9,127	108,971	126,896
Finance.....	2,320	42,229	46,761
Service.....	6,807	49,070	48,845
Other.....	225	714	792
Total.....	22,595	334,951	\$405,711

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$2,543,091	\$4,079,625	60.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$1,221,128	\$1,509,772	23.6
a. Demand (000).....	\$1,321,963	\$1,512,364	14.4
b. Telephones (total).....	371,857	488,571	31.4
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	26,178	187,484	234.2
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	11,069	121,276	92.2
d. Auto registration.....	189,397	254,277	34.3
d. Truck registration.....	25,649	43,537	69.7

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$913,619	\$1,305,521
Property tax levies (000)*.....	51,243	92,016
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.61	7.05

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

San Joaquin County, so called for the river first named San Francisco by Father Crespi in 1772, but rechristened San Joaquin in honor of St. Joaquin by Moraga in 1805 or 1806, was one of the original 27 counties created in 1850. More than a hundred Indian mounds have been discovered in the county along the streams that offered inexhaustible hunting grounds.

Earliest settlement was at French Camp, terminus of the Oregon Trail, where trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company made their headquarters from 1830 to 1845. In 1844 the first group of permanent settlers came to establish themselves on a 48,000-acre grant of land made to William Gulnac, which included French Camp and the site of the present City of Stockton. First years were difficult with hostile Indians, plagues, poor food, and primitive conditions, but the discovery of gold made Stockton, laid out by Gulnac's partner, Charles M. Weber, in 1847, a flourishing center of trade and major supply point for the southern mining areas.

Among the many historic spots in the county is the landing place of the Comet, first sailing vessel to ascend the river, carrying a group of Mormon colonists in 1846. This group established the short-lived community of New Hope, where the first wheat was planted in the San Joaquin Valley and one of the pioneer sawmills erected. Their leader, Samuel Brannan, sold the rancho in 1848 and the purchaser deserted it for the gold fields shortly afterward. There are a number of ranch houses throughout the county dating from the 1850's and 1860's, still standing and in use.

This county, too, has its ghost town in Corral Hollow, where Edward Carroll settled in 1850. Coal was mined and white brick tile manufactured here in the 1890's and the flourishing community of Carnegie grew up, only to be abandoned after a bank failure in 1906 brought financial ruin to the owners.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Lying at the gateway to the San Joaquin Valley and extending from the Diablo Range on the west to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada on the east, the county has a length of about 40 miles north and south and an average width of 30 miles. Located at the middle of the great Central Valley, it is separated from Sacramento County on the north by the North Fork of the Mokelumne River and by Dry Creek. Old River forms the boundary line with Alameda and Contra Costa Counties on the west; the Stanislaus River separates it from Stanislaus County on the southwest; and parts of Amador, Calaveras, and Stanislaus Counties touch upon its eastern border.

The county has a total area of 902,400 acres, less than 1 percent of which are publicly owned. Of the privately owned land, 824,342 acres are in farms. Practically level, except for low foothills along its eastern boundary and its southwest corner, it includes a total of 609,000 acres of cropland, the major portion of which is exceedingly fertile. A delta composed of islands separated by sloughs of the meandering San Joaquin and Mokelumne Rivers occupies most of the area west of Stockton.

Two rivers, the Mokelumne and the Calaveras, flow into the county from the east, and a third, the Stanislaus, flows along the southern border. All of them flow into the San Joaquin River, which crosses the county from south to west. Elevations vary from sea level in the northwest corner to 2,925 feet at Mount Boardman in the southwest corner.

The climate of this area is characteristic of the Central Valley—dry, hot summer months followed by a rainy season in the fall and winter. Precipitation averages 17 inches a year at Lodi, 13 inches at Stockton, and 12 inches near the southern boundary. During the rainy season periods of clear weather, often accompanied by frost, occur frequently, although rarely as early as November or as late as April. The mean average of daily extremes in temperature ranges from a minimum of 36 degrees and



Aerial view of City of Stockton

a maximum of 53 degrees in January to a minimum of 55 degrees and a maximum of 93 degrees in July.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The rapid increase in population that San Joaquin County experienced between 1940 and 1950 has slackened and the mid-1958 estimate of 241,000 was only 20 percent above the 1950 level. Greatest increase occurred between 1951 and 1952 when the annual rate of growth was almost 6 percent. The rate fell to 1 percent by 1954 and was 2 percent between 1956 and 1958.

Personal incomes of county residents totaled \$481.7 million in 1956. This represents a rise of 65 percent over the 1947 total of \$291.6 million and a 46 percent increase over 1950. These rates of increase were considerably lower than the state average. The difference is due in part to the fact that the gain in population in San Joaquin County was at a slower rate than in the State generally. The percentage rise in per capita income in San Joaquin County, however, was nearly the same as that of the State.

The bulk of personal income is derived from agriculture and industries such as food processing, trade, and services which are dependent upon it. These are highly seasonal industries and bring with them rather marked periods of unemployment. Partly owing to this characteristic and partly because these industries pay wages generally below the average, per capita income is somewhat below the state average. Total salaries and wages of \$284.5 million in 1956 were 59 percent of all incomes, considerably less than the state ratio. With the dominance of farming and small business, proprietors income of \$99.6 million was 21 percent of total county income, well above the state ratio.

Retail sales in the county increased 15 percent in the period from 1954 to 1956, rising from \$258.2 million to \$298.2 million. All categories of sales showed gains, but the increase of 43 percent in automotive sales was the largest. Sales of furniture and appliances increased 26 percent, general merchandise sales 20 percent, and the two groups, eating and drinking places, and service stations each increased their sales 13 percent. The groups accounting for the largest dollar volume of sales during 1956 were food, \$69.6 million; automotive, \$48.6 million; all other retail, \$35.2 million; and general merchandise, \$29.1 million. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

The mild climate and the fertile soil of the San Joaquin Valley made agriculture an important industry even before statehood. Until 1900 livestock and grain were the leading products. Then the great reclamation project of draining the swamps in the delta area made available another type of soil of amazing richness that was ideal for certain intensive kinds of cultivation. Also, since 1900 greater supplies of irrigation water have been made available to compensate for the light rainfall over most of the county. All this as well as proximity to the San Francisco metropolitan market has made possible a great diversification and high yields. More than 60 crops are grown in commercial quantities.

Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in the diversion of considerable cropland from cultivation. However, extension of irrigation facilities has made other land available resulting in only a moderate net loss. In 1957, nearly 470,000 acres were in crops. Other parts of the county such as the low hills at the eastern and south-western edges provided 180,000 acres of good range land. In addition, 150,000 acres were in pasture of which more than 90,000 acres were under irrigation. Under such conditions there has been a great increase in output in nearly all lines but it has been especially marked in truck, fruit, nuts, beef cattle, and dairy products.

The most important crops in 1957 with their farm valuations are grapes, \$23.8 million; tomatoes, \$18.3 million; asparagus, \$13.7 million; alfalfa, \$8.8 million; sugar beets, \$4.8 million; peaches, \$4.6 million; cherries, \$4.6 million; barley, \$3.4 million; walnuts, \$3.4 million; and celery, \$3.3 million. Besides these, many others were valued at over a million dollars each. The county is also among the leaders in production of hogs, sheep, and wool. The table below shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

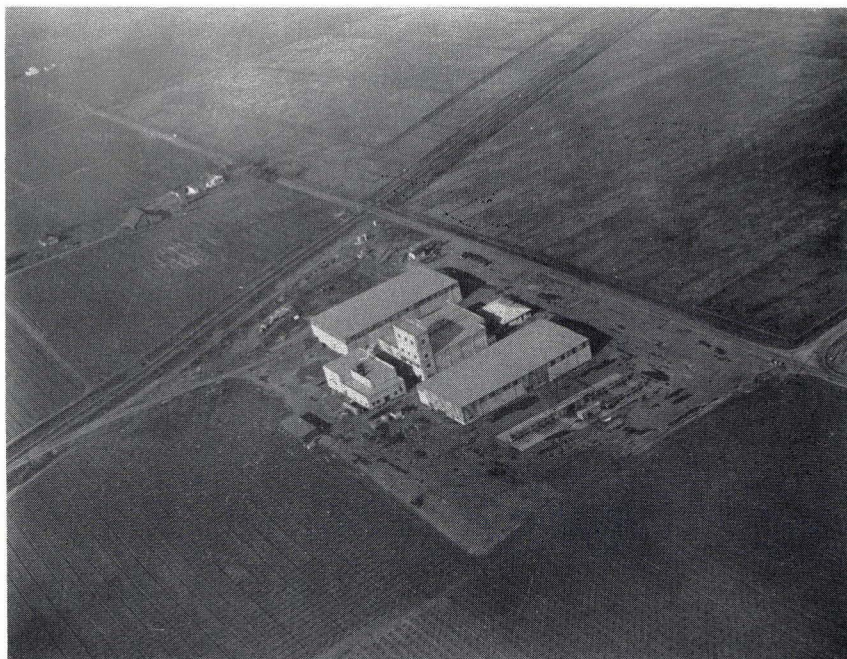
Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$26,671	\$34,294	\$34,869
Truck crops -----	28,735	31,967	41,737
Fruits and nuts -----	29,257	30,931	40,504
Seed and nursery stock -----	2,425	2,451	2,376
Beef cattle -----	8,891	10,107	15,156
Dairy products -----	11,724	15,839	19,790
Poultry and eggs -----	3,409	4,943	4,191
Hogs -----	1,439	2,290	2,194
Sheep and wool -----	2,393	2,538	3,084
All other -----	81	88	176
Total -----	\$115,025	\$135,448	\$164,077

MINERALS AND MINING

The most important mineral resources are natural gas, sand and gravel, and brick clay. The first natural gas produced in California was from the Court House well at Stockton, drilled as a water well in 1854-58. Natural gas has been produced over a long period from the Thornton field which lies both in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. Other fields at Galt, Lodi, McDonald Island, Roberts Island, Tracy, and Vernalis, have increased production. During 1956, \$6.3 million worth of minerals were produced. Natural gas accounted for \$3.9 million of this and sand and gravel \$2.3 million. There is a large deposit of manganese ore in the county which was worked intermittently from 1867 to 1955. Gold, platinum, and silver have been dredged from the Mokelumne River on the northeast boundary.

MANUFACTURING

During the nine-year period 1947-56 manufacturing payrolls in San Joaquin County have increased 76 percent. On the basis of third-quarter employment figures for 1956, total factory employment has increased 42 percent from 1947 levels. Because the canneries are at their peak employment during the month of August, the total number of wage and salary workers in the food processing industries account for 56 percent of the total manufacturing employment during the third quarter. During the first quarter of the year, however, employment in these industries drops to about 40 percent of all manufacturing employment.



Factory proximity to farm and raw materials

For the years 1955 and 1956 industrial developments valued at \$35.5 million took place. In 1956, this included eight new industries and 35 expansions, with values respectively of \$13.0 and \$7.1 million. Among the factory location advantages of San Joaquin County communities are deep-water shipping facilities available through the Port of Stockton, comparatively low-cost sites along three transcontinental railway lines, and a geographic location combining proximity to farm, mineral, and timber raw materials of the Central Valley and mountain region within a relatively short distance from the San Francisco Bay metropolitan market.

Topping the county's manufacturing activities is the food processing industry. During the third quarter of 1956, 94 establishments employed 8,400 and disbursed payrolls of \$9.5 million. The principal foods processed include beet sugar, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, table, dessert, and sparkling wines, meat of all types, poultry, dairy products, olives, soft drinks, dried fruit, dry breakfast cereals, and animal feeds.

Thirty-five firms manufacturing nonelectrical machinery ranked second in size of payrolls in the third quarter of 1956; they distributed wages and salaries of more than \$1.8 million. In addition to farm machinery, implements, and tractors, the other major items produced were tire molding equipment and component parts for recapping and retreading tires; heavy construction machinery such as bulldozers, pavers, excavators, shovels, and trenching machines; furnaces and air-conditioning equipment; material handling equipment; conveyors; and harvesting machinery.

The paper and allied products industry has grown considerably in importance in San Joaquin County since 1952. In the third quarter of 1956 its payrolls gave it third place, with employment totaling 1,100 at five establishments. A large plant at Stockton employs a majority of the workers in production of paper and paper cartons. Other products include paperboard and waterproof and reinforced papers for building and industrial use.

Lumber and wood products manufacturers occupied fourth rank in 1956, with employment of 1,300 and payrolls of \$1.5 million. The 23 firms produced box shooks, boxes, doors and sashes, pallets, ladders, mouldings, pencil slats, and cabinets. The industry flourishes, despite the absence of commercial timber stands, because of its location and its proximity to counties with large timber reserves.

Fourteen concerns fabricating metal products had the fifth largest payrolls in the third quarter of 1956. They employed 800 persons in the production of plain and lithographed tin containers, steel boxes and transfer files, wind machines, logging dollies, tank casings, metal patterns, structural steel fabricated items, and other processed metal products.

Printing and publishing trades moved up into sixth place in the period between 1952 and 1956. Thirty firms employed almost 500 workers in production of newspapers, labels, tags, and similar items.

Eight establishments manufactured transportation equipment in the third quarter of 1956. They employed an average of 380 workers and distributed payrolls of \$557 thousand. A major part of their activity goes into shipbuilding and boat repair. In addition, they manufactured automotive parts, accessories, truck and van bodies, and special lift trucks.

Seventeen establishments manufactured stone, clay, and glass products, employed 428 persons and disbursed \$428 thousand in payrolls. They produced concrete pipe, building blocks, asbestos products, vitreous clay sewer pipe, brick, tile, pottery, and stucco.

Chemical items manufactured include fertilizers, soap, detergents, industrial cleaners, paints, glue, pharmaceuticals, and insecticides. Other products of the county include electrical goods, store and home furniture, precision tools and instruments, children's dresses, canvas goods, and agricultural fabric bags.

TRANSPORTATION

The main lines of three railroads, the Western Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Santa Fe, go through the county and three short-line railroads and several bus and truck lines complete the transportation system within it.



Port of Stockton an asset

The road system includes 270 miles of state highways and 1,728 miles of county highways, including 610 miles of primary roads. Main highways in the county include U. S. 99 running north-south just east of Stockton and U. S. 50 connecting Stockton with the San Francisco Bay area. U. S. 99 is a freeway throughout the county. State Routes 88, 8, 4, and 120 lead across the valley and into the Sierra.

The Port of Stockton is not only an asset to the county, but also the whole interior of California. The deepwater port and channel completed in 1933 and constructed through the co-operation of federal, state, and Stockton governments at a cost of more than \$10 million, provides water-compelled freight rates to all ports and permits 90 percent of all ocean-going ships to dock at Stockton.

There are seven airports in San Joaquin County, three municipal, one military, and three private. Stockton is served by United Air Lines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Lodi -----	13,798	Mar., 1958 20,100	\$14,476	\$24,156	67	\$13	\$14,873
Manteca -----	3,804	Aug., 1955 5,918	3,616	8,821	144	129	3,901
Ripon -----	1,550	-----	1,466	2,605	78	---	790
Stockton -----	70,853	Nov., 1954 75,157	72,553	112,357	55	1,624	80,853
Tracy -----	8,410	Sept., 1956 10,602	8,126	11,710	44	498	6,228

Stockton, the largest city and the county seat, had an estimated population of 85,000 in 1957, a 20 percent increase over 1950. With the immediate surrounding urban area the community population in that year was estimated at 135,000. The city lies in the geographical center of the county and is the hub of the rail and highway transportation routes linking the entire county with the San Francisco Bay area and the valleys to the north and south. It is the major trading center and had retail sales of \$163.6 million and wholesale sales of \$160.6 million in 1954, better than two-thirds of the county total in each case. In that year it had 135 manufacturing establishments, employing 6,114 workers, and the \$52.6 million value added by manufacture was almost half the county total. By 1956 it was estimated that the number of manufacturing firms had almost doubled. Leading manufactured products are agricultural machinery and implements; paper and paper products; asbestos cement pipe; clay, wood, and fabricated steel products; canned and other food products; and cans. A multimillion-dollar plant to produce tire recapping materials is under construction. Other recent important additions to the economy include a distribution center for a national farm machinery manufacturer, a large walnut processing and packing plant with a related by-products processing plant, and a new center for packing and marketing California wool. The deepwater port, connected by a 77-mile channel to San Francisco Bay, has facilities for berthing ocean-going merchant vessels and 2.7 million tons of freight moved through here in 1956. An industrial park has been developed adjoining the port; warehousing, ore loading, and grain storage facilities have been expanded; and bulk wine storage tanks with a three million gallon storage capacity have been built. The world's largest wine tanker, which will be berthed here, has been launched. This is the home of College of the Pacific, currently engaged in substantial enlargement of facilities, and the Stockton State Hospital contributes a \$6.6 million annual payroll to the community. Military installations include an Army aircraft maintenance establishment, servicing all such aircraft in the west; a naval supply annex, where a \$3.8 million electronic communications center is going up; and an annex of Sharpe General Army Depot, whose headquarters are at Lathrop.

To the north of Stockton is Lodi, second largest city in the county, and an important grape and wine producing area. Its population has increased 46 percent since 1950. It is the major trading center for the northern half of the county and retail sales here amounted to \$31.7 million while wholesale sales were \$17.7 million in 1954. At that time it had 38 manufacturing plants, employing 1,341 workers, with \$19.4 value added by manufacture. Manufacturing has expanded since 1954 and

principal industrial activities include the manufacture of tire remolding equipment; cereals and animal feeds; food processing; and production of aggregates and concrete products. The city is the major shipping point for fresh grapes. The neighboring communities of Acampo and Woodbridge are also grape and wine centers. To the west is Terminous, a shipping point for celery, tomatoes, and other vegetables, and northwest is Thornton, a grain-growing district. To the west is Lockeford where peaches and grain are grown.

Southwest of Stockton is Manteca, served by two railroads and lying at the intersection of two major highways and accordingly a major center for truck transportation. Its population increased 55 percent between 1950 and 1955, and the volume of retail sales here in 1954 was \$8.9 million. Manufacturing includes sugar refining, fruit and vegetable canning, cheesemaking, and production of fertilizer. Plans have been announced to use a former magnesium plant in the vicinity for the production of titanium. Between Manteca and Stockton is Lathrop, site of the Army's Sharpe General Depot, an expanding supply, maintenance, and training center, which provides a \$12 million annual civilian payroll for the area. Headquarters for an Army petroleum division and a petroleum products laboratory are recent additions to the depot and the world's first plant using nuclear energy to preserve food, scheduled to go into full operation in late 1958, is here. A new \$5 million fertilizer plant is under construction, together with an office building to house the executive staff of the new plant, and of a similar plant already in operation. Completion of the \$52 million Tri-Dam Project on the Stanislaus River, scheduled to be in full operation by late 1958, will guarantee water and power to this area as well as to Stanislaus County.

Southwest of Manteca is Ripon, whose major economic activity is dairying and whose manufacturing is related thereto, including the manufacture of dairy pails, evaporated milk, other dairy products, and dairy feeds. The last few years have seen the addition of a cannery, a bulk oil plant, a specialized tag manufacturing plant, and an instant coffee manufacturing establishment. Escalon, in the southeast corner of the county, produces a variety of agricultural products, and a substantial portion of its noted berry crop is distributed as a choice frozen food item. Its manufacturing is related to its agriculture and includes canning, dehydrating, and freezing of food products, and wine production.

Tracy, the third largest city, which has had a population increase of 26 percent since 1950, lies in the southwest corner of the county, in a diversified agricultural area, just south of the rich delta lands. Retail trade here in 1954 was \$16.1 million and wholesale trade \$3.5 million. Its agricultural products have contributed directly to its industrial growth. The last few years have seen the transfer here by a major canning company of its west coast manufacturing, administrative, and distribution headquarters; expansion of an already substantial sugar refining operation; new plants for the manufacture and distribution of dairy products; a new building materials plant; and expansion of an ice manufacturing establishment. Other important economic activities include the manufacture of waterproof, reinforced papers for building and industrial uses; vegetable packing; production of aggregates and other building materials; and the manufacture of meal and fertilizer. The Deuel Vocational Institution, a correctional institution for young offenders, has just completed a \$2.7 million capital outlay expansion program and contributes a \$1.9 million annual payroll to the community. The Tracy annex to the Sharp General Depot is the largest handler of tonnage of any Army supply installation in the United States. Tracy is also the site of one of the major pumping stations for the Central Valley Project, capable of lifting 200 million gallons of water a minute 200 feet. The Atomic Energy Commission is constructing a non-nuclear test explosion laboratory here, scheduled for completion in mid-1958.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	902,000
Cropland.....	535,000
Grassland.....	229,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	105,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	24,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 0.5%	4,772
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4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 2,925 feet.	
Stockton station elevation 15 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.0	45.7	53.4	2.87
February.....	40.8	50.1	59.7	2.40
March.....	43.6	54.4	64.5	2.12
April.....	46.9	58.9	71.0	1.04
May.....	51.0	64.1	77.0	0.59
June.....	55.9	70.2	85.0	0.10
July.....	58.4	74.1	90.4	tr.
August.....	57.3	72.8	88.2	0.01
September.....	55.1	69.2	83.5	0.23
October.....	49.6	62.1	74.8	0.69
November.....	42.0	53.3	63.9	1.43
December.....	37.3	46.3	54.0	2.63

Year avg. 47.9 60.1 72.1 14.11

Average length of growing season 275 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period			
January 1, 1920.....	79,905	57.5	2.33
April 1, 1930.....	102,940	28.8	1.81
April 1, 1940.....	134,207	30.4	1.94
July 1, 1947.....	194,700	45.1	1.99
April 1, 1950.....	200,750	3.1	1.90
July 1, 1957.....	237,500	18.3	1.68

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$164,730	\$187,910	\$284,474
Other labor inc.....	2,701	3,933	7,522
Proprietors inc.....	79,903	79,381	99,600
Div.-int.-rent.....	26,210	33,835	58,793
Transfer payments.....	18,068	25,819	31,352
Total.....	\$291,612	\$330,878	\$481,741

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$97,920	\$8,441	\$41,812	\$62,832
1947.....	291,612	31,650	115,025	196,509
1950.....	330,878	36,101	127,759	212,838
1952.....	406,000	50,020	156,439	240,013
1953.....	411,839	51,203	135,448	235,801
1955.....	446,380	51,134	150,179	228,028
1956.....	481,741	55,943	180,857	273,743

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	5,749	5,437
Acreage in farms.....	747,474	824,342
Cropland in farms.....	562,889	609,118
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.8	14.7
Value of all products sold.....	\$83,463,043	\$115,879,563
Field crops.....	15,420,281	26,960,741
Fruits and nuts.....	35,085,620	24,416,421
Vegetables.....	16,930,562	25,755,632
Horticultural specialties.....	498,973	415,354
Dairy products.....	8,941,424	14,105,782
Poultry & poultry prods.....	2,393,847	3,305,070
Other livestock products.....	3,588,940	20,914,263
Forest products.....	3,396	6,300

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$2,932,420	\$6,262,844
(1) Natural gas.....	1,261,000	3,897,000
(2) Sand and gravel.....	1,330,544	2,321,680

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	234	266
Number of production workers.....	8,082	9,017
Number of employees.....	9,861	11,033
Wages and salaries (000).....	28,900	45,205
Value added by mfr. (000).....	65,610	109,352

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food and kindred.....	94	8,401	\$9,544,557
(2) Mach. (exc. elect.).....	35	1,479	1,858,193
(3) Paper & allied products.....	5	1,155	1,568,809
(4) Lumber & wood prods.....	23	1,349	1,547,960
(5) Fabricated metals.....	14	813	1,131,705
(6) Printing and publishing.....	30	498	581,840

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	314	324
Payroll (000).....	\$10,506	\$12,771
Number of employees.....	8,651	9,121
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$164,901	\$235,462

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,260	2,537
Payroll (000).....	\$22,491	\$29,100
Number of employees.....	9,425	9,575

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$54,065	\$65,784	\$69,566
Eating-drink. places.....	19,747	19,972	22,625
General merchandise.....	22,480	24,198	29,126
Apparel.....	12,207	13,257	14,404
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	12,816	12,372	15,570
Automotive.....	35,018	34,001	48,572
Serv. sta. & parts.....	20,635	25,533	28,831
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	22,630	24,775	26,384
Drugstores.....	5,218	7,052	7,977
All other retail.....	27,307	31,236	35,156
Total.....	\$232,723	\$258,180	\$298,211

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	526	\$7,270	\$2,154	841
Auto repair.....	240	4,738	776	240
All other.....	693	13,963	3,259	1,288
Total.....	1,459	\$25,971	\$6,189	2,369

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	11	177	\$233
Manufacturing.....	280	14,916	17,766
Construction.....	466	4,017	5,463
Utilities.....	263	4,967	5,639
Trade.....	2,149	14,664	13,043
Finance.....	236	1,653	1,558
Service.....	1,189	4,565	3,378
Other.....	104	383	299
Total.....	4,698	45,342	\$47,379

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$205,233	\$263,567	28.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$104,848	\$135,566	29.3
a. Demand (000).....	\$100,385	\$95,187	-5.2
b. Telephones (total).....	36,602	79,086	116.1
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	3,979	15,010	277.2
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,549	3,296	112.8
d. Auto registration.....	58,821	88,749	50.9
d. Truck registration.....	10,448	20,030	91.7
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$249,764	\$360,981
Property tax levies (000)*.....	10,825	23,396
Average tax rate per \$100.....	4.33	6.48

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

San Luis Obispo County is one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850. It takes its name from Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (St. Louis, Bishop of Toulouse), founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1772. It was here that tile was first manufactured in California, as a substitute for the tule thatch roofing on mission buildings. In 1797 a second mission was dedicated to San Miguel Arcangel. Both have been completely restored and are in use today as parish churches. The Spaniards were the first settlers, and individual ranchos, sometimes as large as 50,000 acres, were distributed to them as land grants. Three of these came into the possession of Senator Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, whose famous castle (now a State Park) stands on one of them, overlooking the village of San Simeon, once the center of a thriving whaling industry.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Of the county's 2,128,640 acres, more than three-fourths are privately owned, with 1,598,246 acres in farms. Although a coastal county, San Luis Obispo is chiefly a mountainous region, of which the Santa Lucia Range, one of the coastal ranges, is a predominant feature. These mountains roughly parallel the coast for two thirds of the county's length, and then turn southeast to form the coastal divide between Northern and Southern California. The eastern boundary is the Temblor Range and on the southern border flows the Santa Maria River. The climate along the 90-mile coastal strip is moderate with an average January temperature at San Luis Obispo of 52 degrees, a July average of 65 degrees, a growing season of 321 days, and average annual rainfall of 21¼ inches. In the area cut off by the Santa Lucia Range, temperatures are more extreme, ranging from 46 degrees average in January to 71 degrees in July. Rainfall here is slightly less and the growing season is 205 days.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION

Recreation, travel, and transportation, with related trade and service industries, are of real and potential value in the county's economy. Located between the State's two major metropolitan areas, San Luis Obispo profits by tourists and by commercial traffic. It has many natural recreational attractions, including a long shore line with well-developed resorts where swimming, boating, surf sports, and deep sea fishing may be enjoyed. There are many trout streams, and deer and game birds are found in abundance. In addition to a moderate climate and many scenic woodlands and hills, there are a number of mountain resorts, dude ranches, and mineral springs.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Despite a substantial loss in population in 1953, with the closing of army training camps in the county, the population of San Luis Obispo County was estimated to be 66,500 in mid-1958, an increase of some 15,000 or 29 percent over the 1950 figure. The City of Paso Robles showed a population gain of 29 percent in the 1950 to 1957 period and the City of San Luis Obispo grew 22 percent between 1950 and a special census taken in late 1955.

The increase in the personal income receipts of county residents has been somewhat restrained compared to those of the State. Yet incomes in the county have risen substantially, attaining a total of \$120.4 million in 1956. Per capita incomes during the last decade, however, have risen slightly more than the State as a whole. As the economy is dominated by agriculture and small business, a larger than average proportion of all incomes, 24 percent, goes to unincorporated proprietors. This is twice the comparable percentage for the State. Government agencies are the most important source of labor income, providing about 40 percent of all wages and salaries. State institutions alone accounted for payrolls of \$16.5 million in 1956. Total retail sales are estimated at \$82.5 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Largely due to a large land use conversion during World War II there is now more land devoted to agricultural purposes than there was in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Since the war, however, there has been some reduction, partly due to acquisitions by government agencies. Cropland despite these acquisitions has continued to increase and agriculture still remains the county's most important economic activity. The county has a wide range of soils: the coastal soils are ideal for vegetables, the foothill land is excellent for field crops, and the soils in the upland valleys and meadows are well adapted to livestock. Total value of farm production in 1957 was \$46.2 million. Beef was the most important product with poultry second. Turkey raising was an enterprise yielding \$2.5 million in that year. Value of production of hay, barley, wheat, broccoli, celery, lettuce, and strawberries in 1956 each exceeded a million dollars. The table below illustrates the production picture for selected years.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$11,660	\$9,812	\$11,998
Truck crops -----	7,339	8,102	12,048
Beef cattle -----	9,753	10,868	11,612
Dairy products -----	2,939	2,801	2,891
Poultry and eggs -----	2,291	5,856	5,793
All other -----	1,703	1,329	1,789
Total -----	\$35,685	\$38,768	\$46,131

MINERALS AND MINING

San Luis Obispo County has a variety of minerals and in 1956, production was valued at \$10.8 million. Petroleum was the most valuable product, but the county ranked first in the State in the production of chromite and also produced considerable sand and gravel. Mercury worth \$30 thousand was produced during the year and a number of other minerals, including gemstones, gypsum, manganese ore, natural gas, natural gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, and sulfur (from refineries). Local clays are produced for use in brick and tile manufacture, and limestone is mined for use in beet sugar refining. Other mineral resources in the county, not commercially developed, include antimony, copper, diatomite, dolomite, gold, iron ore, molding sand, oil shale, onyx, marble, and volcanic ash. There are mineral springs in the area, as well as a large reserve of crude sodium sulphate in Soda Lake. Deposits of secondary uranium minerals have also been found in the county.

MANUFACTURING

During the last four years petroleum processing, now involving nine establishments, has become the largest source of industrial payrolls in the county. The large tank farms at the port of Avila play an important part in the county's petroleum export trade. Much of the oil originates in the counties of the San Joaquin Valley.

The 13 firms processing food products are the second most important industry in San Luis Obispo County. One of the largest almond packaging plants in the world is located in the county. Poultry processing—turkeys and chickens—is engaged in by a number of firms. Meat packing, freezing of fruit and fish, and the manufacture of commercial ice are operations dominant in the county's economy.

Eleven concerns are occupied in the printing and publishing trades with annual payrolls of more than \$400 thousand in 1956. Four establishments engage in lumber milling and planing operations. Other manufacturing activities include the production of bricks and furniture. The expansion of the food processing and petroleum industries accounts for most of the rapid growth in factory payrolls from 1947 to 1956. During this period, payrolls have increased from \$633 thousand to \$3.4 million, an increase of 432 percent compared to a state-wide increase of 174 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

The Southern Pacific, its main coast line in the Salinas River Valley, serves all the major communities in the county and maintains a division point at San Luis Obispo, as does Western Greyhound Lines. More than 1,600 miles of state and county roads make communities in the county readily accessible by automobile. Major routes include portions of the Cabrillo Highway, State Route 1; U. S. 101, which parallels the Southern Pacific route; and State Routes 41 and 178 connecting the coast with the San Joaquin Valley. The county has 10 airports, three are county controlled, one is operated by the military, and six are private. San Luis Obispo is served by Pacific Airlines regularly scheduled flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Arroyo Grande -----	1,723	Jan., 1953 2,061	\$1,339	\$2,677	100	\$24	\$1,529
Paso Robles -----	4,835	June, 1957 6,252	6,612	7,624	15	345	6,871
Pismo Beach -----	1,425	Jan., 1953 1,924	917	2,087	128	236	633
San Luis Obispo -----	14,180	Nov., 1955 17,229	12,337	19,499	58	285	14,190

San Luis Obispo is the county seat and major trading center for an agricultural area producing livestock, poultry, field and vegetable crops, fruits and nuts. It had \$12.9 million wholesale and \$30.7 million retail sales in 1954, 45 and 42 percent respectively of the county totals. In the same year its 12 manufacturing plants employed some 235 workers. Value added by manufacture was \$1.2 million, half the county total. Manufacturing is principally related to food processing, but new firms now coming in will provide diversification. It is the site of Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, home of the California State Polytechnic College, division headquarters for a major railroad, district headquarters for the State Division of Highways, and site of the California Men's Colony.

To the south along the coast is a group of small communities with a combined population of some 25,000. Avila, with a natural deep outer harbor, is a loading point for oil tankers. Pismo Beach, home of the famous Pismo clam, is a residential and resort center. Shell Beach, Fair Oaks, and Grover City are primarily residential. Arroyo Grande, Oceano, and Nipomo are agricultural communities, producing specialty crops, vegetables, and livestock. In the nearby Mesa industrial area are a chemical manufacturing and a coking plant.

To the north along the coast are Morro Bay, an unincorporated community of some 4,500 people, on the shores of a land locked harbor dominated by spectacular 600-foot Morro Rock, a commercial fishing and recreation center; Cayucos, an agricultural community, offering many attractions for sportsmen; and Cambria, a town of some 1,500, a residential community with a small lumbering industry. New county recreational facilities combined with the opening of the nearby Hearst Castle to the public during 1958 are expected to result in a substantial change in the economy of this entire area.

Paso Robles, the second largest city, lies inland and is the major trading center for the northern agricultural area of the county, with wholesale sales of \$5.2 million and retail sales of \$16.4 million in 1954. It is the center of the largest grain producing area of the State, is famous for its almonds, and produces a variety of other agricultural products. Major manufacturing consists of food processing, production of tags and sales books, and of charcoal and charcoal products. Atascadero, just to the south, is an unincorporated community of some 6,000 population, whose major economic activities are also agricultural. There is a large frozen food plant, processing both crops and turkeys, and a large bulk feed storage facility. It is the site of a comparatively new state mental hospital, with a present staff of over 400, for which the State is planning a \$2 million expansion. Smaller communities in this inland area are Santa Margarita, with cattle and turkey ranches; Templeton, with poultry and wineries; Shandon, with cattle and grain; and San Miguel, site of the Mission San Miguel de Arcangel.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,129,000
Commercial forest land	1,000
Privately owned	1,000
Cropland	390,000
Grassland	940,000
Urban, industrial, etc.	73,000
Desert, marsh and barren	140,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 15.9%	338,303
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species	—	28,905	28,905
Pine	—	28,905	28,905

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 5,095 feet.	
San Luis Obispo station 300 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January	41.4	51.8	62.2	4.69
February	43.6	53.5	63.3	4.19
March	44.8	54.9	65.1	3.47
April	45.9	56.7	67.6	1.49
May	47.8	58.5	69.3	0.52
June	50.1	62.0	73.6	0.12
July	51.9	64.5	76.8	0.01
August	52.4	64.8	77.0	0.03
September	51.9	64.7	77.5	0.20
October	49.7	62.3	75.1	0.88
November	45.9	58.2	70.7	1.70
December	42.6	53.4	64.2	3.97

Year avg. ..	47.3	58.8	70.2	21.27
Average length of growing season 321 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920		21,893	12.9	.64
April 1, 1930		29,613	35.3	.52
April 1, 1940		33,246	12.3	.48
July 1, 1947		50,390	51.6	.51
April 1, 1950		51,417	2.0	.49
July 1, 1957		62,300	21.2	.43

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries	\$28,407	\$43,761	\$63,553
Other labor inc.	477	954	1,722
Proprietors, inc.	25,512	23,059	28,489
Div.-int.-rent	6,647	8,091	15,816
Transfer payments ..	5,092	7,916	10,807
Total	\$66,135	\$83,781	\$120,387

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940	\$24,996	\$201	\$11,919	\$24,209
1947	66,135	633	35,685	40,730
1950	83,781	2,008	37,141	48,819
1952	149,515	2,489	47,332	69,596
1953	141,930	2,812	38,858	66,218
1955	115,319	2,437	39,855	61,375
1956	120,387	3,370	42,273	63,711
†Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms	1,789	1,848
Acreage in farms	1,784,288	1,511,975
Cropland in farms	429,611	497,110
Percentage of tenancy	26.0	16.1
Value of all products sold ..	\$17,299,739	\$23,389,064
Field crops	4,861,775	6,906,022
Fruits and nuts	2,119,359	953,620
Vegetables	2,997,454	3,106,690
Horticultural specialties ..	117,312	166,758
Dairy products	2,272,707	2,476,156
Poultry & poultry prod.	1,204,415	3,563,962
Other livestock products ..	3,720,097	6,201,460
Forest products	6,620	14,396

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.	\$396,393	\$10,812,246
(1) Petroleum	—	7,256,000
(2) Chromite	—	718,677

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Sand and gravel	—	646,315
Other minerals: Clay, gypsum, manganese ore, natural gas, mercury, natural gasoline, stone, liquified petroleum gas and sulfur.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments	41	39
Number of production workers ..	191	296
Number of employees	257	414
Wages and salaries (000)	\$610	\$1,401
Value added by mfr. (000)	\$1,427	\$2,414

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Petroleum & coal	9	253	\$399,004
(2) Food	13	302	254,135
(3) Printing-publ.	11	107	106,902
(4) Stone, clay & glass	4	48	68,798
(5) Chemicals & allied	6	25	26,478
(6) Lumber	4	17	16,715

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	67	73
Payroll (000)	\$1,307	\$1,913
Number of employees	481	565
Sales or receipts (000)	\$19,700	\$28,414

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	807	878
Payroll (000)	\$5,197	\$7,180
Number of employees	2,286	2,426

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group	\$15,352	\$17,379	\$17,909
Eating-drink. places	6,095	6,208	6,627
General merchandise	5,492	5,905	7,222
Apparel	2,174	2,644	2,956
Furn.-hsehold. appl.	1,888	1,842	2,422
Automotive	9,191	8,774	11,533
Serv. sta. & parts	7,043	11,141	14,169
Lumber-hdwe-impl.	7,643	6,582	6,244
Drugstores	1,490	1,936	2,260
All other retail	9,518	9,516	11,137
Total	\$65,886	\$71,927	\$82,479

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.	137	\$1,975	\$582	244
Auto rep.	74	*	*	*
All other	237	*	*	*
Total	448	\$7,807	\$1,703	717

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining	20	130	\$173
Manufacturing	56	783	898
Construction	139	1,259	1,955
Utilities	55	1,026	1,166
Trade	723	3,621	2,897
Finance	60	279	238
Service	387	1,606	1,051
Other	33	89	75
Total	1,473	8,793	\$8,453

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$39,990	\$59,432	48.6
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$17,685	\$28,524	61.3
a. Demand (000)	\$22,305	\$24,564	10.1
b. Telephones (total)	11,102	20,006	80.2
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000	807	14,830	498.5
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000 ..	240	1731	204.6
d. Auto registration	16,223	26,636	64.2
d. Truck registration	2,553	5,547	1,173
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop.	\$50,449	\$122,525
Property tax levies* (000) ..	2,858	7,448
Avg. tax rate per \$100	5.67	6.08
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

SAN MATEO COUNTY

San Mateo County was created in 1856 from territory originally a part of San Francisco and reorganized and enlarged in 1868 by the addition of a part of Santa Cruz County. The name of St. Matthew as a place name appears as early as 1776 in Anza's diary and the arroyo, the point, and the settlement at the unofficial San Mateo Mission are all so designated on the early maps, the name appearing as San Matheo until about 1850.

Pillar Point, at the northern end of Half Moon Bay, was first sighted by de Gali in 1585 on his way back to Mexico from the Philippines. Ano Nuevo Point, at the northern end of the county, was sighted by Vizcaino in 1603. First exploration came in 1769, when Gaspar de Portola and his land expedition passed Monterey Bay without recognizing it and sighted San Francisco Bay from the San Mateo hills.

Many land grants were made in the area and for a time ranchos, some of considerable size, flourished. The Sanchez Abode is preserved as an historic landmark. Americans first came in the early 1800's and by the middle of the century Woodside, the county's oldest community, and nearby Searsville were sites of a thriving redwood lumber business. Woodside was also the site of the Tripp Store, a commercial and social center for nearly 50 years.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

San Mateo County embraces the major portion of a large peninsula, on the northern tip of which is located the City and County of San Francisco. It is bordered on the south by Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by San Francisco Bay. The total area of the county is 290,560 acres, or 454 square miles, of which 82 percent is privately owned, with 84,247 acres in farms. Included in the publicly owned land are the holdings of the City and County of San Francisco for its water system, its airport, and its golf course, and some 21 county and city parks.

A major feature of the topography of San Mateo is a mountain range running north and south along the peninsula, including the Montara Mountains, Cahill Ridge, and the northern extension of the Santa Cruz Range. Most of the mountain and foothill area is densely wooded, with redwood predominating, although live oaks are found in the valley and foothill areas. The coast range, which averages some 1,600 to 2,000 feet in height, reaches its peak of 2,400 feet at Sierra Moreno.

Along the narrow strip of coast near the mouths of the Pescadero, San Gregorio, Pilarcitos, San Vicente, and other creeks which flow west from the coast range into the ocean, are some of the county's best agricultural lands, devoted chiefly to raising vegetables. To the east, on the low hills and level lands between this range and San Francisco Bay, are the most important cities, and the remainder of the agricultural lands, principally devoted to floriculture and nurseries.

The climate of San Mateo County is mild and equable, particularly on the east shore of the county and in the sheltered valley and foothill regions, where the mountain range cuts off ocean winds and fogs. At San Mateo, with an elevation of 30 feet, the average January temperature is about 49 degrees, and the July average 66 degrees. Temperatures show a slight decrease in the areas near the mouth of San Francisco Bay and along the oceanside, and a slight increase near the southern end of the bayshore strip. Redwood City has an average of 198 clear days, 71 partly clear days, and 96 cloudy days. In the mountains a greater range of temperatures is found, annual rainfall is as heavy as 49 inches on the western slopes, and occasional snow falls in winter months. The scenic beauty of rolling tree-studded foothills and secluded valleys, with vistas of the bay and densely forested mountains, together with a delightful climate, makes these favored regions of San Mateo County very attractive as home sites, particularly for those who wish to live within commuting range of a metropolitan center.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

San Mateo County's population growth between 1950 and 1958 was even greater numerically than in the 1940 to 1950 period. The mid-1958 estimate of 399,100 was over 163,000 or 69 percent above the census year level, as compared with an increase of 124,000 in the preceding decade. Special census counts in 1956 and 1957 indicated that the populations of Belmont and Daly City had more than doubled since 1950; increases of over 80 percent had been experienced in Hillsborough, Menlo Park, and South San Francisco; and only three of the remaining cities, Burlingame, San Carlos, and San Mateo, showed growth of less than 50 percent.

With population up almost 70 percent in eight years, total personal incomes in the county have shown one of the sharpest increases in the State. The total is estimated at \$914.3 million in 1956. This represents a rise of 174 percent since 1947, 101 percent since 1950, and 13 percent since 1955. These are much greater than comparable percentage increases for the entire State. A large part of the population gain consists of persons recently arrived from surrounding areas, many of whom continue working elsewhere; more than \$200 million of the incomes of county residents is derived from employments in other counties, principally San Francisco.

Per capita income in 1956 was well above the state average. Furthermore, in recent years per capita income has risen at a faster rate than that of the entire State and of most other counties. In 1956 wages and salaries totaled \$631.7 million or 69 percent of all income, a proportion only slightly higher than that of the State. Because of the large number of small businesses, proprietors income is nearly as high a percentage as in the entire State. High levels of wealth and well-being are suggested by the fact that percentage of property income is unusually high and that of transfer payments unusually low.

Retail trade in the county increased from \$344.6 million in 1954 to \$441.2 million during 1956, a gain of 28 percent and considerably above the state average of 19 percent. Sales of general merchandise increased 51 percent during this period, automotive sales, 48 percent, and sales of service stations 38 percent. (See Table 12.)



Cut flowers a specialty

AGRICULTURE

The swift pace of urbanization in the county since World War II has drastically reduced the acreage in farms and the acreage available for crops. Yet agriculture has continued on a fairly large scale with a value of production estimated at \$15.8 million in 1957. Production of milk, field crops, and hogs, which were important in the past, has been greatly curtailed. In their place, cut flowers have become a county specialty, now accounting for more than half the dollar volume of all farming activities. Second in rank are fresh truck crops grown for nearby cities. The table below illustrates developments of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Cut flowers -----	\$5,037	\$6,855	\$8,605
Truck crops -----	4,184	4,432	3,584
Field crops -----	1,378	942	913
Dairy products -----	2,736	892	738
Hogs -----	1,806	2,035	857
Poultry and eggs -----	582	760	526
All other -----	280	328	552
Total -----	\$16,003	\$16,242	\$15,775

MINERALS AND MINING

Most of the \$9.9 million worth of mineral production during 1956 was from miscellaneous stone, cement, sand and gravel, and magnesium compounds. Also found in the county are deposits of gem stones, mercury, natural gas, petroleum, bituminous rock, barites, chromite, gold, platinum, and silver, many of which have been produced in small quantities.

MANUFACTURING

San Mateo County's factory payrolls rose 311 percent in the 1947-56 period; the state rise was 174 percent in the same period. Employment rose from 8,577 in the third quarter of 1947 to 18,667 during 1953 to 22,072 in the third quarter of 1956, a rise of almost 160 percent in nine years. Industrial sites and rail and water transportation advantages, in conjunction with the area's residential attractions for workers, have brought many additional industries since 1947, most of them in the light manufacturing category. Total capital investment in new and expanded plants from 1947 through 1955 was \$71.7 million of which \$58.8 million was for expansions. This industrial development included 187 new plants and 312 expansions for a total of 499 new or enlarged industrial enterprises.

On the basis of both employment and payrolls, the electrical machinery industry is the most important manufacturing group in the county. Since 1952, the location of 15 new firms in the county has brought the total to 37 and employment is up by 50 percent. This industry accounts for almost one-third of manufacturing payrolls. For historical reasons and because of their proximity to internationally known research centers, the electronics branch of the industry has expanded rapidly until it now occupies a dominant position. The more important electronic items manufactured include magnetic recording, reproducing, and duplicating equipment, antenna pattern recording and radar equipment, magnetic detectors, audio and communication equipment, microwave components, servomechanisms, electron power tubes, capacitors, TV tubes, vacuum pumps and switches, electric marine equipment, generators, switchboards, oscillators, transformers, and transmitters.

Fabricated metals industries, which in 1952 ranked fifth in size of payrolls, gained 19 firms and rose to second place in order of payrolls in the four years ending in 1956. Their employment more than doubled. Among the items produced by this industry were hand tools, wire cloth, castings, fabricated steel buildings and towers, metal screens, chain link fence, heaters and furnaces, metal windows and doors, steel drums, pails, cooking ranges, pneumatic tanks, roof, stove and drainage pipe, nuts, bolts, and screws, collapsible tubes, paint spray booths, ornamental iron work, and fabricated office equipment.

Eighty-one firms manufactured nonelectrical machinery in San Mateo County in 1956. Their disbursed payrolls placed them third in size, although in 1952 they did not rank among the top six. Some of the products manufactured include lubrication equipment, conveyors, air compressors, tools and dies, valves, food processing and servicing machinery, automatic nailing machines, blast cleaning equipment, marine and stationery diesels, centrifuges and other industrial and dairy separators, heat exchangers, pumps, and packaging machinery.

Fourth largest source of industrial payrolls is the primary metals group, which, with 20 firms in 1956, had grown by six establishments since 1952. Major items manufactured include standard structural shapes, carbon bars, reinforcing bars, bar strip, and heavy welded pipe.

The food processing industry has moved down to fifth place in size of payrolls since 1952. The greatest activity of the 31 concerns is meat slaughtering and packing. Other important products included canned fruit and vegetable juice, beans, bread, soft drinks, chewing gum, coffee, tea, condiments, and dairy products.

Twenty-four chemicals producers distributed payrolls that ranked them sixth in the county. Among their products are synthetic resins, protective coatings such as paint, varnish, and lacquer, adhesives, tallow, salt, oxygen and other industrial gases, and chemical colors.

Thirteen firms engage in the manufacture of transportation equipment, employ 900 workers, and had third quarter 1956 payrolls of \$1.3 million. The two principal products are automobile parts including oil seals, shims and accessories, and aviation products including helicopters, and aircraft accessories. There is also some shipbuilding and ship repair activity, and the manufacture of van, truck, and trailer bodies.

In the stone, clay, and glass industry the following products are manufactured: cement blocks and pipe, asbestos and gypsum products, aggregates, plasterboard, monuments, and mirrors.

The county contains 1.1 billion board feet of commercial saw timber, chiefly redwood. Largely because of location and type of estate holding there has been very little development of a wood products industry although there is some output of cabinets, doors, sashes, fixtures, and furniture.

TRANSPORTATION

Main coast line trains of the Southern Pacific and a number of local commuter trains, together with local and coastwise bus service serve to connect the communities on the San Francisco Bay side of the county with San Francisco. Bus service on the county highways makes other communities readily accessible.

San Mateo County contains 209 miles of state highways and 492 miles of county roads of which 124 miles are primary county roads. There are four principal north-south thoroughfares in the county: the coast route, following the ocean on the west side of the county; El Camino Real, following the Old Mission Trail of the padres, via the major communities of Burlingame, San Mateo, and Redwood City; the Bay-shore, an industrial highway that follows the shore line of the Bay and is being converted into a six-lane freeway, and scenic Skyline Boulevard, which follows the ridge of the coast range. Several roads, including two major highways, connect the Bay region with communities bordering on the ocean.

There are four airports in San Mateo County, one county operated, and two privately owned. The fourth is the huge new San Francisco International Airport, which handles domestic and international services and is a major terminal for trans-continental airlines for both passengers and freight.

Water transportation facilities for ocean shipping are provided by the Port of Redwood City. This port was extensively improved during the period it was leased to the Navy, and further improved during the postwar period. It has facilities to accommodate the larger ocean vessels and provides the only harbor facilities at the lower end of San Francisco Bay.



Redwood City port facilities

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Atherton	3,630	Oct., 1957 7,269	\$6,402	\$18,494	189	---	\$428
Belmont	5,567	April, 1956 11,800	2,629	11,802	349	\$137	5,137
Burlingame	19,886	May, 1957 21,985	20,180	37,966	88	257	23,545
Colma	297	---	n.r.	n.r.	---	---	1,731
Daly City	15,191	May, 1956 30,506	8,785	27,118	209	854	17,793
Hillsborough	3,552	May, 1957 6,685	11,868	24,019	102	353	†
Menlo Park	13,587	Oct., 1957 25,669	3,561	27,693	678	70	9,773
Millbrae	8,972	May, 1957 14,508	n.r.	15,814	---	1,260	5,477
*Pacifica	n.r.	---	n.r.	n.r.	---	---	n.r.
Redwood City	25,544	July, 1955 38,960	40,656	97,373	140	2,674	32,029
San Bruno	12,478	April, 1956 20,037	9,432	20,768	120	234	10,487
San Carlos	14,371	Dec., 1956 19,505	8,950	35,851	301	310	15,627
San Mateo	41,782	Oct., 1957 65,999	31,579	147,888	368	1,245	44,620
South San Francisco	19,351	Mar., 1956 35,690	16,449	48,584	195	1,055	26,485
*Woodside	n.r.	---	n.r.	n.r.	---	---	24

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—Not reported.

South San Francisco, northernmost of the cities which stretch along the eastern edge of the county, adjoins San Francisco and has long been a major industrial city in the county. Its 1957 population is estimated at 37,000, a 91 percent increase over 1950, and plans for additional industrial properties and new subdivisions are expected to bring an additional increase. Retail sales in 1954 were \$16.7 million and wholesale sales \$51.3 million. In that year it had 71 manufacturing establishments, employing 6,318 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$48.6 million. By 1957 the number of manufacturing plants was estimated at 150, including steel mills, shipbuilding and repair facilities, a leather tannery, manufacturers of paint, acetate tape, food products, insulation materials, light fixtures, industrial chemicals, fabricated steel products, industrial adhesives, and a variety of other products. Adjoining it to the north are the communities of Brisbane and Bayshore, the latter the site of the "Cow Palace" which has housed both a national political convention and the Grand National Livestock Show, as well as a number of other shows and sporting events.

Immediately to the south is San Bruno, with a 1957 estimated population of 22,000, an increase of 76 percent over 1950. Retail sales amounted to \$20.4 million in 1954, and in that year it had 13 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,215 workers, with \$9.8 million value added by manufacture. One of the Nation's leading electronic manufacturing and research firms is here and the city is national headquarters for a large lithograph company. The San Francisco International Airport, fifth largest in the country, adjoins the city limits and its annual \$65 million payroll contributes to the economy. Tanforan Race Track is nearby. Millbrae, which adjoins San Bruno to the south, is primarily a residential community, whose population has increased 62 percent since 1950. Retail sales amounted to \$13.1 in 1954 and there was some light manufacturing. A new industrial park, located between Millbrae and Burlingame, where several large regional and distributing headquarters offices have already been set up, is expected to add additional payrolls to the economy.

Burlingame, one of the older cities in the county, has experienced a moderate 11 percent growth in population since 1950. It has long been an important trading center for the county and had retail sales of \$41.1 million and wholesale sales of \$9.9 million in 1954. Manufacturing in that year was done by 24 establishments, employing 467 workers, with \$2.8 million value added by manufacture. Among the more important manufactured products are rubber tile, machinery, electronic components and equipment, food products, tool and die jigs, doors and millwork, and precision plastic products.

San Mateo, largest city in the county, had a population of some 66,000 in 1957, 58 percent above the 1950 level. Retail sales amounted to \$76.2 million and wholesale sales to \$39.8 million in 1954. In that year it had 37 manufacturing establishments, employing 170 workers, with \$1.5 million value added by manufacture. Its light industry includes manufacturers of tools and equipment for the electronic industry, furniture, chemicals, and building maintenance supplies. Some 450 new business firms, including manufacturers and subsidiary suppliers and services for the expanded electronics industry of the county, were estimated to have moved into the labor market area, which includes Burlingame and Belmont as well as San Mateo, between 1954 and 1956. A \$4 million luxury hotel and substantial increases in hotel and motel accommodations, as well as a new regional shopping center, have increased its importance as a convention city in the last few years.

Still further south is Belmont, the fastest growing city in the county, which more than doubled its population between 1950 and 1956. Its retail trade amounted to \$5 million in 1954. Two important electronics firms are here, one of them, the country's largest manufacturer of radar antennae, together with a manufacturer of refractories, industrial ceramics, and precious metal brazing alloys. San Carlos, its close neighbor to the south, experienced a population increase of 36 percent between 1950 and 1956. Retail sales here were \$23.6 million and wholesale sales \$9 million in 1954. This city was the county's second most important manufacturing center in that year with 56 plants, employing 3,342 workers, and \$33 million value added by manufacture. In addition to the Nation's foremost firm specializing in carrier and microwave equipment

for the communications industry, there are manufacturers of structural adhesives, industrial conveyor systems, gas-fired heating equipment, packing materials, paint, and an electrolytic hydrogen plant producing commercial gases. Zoning regulations limit manufacturing to light industry.

Redwood City is the county seat and the only community in the county with deep-water bay dock facilities. Population increased 53 percent between 1950 and 1955 and the city is currently growing at the rate of an estimated 2,000 people a year. Retail sales were \$59.6 million and wholesale sales \$30.8 million in 1954. At that time it had 64 manufacturing plants, employing 2,175 workers, and value added by manufacture was \$18.5 million. Among the important manufacturing plants here are the country's leading producer of tape recording equipment and the originator of the new video tape, whose recording equipment has been used in intercontinental ballistic missiles, several other electronics manufacturers, the world's largest solar evaporating salt plant, and producers of cans, oil seals, and shims, packaging machinery, corrugated paper, asbestos, tile, cement, and food products. A new industrial park has been developed here.

Menlo Park, at the southern end of the county, has had a 90 percent increase in population since 1950. Its retail sales amounted to \$21.6 million and wholesale sales to \$5.7 million in 1954. At that time there were 17 manufacturing plants, employing 309 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$3.3 million. One of the west's largest publishing firms is here, and its newly developed, beautifully planned industrial tract promises to become a center for pharmaceutical manufacturing and distribution. Two such large plants are already established, a third is building headquarters here, and a fourth has announced plans for an office and distribution center. Other manufacturers include several in the electronics field, and it is home for a research institute that eventually will employ 5,000 people. To the east is the unincorporated community of East Palo Alto, home of California's only helicopter manufacturer.

Three communities in this group along the eastern slope of the county, Hillsborough, Atherton, and Woodside, are entirely residential, characterized by beautiful homes and estates.

On the western side of the county, at the north, is Daly City, the second fastest growing community whose population has doubled since 1950 and is expected to double again by 1965. Retail sales were \$30.5 million in 1954, and at that time it had 17 manufacturing plants, employing 73 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$466 thousand. It is characterized by tremendous new subdivisions and outstanding modern shopping centers. Adjoining it are Colma and Lawndale, site of the San Francisco cemeteries, and a truck gardening and cut flower center. Stretched along the coast are a number of small communities and new subdivisions, nine of which combined in late 1957 to form the county's newest city, Pacifica. The central coastside communities of Montara, Moss Beach, Princeton-by-the-Sea, El Granada, and Miramar, are older settlements where artichoke and brussels sprouts production, with commercial and sports fishing, are the most important economic activities. Half Moon Bay, the largest coastside community, and its inland neighbor Pescadero, are centers for truck farming, dairying, and commercial mushroom production. A large soup manufacturer has recently established a commercial mushroom growing operation in this area.

SAN MATEO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	291,000
Commercial forest land.....	59,000
Publicly owned.....	5,000
Privately owned.....	54,000
Cropland.....	40,000
Grassland.....	88,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	75,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	28,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 0.4%	1,019
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	63,872	1,020,623	1,084,495

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 2,400 feet.
San Mateo station elevation 30 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	40.0	49.0	57.4	4.66
February.....	42.7	51.0	60.6	3.55
March.....	44.9	54.2	63.8	3.39
April.....	47.1	57.8	67.5	1.46
May.....	49.6	61.4	70.7	0.58
June.....	52.4	66.7	74.7	0.13
July.....	53.6	66.3	76.4	0.01
August.....	53.6	65.7	76.0	0.01
September.....	53.0	65.0	77.4	0.27
October.....	50.2	60.7	72.4	1.08
November.....	45.1	55.1	65.5	2.22
December.....	42.9	50.3	59.6	3.45
Year avg.....	47.9	58.6	68.5	20.81

Average length of growing season 334 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		36,781	38.4	1.07
April 1, 1930.....		77,405	110.4	1.36
April 1, 1940.....		111,782	44.4	1.62
July 1, 1947.....		183,690	64.2	1.87
April 1, 1950.....		235,659	28.4	2.23
July 1, 1957.....		379,400	61.0	3.40

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$212,709	\$291,702	\$631,712
Other labor income.....	2,324	4,500	12,321
Proprietors income.....	55,722	62,056	102,361
Div.-int.-rent.....	49,366	73,615	131,128
Transfer payments.....	13,665	22,885	36,795
Total.....	\$333,786	\$454,758	\$914,317

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$107,441	\$14,689	\$7,725	\$143,306
1947.....	333,786	28,459	16,003	149,238
1950.....	454,758	41,691	15,766	212,989
1952.....	611,073	73,714	15,800	259,199
1953.....	684,446	86,613	16,242	282,231
1955.....	810,053	92,797	14,690	369,967
1956.....	914,317	117,055	15,791	426,494

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	849	484
Acreage in farms.....	133,765	84,247
Cropland in farms.....	48,054	33,357
Percentage of tenancy.....	33.0	26.7
Value of all products sold.....	\$12,160,298	\$10,171,980
Field crops.....	364,883	584,255
Fruits and nuts.....	124,895	77,595
Vegetables.....	3,072,511	1,967,924
Horticultural specialties.....	4,749,259	4,603,981
Dairy products.....	1,270,082	585,407
Poultry & poultry prod.....	784,634	689,173
Other livestock products.....	1,798,089	1,631,087
Forest products.....	4,945	32,558

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$5,334,024	\$9,873,577
(1) Stone (misc.).....	1,184,602	1,803,299
Other minerals: Cement magnesium compounds, mercury, natural gas, petroleum, sand and gravel.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	228	413
Number of production workers.....	7,652	12,257
Number of employees.....	9,430	17,021
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$30,207	\$81,033
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$60,228	\$143,261

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Elect. equip.....	37	6,457	\$8,897,592
(2) Fabricated metals.....	57	3,040	3,914,013
(3) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	81	2,582	3,869,951
(4) Primary metal.....	20	2,117	2,958,220
(5) Food & kindred.....	31	2,202	2,856,263
(6) Chemical & allied.....	24	1,038	1,580,871

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	100	271
Payroll (000).....	\$2,856	\$10,079
Number of employees.....	761	2,160
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$61,721	\$179,140

12. Retail Trade (Census)

	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,922	2,812
Payroll (000).....	\$19,526	\$37,884
Number of employees.....	7,927	12,100

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$76,587	\$111,374	\$129,689
Eating-drink. places.....	21,722	28,204	35,156
General merchandise.....	13,596	24,258	36,671
Apparel.....	11,379	17,070	21,269
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	13,451	14,892	20,034
Automotive.....	38,175	50,146	74,387
Serv. sta. & parts.....	22,996	34,713	47,838
Lumber-hdw.-impl.....	23,530	31,690	32,940
Drugstores.....	6,162	10,448	13,598
All other retail.....	15,788	21,814	29,615

Total.....	\$243,386	\$344,609	\$441,197
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	720	\$11,672	\$3,450	1,156
Auto rep.....	197	4,628	888	245
All other.....	738	28,474	7,345	1,835

Total.....	1,655	\$44,774	\$11,683	3,236
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	96	\$137
Manufacturing.....	472	22,072	29,941
Construction.....	1,175	11,257	15,621
Utilities.....	148	13,770	18,605
Trade.....	2,391	17,818	17,853
Finance.....	341	3,440	3,574
Service.....	1,683	7,481	6,324
Other.....	126	424	388
Total.....	6,346	76,358	\$92,443

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$150,656	\$352,530	34.0
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$98,685	\$199,275	101.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$51,971	\$113,839	119.0
b. Telephones (total).....	41,062	109,887	167.6
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	7,125	148,541	581.3
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	2,422	13,048	438.7
d. Auto registration.....	58,230	150,531	158.5
d. Truck registration.....	4,591	15,197	231.0

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$172,559	\$573,837
Property tax levies (000)*.....	10,403	41,946
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	6.02	7.31

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Santa Barbara County is one of the 27 original counties established in 1850. Its history dates back to 1542 when Juan Cabrillo discovered the Santa Barbara channel and later, according to legend, crossed to San Miguel where he died and was buried. A second Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, entered the channel on the feast day of Santa Barbara in 1602, and named it accordingly. In 1782, Father Junipero Serra dedicated the site for a presidio and the mission was founded in 1786. This "Queen of the Missions" is the only one which has remained continuously in the hands of the Franciscans since its founding, and despite damage from storms and earthquakes, its altar light has never been extinguished. The county is rich in historic landmarks, including two additional missions, La Purisima Concepcion and Santa Ynez; the Casa de la Guerra, finished about 1826 and described in "Two Years Before the Mast"; and a stretch of coast used by smugglers and pirates around 1818.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Santa Barbara County includes within its boundaries 1,756,800 acres, or 2,740 square miles. Of the 756,892 acres of publicly owned land, the larger part is in the Los Padres National Forest. Terrain is largely hilly and mountainous, with elevations ranging from sea level to 6,828 feet at the summit of Big Pine Mountain. It is drained and irrigated by the Santa Maria River, which flows west along the northern boundary and through the Cuyama and Santa Maria Valleys; and by the Santa Ynez, which flows west between the Santa Ynez and San Rafael Mountains.

The climate in this region is equable throughout the year. At Santa Barbara, the average July temperature is 66 and the January average 53 degrees. The northwestern coastal region is subject to fogs and strong ocean winds, but the coast south of Point Concepcion is sheltered, less foggy, and has a warmer ocean current. Dry, rainless summers are followed by a season in which the average rainfall varies from 14 inches at Santa Maria to about 18 inches on the coast. Killing frosts occur so infrequently that the growing season is unusually long, averaging 329 days.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Since 1950, Santa Barbara County has had a moderate but steady growth in population from 98,220 to an estimated 123,500 in mid-1958, an increase of 26 percent. This rate is well below the spectacular increases in most southern California counties and below the state average.

As the rate of increase in personal incomes of county residents has lagged behind the state average, per capita incomes of Santa Barbara County also have dropped somewhat below those of the State generally. Nevertheless, there has been a substantial rise in total incomes, from \$171.6 million in 1950 to \$245.8 million in 1956. Presence of a large number of retired persons of substantial means has pushed property income up to 26 percent of the total, the highest percentage among the counties and twice that of the entire State. The proportions of income received in the form of unincorporated proprietors earnings and from transfer payments were also somewhat above those of the State. Wages and salaries are less than half the total, much below the proportion of the State. Government agencies and the trade and service industries are the most important sources of wages and salaries.

Total retail sales are estimated at \$167.7 million during 1956, an increase of 18 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Despite land acquisitions by government agencies and increased industrialization and urbanization, the amount of land in farms has increased. However, the acreage actually under cultivation has declined and the actual value of agricultural output recently has fallen a little below that of several postwar years. Nevertheless, agricultural activities

remain the most important factors in the county's economy. Farm output is quite diversified with all product classes represented.

Individual crops with output valued at more than a million dollars in 1957 were lemons, a county specialty, strawberries, potatoes, seeds, lettuce, broccoli, celery, cauliflower, beans, sugar beets, and cut flowers. The pattern of production values in selected years is shown below.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$13,397	\$11,021	\$11,584
Truck crops -----	18,660	14,306	19,177
Lemons -----	7,993	8,339	7,647
Beef cattle -----	12,870	14,635	13,061
Dairy products -----	3,213	3,074	3,469
Poultry and eggs -----	554	1,437	1,601
All other -----	1,208	1,802	1,162
Total -----	\$57,895	\$53,894	\$57,701

MINERALS AND MINING

Petroleum is a major product, from oil wells along the coast, in the Santa Maria Valley, and from the Cuyama Valley field in the eastern part of the county. Production during 1956 was valued at \$77.9 million out of a total of \$102 million (see Table 9). Considerable amounts of natural gasoline, natural gas, sand and gravel, and liquefied petroleum gases were also produced during 1956, and smaller amounts of chromite, clay and mercury. Along with Ventura County, Santa Barbara County contains the principal oil shale deposits in the State. Lightweight aggregates are produced by burning shale beds near Santa Maria. Principal clay deposits are used for brick and tile manufacture. There is a very large and high grade deposit of diatomaceous earth near Lompoc and the world's largest diatomite quarries are located there.

Mineral springs located on the south slope of the Santa Ynez Mountains have been the source of considerable wealth for the county. The Veronica Springs, near Santa Barbara, are considered to be the most important commercially.

MANUFACTURING

Food processing and the stone, clay, and glass industries are very active in Santa Barbara County. Under the former, the following are processed: beet sugar; dairy products, including milk, ice cream and butter; lemons and other citrus; fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables; and soft drinks. Dominating the second field are 12 manufacturers of ceramics, concrete tile, adobe blocks, and diatomaceous earth.

The payrolls of nine electrical equipment manufacturers have moved this industry into third place during the last four years, while fourth rank is occupied by 30 printing and publishing firms. Eleven establishments are engaged in refining petroleum and petroleum products.

Other manufactured products include cosmetics, paint, plastics, electric wire, furniture, caskets, canvas products, novelty gifts, toys, aircraft parts, boxes, optical goods, and small machine parts. Electronics, research and development laboratories are beginning to locate in Santa Barbara County.

The value of factory payrolls during the period 1947 to 1956 increased 146 percent, reaching a total of \$14.7 million in 1956.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail transportation is provided by the Southern Pacific line that follows the county coastline north to Surf and thence through Guadalupe. An SP branch line runs from Surf through Lompoc to White Hills. A feeder line, the Santa Maria Valley Railroad, offers freight service between Guadalupe and Gates. There are some 329 miles of state highway and 712 miles of county roads, 258 of which are part of the primary system. Santa Barbara County has 11 airports; two are county controlled, two are operated by municipalities, one by the military, and six by private operators. Pacific Airlines serves both Santa Barbara and Santa Maria on a scheduled basis.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Guadalupe -----	2,249	-----	\$1,559	\$1,522	—2	\$55	\$843
Lompoc -----	5,520	Oct., 1957 6,665	2,184	5,015	130	120	3,050
Santa Barbara -----	44,913	Oct., 1957 55,675	54,390	102,192	88	1,767	46,388
Santa Maria -----	10,440	Oct., 1957 14,216	9,359	16,199	73	-----	12,562

Santa Barbara, the largest city and the county seat, together with its suburbs Montecito, Summerland, and Hope Ranch, has long been a famous tourist center and a city of beautiful homes. Its harbor is both a recreational attraction and the home of a commercial fishing fleet. Population in late 1957 was 55,675, an increase of 24 percent over 1950. It is the principal trading center for the county and accounted for \$5.1 million of the county's wholesale and \$84.9 million of its retail trade in 1954. Although industrial development has been restricted to protect the charm that draws visitors and wealthy residents, it had 78 manufacturing firms in 1954, employing 1,171 workers with a value added by manufacture of \$7.7 million. Recent efforts to attract light, specialized industries have been successful and the new plants which have come in since 1955 will, it is estimated, add \$20 million a year to the area's payrolls. Manufactured products include concrete pipe and blocks, cosmetics, pharmaceutical cotton, apparel, jewelry, electronic components, machine products, motors, toys, plastics, and wood products.

Its close neighbor to the west is the town of Goleta, with an estimated population of 3,500, site of the Santa Barbara Airport and the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California. A planned industrial area adjacent to the airport has attracted some 40 light industries, manufacturing a variety of electronic components, electrical parts, plastics, and similar items. Two large laboratories doing research and development work in the field of guided missiles and electronics have located nearby.

A few miles to the east of Santa Barbara is Carpinteria, in a valley producing lemons, avocados, beans, flowers, tomatoes, and walnuts. It boasts the "world's safest beach," operated as a state and county park.

The communities of Solvang, a picturesque Danish-American community and site of Mission Santa Ynez, Santa Ynez, Buellton, and Los Olivos lie in the Santa Ynez Valley to the northeast of Santa Barbara, where dairying, the production of alfalfa, grain, and cattle, and truck farming are major activities.

To the west is Lompoc with a late 1957 population of some 6,600, the site of La Purisima Mission. Its wholesale sales in 1954 were \$1.4 million and its retail sales \$6.9 million. Colorful flower seed farms and the raising of vegetables and livestock are major agricultural activities. Industrial operations include oil refining and the mining and processing of diatomaceous earth from the world's largest deposit of the material.

Santa Maria, the second largest city, with a population of 14,200, an increase of 36 percent over 1950, is the trading center for the northern end of the county. Its wholesale sales of \$17.9 million and retail sales of \$27.1 million in 1954 represented some 20 percent of the county totals. It had 17 manufacturing plants in that year, employing 212 workers with a value added by manufacture of \$1.5 million. Major manufacturing in this area includes oil refining, food processing, and the production of such items as aluminum window sash, thermostats, and wire. Both the Air Force and the Navy have announced plans to establish ballistic missile centers at Camp Cooke, an inactive army installation some 20 miles distant. Nearby communities are Betteravia, site of a large sugar refinery, the oil town of Orcutt, and agricultural Guadalupe.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,757,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,000
Publicly owned.....	1,000
Cropland.....	166,000
Grassland.....	982,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	98,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	156,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 43.2%	759,672
---	---------

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	35,689	—	35,689
Pine.....	21,197	—	21,197
Other species.....	14,492	—	14,492

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 6,828 feet.	
Santa Barbara station elevation 43 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	41.5	53.0	63.4	3.91
February.....	43.3	54.3	65.1	3.73
March.....	45.0	55.9	66.9	2.94
April.....	47.4	58.1	69.0	1.15
May.....	48.8	60.0	70.0	0.42
June.....	52.9	62.6	72.7	0.09
July.....	56.3	66.1	76.4	0.03
August.....	56.6	67.0	77.2	0.03
September.....	54.8	65.9	77.0	0.30
October.....	50.7	62.8	74.8	0.72
November.....	45.3	58.8	72.0	1.36
December.....	42.5	54.8	67.0	3.27
Year avg.....	48.8	59.9	71.0	17.95

Average length of growing season 329 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number	
January 1, 1920.....	41,097	48.2
April 1, 1930.....	65,167	58.6
April 1, 1940.....	70,555	8.3
July 1, 1947.....	88,780	25.8
April 1, 1950.....	98,220	10.6
July 1, 1957.....	116,400	18.5

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$70,235	\$84,043	\$122,508
Other labor inc.....	1,179	1,848	3,362
Proprietors inc.....	38,557	35,379	38,704
Div.-int.-rent.....	33,903	38,288	65,480
Transfer payments.....	8,898	12,024	15,715
Total.....	\$152,772	\$171,582	\$245,769

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$62,790	\$2,029	\$20,775	\$39,047
1947.....	152,772	5,966	57,895	98,309
1950.....	171,582	7,030	51,742	110,210
1952.....	253,996	8,918	67,461	129,292
1953.....	225,355	11,663	53,894	123,271
1955.....	228,805	13,115	55,637	136,944
1956.....	245,769	14,671	55,713	149,406

1 Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,381	1,374
Acreage in farms.....	893,884	1,057,311
Cropland in farms.....	185,329	187,460
Percentage of tenancy.....	28.7	15.4
Value of all products sold.....	\$23,976,918	\$49,004,482
Field crops.....	5,238,896	6,580,737
Fruits and nuts.....	4,780,078	14,717,510
Vegetables.....	6,978,597	4,941,208
Horticultural specialties.....	1,033,745	2,195,865
Dairy products.....	2,405,100	2,610,038
Poultry & poultry prods.....	464,941	1,036,151
Other livestock products.....	3,070,941	16,917,786
Forest products.....	4,620	5,187

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$40,544,339	\$101,973,862
(1) Petroleum.....	33,221,000	77,882,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....	1,861,000	4,356,000

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....	1,317,000	4,052,000
Other minerals: Chromite, clay, diatomite, mercury, sand and gravel, stone (misc.) and liquefied petroleum gases.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	82	125
Number of production workers.....	1,332	1,360
Number of employees.....	1,717	1,928
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,642	\$7,762
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$14,150	\$12,822

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food and kindred.....	28	943	\$997,334
(2) Stone, clay and glass.....	12	771	943,264
(3) Electrical equipment.....	9	403	439,981
(4) Printing and publishing.....	30	418	424,265
(5) Petroleum and coal.....	11	240	400,021
(6) Chemical and allied.....	6	169	185,924

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	177	199
Payroll (000).....	\$7,295	\$8,441
Number of employees.....	2,804	2,892
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$66,815	\$93,377

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,384	1,353
Payroll (000).....	\$14,712	\$17,454
Number of employees.....	5,845	5,537

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$31,900	\$33,893	\$36,283
Eating-drink. places.....	11,279	11,247	12,561
General merchandise.....	8,570	9,594	11,524
Apparel.....	9,454	10,513	12,475
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	6,464	6,839	8,126
Automotive.....	19,819	17,471	24,121
Serv. sta. & parts.....	13,585	14,921	16,958
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	12,057	14,449	17,958
Drugstores.....	3,765	4,512	5,778
All other retail.....	15,807	19,118	21,874
Total.....	\$132,700	\$142,557	\$167,658

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	269	\$6,062	\$2,203	879
Auto repair.....	111	1,609	254	98
All other.....	433	13,384	3,902	1,476
Total.....	813	\$21,055	\$6,359	2,453

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	38	1,008	\$1,434
Manufacturing.....	157	3,385	3,840
Construction.....	368	2,383	3,103
Utilities.....	91	1,688	1,693
Trade.....	1,188	8,468	7,363
Finance.....	159	1,286	1,288
Service.....	894	4,864	3,671
Other.....	107	464	400
Total.....	3,002	23,546	\$22,792

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$108,818	\$168,651	55.0
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$44,215	\$61,128	38.3
a. Demand (000).....	\$64,603	\$86,957	34.6
b. Telephones (total).....	26,126	46,915	79.6
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	2,234	18,737	291.1
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,142	12,772	142.7
d. Auto registration.....	31,387	50,004	59.3
d. Truck registration.....	4,313	8,076	87.2

1 Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$152,019	\$277,357
Property tax levies (000)*.....	6,964	14,010
Average tax rate per \$100.....	4.58	5.05

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Santa Clara was one of the original 27 counties created in 1850, and takes its name from the mission, christened in honor of St. Clara of Assisi, the first Franciscan nun.

First white explorers came in 1769, when Portola's party camped under the giant redwood which gave its name to the present day City of Palo Alto. Both Portola and deAnza in 1775 reported substantial Indian settlements in the area and many artifacts have been found. Both the mission and the Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe were established in 1777, but both were destroyed by floods and moved to new sites. The second mission was so seriously damaged by earthquake that a third was built, on a site which is now the home of the University of Santa Clara, established in 1851 and the oldest institution of collegiate grade in the State. Some relics of this third mission are preserved in a modern reproduction on the university campus.

There are a number of registered historic landmarks in the county. Among those which mark its rich and colorful past are the site of "City Gardens" where Louis Pellier in 1856 introduced the French prune, on which so much of the county's agricultural income depends today, a century later; the site of the first state capital in San Jose, where in 1849 the "Legislature of 1,000 drinks" met; New Almaden Mine, once one of the most famous and productive quicksilver mines in the world; the Edwin Markham Home; the Armistice Oak Site, marking the end of the "Battle of the Mustard Stalks," the last anti-American uprising in the valley in 1847; the first normal school in California, now San Jose State College; and the Forbes Flour Mill at Los Gatos, which dates from the 1850's, with a portion of the stone buildings still in use.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The total area of Santa Clara County is 835,200 acres, or 1,305 square miles, of which 97 percent is privately owned.

The principal physiographic feature of the county is the Santa Clara Valley, which extends some 60 miles southeast from San Francisco Bay to the point where it narrows and disappears in the mountains of San Benito County. A broad, level plain some 15 to 20 miles wide at its northern end and rising from sea level to about 400 feet, it is drained by the Coyote River.

Flanking the Santa Clara Valley on the east is the Diablo Range, rising some 1,200 to 2,400 feet, with a few peaks in the neighborhood of 4,000 feet, including Copernicus Peak at 4,372 feet, which is the highest point in the county, and Mt. Hamilton, the site of Lick Observatory. On the west are the Santa Cruz Mountains of the coastal ranges, rising some 1,200 to 3,768 feet, and forested with redwood trees.

The climate is quite equable with a dry season extending from May through October. Temperatures are not extreme, the January average for the valley and foothill communities being around 48 degrees and the July average in the vicinity of 67 degrees. Growing seasons range from 260 days at Santa Clara to 313 days at Los Gatos in the western foothills. Rainfall on the valley floor is about 15 inches a year, but reaches as high as 30 inches in the foothill and mountain areas.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Santa Clara County has continued the rapid growth which characterized the 1940's. Its mid-1958 population was estimated at 574,800, some 98 percent above the 1950 level, and a rate of growth more than two and one-half times the state average. The annual rate of increase has averaged 9 percent since 1950, and reached 11 percent in 1956 and 1957. Certain of its cities have far exceeded the county growth. The population of Mountain View almost tripled between 1950 and a special census count in 1957, while that of Santa Clara increased 176 percent in the same period and Sunnyvale had more than tripled by early 1958.



Agriculture shows upward trend despite industrialization

Total personal incomes of county residents were \$969.1 million in 1956. This represents a rise of 147 percent since 1947 and 91 percent since 1950. These gains are among the sharpest in the State and are considerably greater than the State as a whole. However, as this total income growth was accompanied by one of the most rapid increases in population among the counties, per capita income has not kept pace, having increased by a somewhat smaller rate than that of the State. Despite the remarkable recent industrialization the \$609 million in wages and salaries is a somewhat smaller proportion of all income than the average among the counties. With agriculture and small business still very important, the percentage of proprietors income is somewhat above the average. Property income is also above average, indicating a background of wealth.

Retail trade in the county increased 36 percent between 1954 and 1956. Only Orange County showed a larger percentage increase during this period, and the state average was 19 percent. Retail sales were estimated at \$458.6 million in 1954 and \$623.4 million during 1956. During this period automotive sales increased 75 percent, and general merchandise sales 54 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

The major part of the county's intensive farming is on the rich alluvial floor of the Santa Clara Valley where heavy irrigation is usually required. However, grasslands in the foothills furnish a good supply of supplemental feed for livestock. Recently there has been a large increase in irrigated pasture which now accounts for more than 10,000 acres. Despite some reduction in cropland during the past few years, because of spreading industrial and residential tracts, agriculture continued an upward trend in value of output until 1956 when the value reached \$98 million. In 1957, however, the total value was only \$86.4 million.

Livestock activities have been declining but crops have shown a big increase, mainly because of strawberries, cut flowers, and nursery stock. Nearly half the State's output of prunes usually comes from this county. Most important crops, with 1957 valuations, are prunes, \$13.1 million; strawberries, \$8.4 million; apricots, \$6.4 million; cherries, \$3.8 million; pears, \$4.6 million; walnuts, \$2.3 million; tomatoes, \$2.0 million; and green beans, \$1.4 million. The table below shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Fruits and nuts -----	\$28,783	\$38,529	\$31,320
Truck and berries -----	13,366	17,237	19,281
Flowers and nursery stock -----	1,501	5,999	9,896
Field crops -----	805	1,971	2,348
Cattle sold -----	10,300	11,112	7,245
Dairy products -----	7,906	8,509	7,837
Poultry and eggs -----	5,554	9,646	7,101
All other -----	681	842	1,327
Total -----	\$68,896	\$93,845	\$86,355

MINERALS AND MINING

During 1956, \$24.8 million worth of minerals were produced in Santa Clara County. Sand and gravel and miscellaneous stone were the leading products. There are deposits of a dense, fine-grained limestone, which is used to make cement, and the largest cement producer in the State is located in Santa Clara County.

The New Almaden district has produced large amounts of mercury, and together with two other districts in California, has been the principal source of mercury in North America. The New Almaden Mine near San Jose is considered the first commercial mercury mine in the United States. By the end of 1951 \$49.4 million worth of the metal had been produced, more than one-third of the entire United States production. Mercury is still mined in the county (\$495 thousand worth during 1956) but the peak of production was in the past.

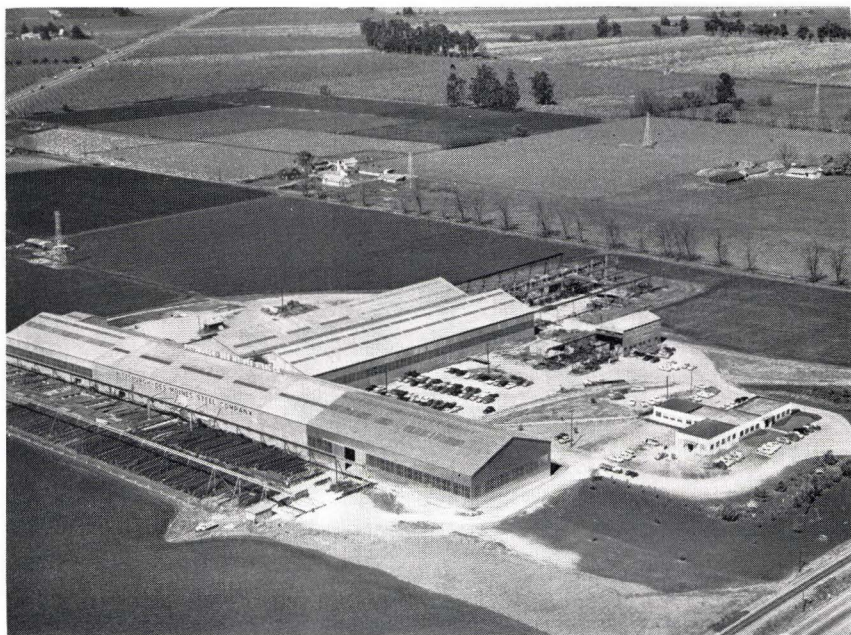
The area at the south end of San Francisco Bay is considered ideal for the production of salt by evaporation of sea water and a large operation in that area extends into Santa Clara County. The largest known deposit of magnesite in the State is located in the Red Mountain district on the border between Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties. Between 1905 and 1945, 870 thousand tons were produced in the county and small amounts are still being shipped.

Varying amounts of bituminous rock, dimension stone, gem stones, manganese, and shell bearing shales have also been mined from time to time.

MANUFACTURING

The rapid industrialization of Santa Clara County, fifth among California counties in size of payrolls, has continued during recent years. Manufacturing payrolls in 1956 showed an increase of 220 percent from 1947 levels compared to a state increase of 174 percent. During the years 1947 to 1956 there were 873 plant expansions representing expenditures of \$106 million and 235 new plants with a capital investment of almost \$212 million. The totals were 1,108 new or expanded plants and capital investment of \$318 million. Four hundred and fifty of the expansions occurred in the years 1955-57.

Throughout the years, food processing has remained the major manufacturing activity of the county. During the third quarter of 1956, 144 firms employed 23,053 workers, or 51 percent of total manufacturing employment. This ratio is down from 1953 when the industry employed 58 percent of the total. Santa Clara County is one of the most productive agricultural counties in the State, and its food processing plants draw heavily upon its crops as well as those grown in other nearby areas. The canneries, freezing plants, wineries, bakeries, bottling plants, and other food establishments disbursed payrolls of \$23.5 million in the third quarter of 1956. The major activity is canning and freezing fruits and vegetables. The principal items are apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, and other vegetables. A wide assortment of baby foods are processed and canned; the dried



Manufacturers' payrolls show increase

fruit industry prepares apricots, prunes, and an assortment of dried fruit mixes. The dairy industries process canned fresh milk and cream, cheese, ice cream, and ice cream mix. In the beverage field wine, brandy, beer, and soft drinks are prepared and bottled.

The second most important industrial activity continues to be the manufacture of electrical machinery. Since 1953, eight firms have joined this group making a total of 29. Employment has risen from 243 in September, 1947, to 5,010 in 1953, to 7,520 in 1956—an increase of more than 30-fold. The major products of the industry are distribution and power transformers, industrial motors and controls, high voltage switch gears, steam turbines, generators, home heaters, and electronic equipment. In the latter field a number of companies have established themselves as specialists for such items as oscillators, vacuum tubes, measuring instruments, Klystron tubes, nuclear resonance equipment, radio and marine communications equipment, windings and coils, panel boards, and circuit breakers.

Third on the basis of payrolls is the machinery industry, augmented by 21 firms since 1953. The 105 establishments employed some 350 more persons in the third quarter of 1956 than they did in the same period of 1953. A large manufacturer of canning machinery, packing house equipment, and pumps leads the field, but within recent years there have been a number of new machinery manufacturing firms locating in the area. The inventory of products is extensive and includes mechanical and hydraulic presses, dies, scraper wagons, bulldozers, rippers and log turners, fire-fighting equipment, candy making machinery, paint sprayers, and agricultural machinery.

The opening of a new automobile assembly plant accounts for the rise of transportation equipment manufacturing to fourth place in terms of payrolls in the third quarter of 1956. Employment at that time was nearly 2,800. Other products include trailers, and automotive and tractor parts.

Fifth largest source of industrial payrolls continued to be the fabricated metals producers. By 1956, 16 more firms were operating in this industry than there were in 1952, a 57 percent increase. A full line of plate and structural steel products is made, including steel grandstands, tanks, and towers, swimming pools, fabricated

buildings, metal door and window sash, springs, playground equipment, metal containers, light fixtures, aluminum foil, and similar items.

Thirty-one stone, clay, and glass manufacturers have dropped to sixth place in terms of payrolls since 1952, though there are three more firms in operation and employment is up by some 300 workers. One of the largest cement and magnesium plants in the world is located at Permanente. A wide variety of products are made of standard portland cements as well as of mixtures to specifications. Among the more important end-products are concrete pipe and building blocks, brick mix, art glass, pottery, industrial ceramics, tiles, refractory material, asbestos products, asbestos cement pressure pipes, and fiberglass insulation.

In the third quarter of 1956, the printing industry was composed of 81 firms, 15 more than in 1952. They employed 1,700 workers and distributed payrolls of \$2.1 million for the quarter. In addition to newspapers, catalogs, bookbinding, and miscellaneous printed matter there is a sizable lithography industry for labeling purposes. One large map publisher operates in the San Jose area.

Nine companies (two more than in 1952) produce paper and allied products, employ some 1,300 persons and had payrolls of \$1.8 million for the quarter. They manufacture paper and fibre cartons, containers, corrugated boxes, book matches, business machine punch cards, sanitary papers, molded paper products, and others.

Thirty-one lumber and wood products firms employ about 1,200 workers while 36 chemical manufacturers employ 800. Other manufactured products include processed color film, scientific tools, instruments and optical goods, work clothing, saddles, and rubber products.

TRANSPORTATION

Main coast line trains of the Southern Pacific run through Santa Clara County from San Francisco and Oakland, including commuting trains as well as main line passenger service. Another major railway, the Western Pacific, connects San Jose with Alameda County points. Both coastwise and transcontinental freight and passenger service are available on these two rail systems.

Major highways serving Santa Clara County include the Bayshore, on which free-way construction is progressing; El Camino Real, an inland connection to San Francisco; the Eastshore Freeway to Oakland; and U. S. 101 south from San Jose. Other highways lead to the Santa Cruz coastal area. Santa Clara County has 232 miles of state highways and 1,045 miles of county roads, including 266 miles of primary roads.

There are eight airports in the county, two municipal, one military, and five private. San Jose is served by Pacific Airlines' flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Alviso	652	June, 1957 1,054	\$774	\$1,730	124	--	\$214
*Campbell	n.r.	-----	n.r.	7,391	--	--	3,724
*Cupertino	†2,438	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	944
Gilroy	4,951	Jan., 1956 6,019	3,740	7,057	89	\$15	5,014
*Los Altos	n.r.	-----	n.r.	22,267	--	--	7,155
*Los Altos Hills	n.r.	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	‡
Los Gatos	4,907	Mar., 1955 4,915	5,994	10,162	70	122	7,254
*Milpitas	n.r.	June, 1957 1,924	n.r.	12,234	--	--	1,714
*Monte Sereno	n.r.	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	‡
Morgan Hill	1,627	Oct., 1954 1,857	1,230	2,217	80	71	1,494
Mountain View	6,563	May, 1957 26,023	4,448	22,085	397	1,000	20,111
Palo Alto	25,475	Mar., 1958 48,003	30,067	81,890	172	3,152	47,084
San Jose	95,280	Oct., 1956 127,564	89,603	176,011	96	7,593	140,656
Santa Clara	11,702	Jan., 1958 43,281	8,476	36,348	329	1,514	18,353
*Saratoga	†1,329	-----	n.r.	n.r.	--	--	1,238
Sunnyvale	9,829	Apr., 1958 41,867	9,691	34,234	253	3,289	12,587

* Not incorporated in 1950.

† Population of unincorporated area.

‡ Withheld to prevent disclosure.

n.r.—Not reported.

San Jose, which lies in the center of the northern half of the county, at the southern tip of San Francisco Bay, is the county seat and largest city, with an estimated 1957 population of 135,850, an increase of 43 percent over 1950. It is the major manufacturing and trading center for the county. Retail sales in 1954 were \$228.1 million and wholesale sales \$178.2 million, 49 percent and 64 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 240 manufacturing plants employing 13,532 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$132.6 million, half the county total. It was estimated that by 1957 the number of manufacturing plants had increased to 260 and its diversified manufacturing activities include production of food processing and agricultural machinery, defense materiel, atomic power equipment, random access memory accounting computers, canned and frozen foods, beer, clay products, cans, boxes, work clothes, packaging materials, and a variety of other products. Several important research laboratories are located here, as is also San Jose State College, which institution presently provides a \$7.5 million annual payroll to the community. The State is expanding facilities at the college and will have spent some \$25 million on the campus by mid-1959. Lick Observatory on nearby Mt. Hamilton has the second largest telescope in the world with a 120-inch lens. Milpitas, a short distance to the northeast, is the site of a major automobile assembly plant. Alviso, which has had a population increase of 62 percent since 1950, remains primarily a residential and agricultural community.

Santa Clara, which adjoins San Jose to the west, had a population of some 43,300 in January, 1958, a 270 percent increase over 1950. Its retail sales were \$19.4 million and wholesale sales were \$14.9 million in 1954, and in that year it had 77 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,310 workers, with \$32.2 million value added by manufacture. Its production of prunes, apricots, and other crops has long made it an important food processing center, but its manufacturing has expanded and diversified in recent years and there are now manufacturers of fiberglass products, paper products, electric lighting fixtures, chemicals, high voltage switch gears, leather goods, abrasive grinding wheels, plywood, and many other items. An important testing laboratory for electrical equipment is here. It is the home of the University of Santa Clara, on whose grounds a replica of the original Mission Santa Clara de Asis stands. The state mental hospital nearby at Agnew contributes a \$6.1 million annual payroll to the area. A short distance to the southwest is the recently incorporated City of Cupertino and the town of Permanente, site of a major cement plant and a plant manufacturing aluminum foil. Directly south of Santa Clara is Campbell, which has long called itself the "Orchard City." Existing economic activities are tied to its agricultural production and include the world's largest co-operative dryer, dried fruit packing, warehousing of canned foods, and production of building materials. A recent annexation of land for industrial purposes has brought a new electronics plant and additional industry is expected to come.

Stretching along the west shore of San Francisco Bay to the north are Mountain View and Sunnyvale, which have kept their places as the fastest growing cities in the county with increases of 297 percent and 326 percent respectively since 1950. Still farther north, on the county boundary line, is Palo Alto. Mountain View is the site of Moffett Field, now a major jet airbase, and of an aeronautical research laboratory which employs some 1,200 persons, as well as of two electronics laboratories. Retail trade here amounted to \$30.7 million and wholesale trade to \$9 million in 1954. It has shared in the industrial expansion of the county and has manufacturers of electronic components, building materials, food products, light machinery, tools, and playground equipment, as well as a publishing house, and is western headquarters for a large seed firm. Sunnyvale had retail sales of \$18.4 million in 1954, and in that year had 19 manufacturing plants, employing 4,709 workers, with \$49.4 million value added by manufacture. Among its major industries are the missile system division of a major aircraft company, producers of stereophonic sound equipment, electronic components, food products, cans, paper products, and electric appliances and equipment. A site has been acquired for an automobile assembly plant.

Palo Alto had a population of 48,000 in early 1958, some 88 percent above 1950. Its retail trade amounted to \$74.4 million in 1954 and wholesale sales were

\$16.8 million. In that year it had 53 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,467 workers, with \$14 million value added by manufacture. Its manufacturing has expanded greatly since 1954 and it has become a major center for electronics research and development and for the manufacture of electronic equipment and components, including such items as printed circuits, radar systems, sound and communications systems, recorders, and antennae. Other activities include publishing, film processing, pharmaceutical research, and the manufacture of plastics, household and garden equipment, food products, medical instruments, wood and fabricated metal items. Its close neighbor is Stanford University.

In the foothills along the western border of the county are the primarily residential cities of Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Saratoga, Monte Sereno, and Los Gatos. Saratoga's annual blossom festival honors its fruit-growing activities, and a famous California winery is nearby. A small electronics research firm has recently located here. Los Gatos has some light industry in addition to its fruit growing, and a new area has been zoned for controlled manufacturing, with plans under way for development of an industrial park.

Gilroy is the major city in the southern end of the county and has had relatively moderate population growth of some 22 percent since 1950. Its volume of retail trade in 1954 was \$13.8 million. It is in a diversified agricultural area, producing livestock, fruits, and vegetables. Major industries include the manufacture of rocket launchers for the Navy, vegetable dehydration, food canning, and production of farm equipment and machinery, fiberglass, and industrial fans and spray equipment. Stretching along U. S. Highway 101 between San Jose and Gilroy are the smaller communities of Edenvale, Coyote, Madrone, Morgan Hill, San Martin, and Rucker.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	835,000
Commercial forest land.....	25,000
Publicly owned.....	1,000
Privately owned.....	24,000
Cropland.....	139,000
Grassland.....	287,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	100,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	38,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.8%	23,481
--	--------

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	7,427	67,653	75,080
Other species.....	7,427	67,653	75,080

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 0 to 4,372 feet.	
San Jose station elevation 95 feet.	

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	38.9	48.1	57.5	2.77
February.....	41.9	51.5	61.0	2.49
March.....	43.5	54.2	64.8	2.40
April.....	45.3	57.1	68.8	1.09
May.....	48.1	60.3	72.5	0.50
June.....	51.4	64.5	77.6	0.11
July.....	53.8	67.2	80.6	T
August.....	53.5	66.8	80.0	0.02
September.....	52.0	65.8	79.2	0.25
October.....	48.3	61.0	73.7	0.70
November.....	42.8	54.4	66.1	1.35
December.....	39.7	49.0	58.2	2.49

Year avg.....	46.6	58.3	70.0	14.17
Average length of growing season 307 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		100,676	20.5	2.94
April 1, 1930.....		145,118	44.1	2.56
April 1, 1940.....		174,949	20.6	2.53
July 1, 1947.....		252,600	44.8	2.58
April 1, 1950.....		290,547	15.0	2.74
July 1, 1957.....		531,300	82.9	3.72

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$230,014	\$298,212	\$609,120
Other labor inc.....	3,940	6,535	16,814
Proprietors inc.....	84,413	91,017	138,980
Div.-int.-rent.....	49,775	71,312	146,056
Transfer payments.....	24,782	39,755	58,111
Total.....	\$392,924	\$506,831	\$969,081

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$131,313	\$14,894	\$21,630	\$86,707
1947.....	392,924	58,961	69,336	250,780
1950.....	506,831	72,568	84,139	316,125
1952.....	636,879	104,641	86,029	368,571
1953.....	698,557	117,759	93,845	399,711
1955.....	854,436	156,407	100,729	530,493
1956.....	969,081	188,835	98,040	615,709

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	5,914	4,953
Acreage in farms.....	726,705	590,041
Cropland in farms.....	190,883	205,507
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.0	12.4
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$46,909,873	\$76,862,370
Field crops.....	1,219,960	2,085,066
Fruits and nuts.....	29,917,326	40,823,706
Vegetables.....	6,294,991	11,903,092
Horticult. specialties.....	591,774	3,954,362
Dairy prod.....	4,911,208	6,430,361
Poultry & poultry prod.....	2,069,641	5,016,647
Other livestock prod.....	1,896,869	6,640,399
Forest prod.....	8,104	8,737

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$11,981,146	\$24,782,941
(1) Stone (misc.).....	*	1,498,639
(2) Sand and gravel.....	*	1,216,835

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Mercury.....	\$49,072	\$495,148
Other minerals: Cement, masonry cement, clay, magnesite and gem stones.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	424	567
Number of production workers.....	15,519	21,304
Number of employees.....	18,389	27,942
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$56,118	\$116,213
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$116,810	\$263,587

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	144	23,053	\$23,459,321
(2) Elect. machinery.....	29	7,520	10,557,068
(3) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	105	2,895	4,102,312
(4) Transp. equip.....	18	2,783	3,398,060
(5) Fabricated metals.....	44	2,287	3,073,593
(6) Stone, clay & glass.....	31	1,888	2,756,223

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	269	430
Payroll (000).....	\$8,240	\$16,802
Number of employees.....	2,517	4,048
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$117,306	\$277,655

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	2,843	4,057
Payroll (000).....	\$32,692	\$52,584
Number of employees.....	13,491	17,194

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$84,061	\$116,983	\$143,779
Eating-drink. places.....	23,066	29,716	37,882
General merchandise.....	36,496	42,528	65,387
Apparel.....	23,683	29,427	39,520
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	24,089	27,746	37,212
Automotive.....	51,105	61,390	107,333
Serv. sta. & parts.....	30,630	48,690	64,063
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	31,845	45,932	52,384
Drugstores.....	9,626	13,603	17,504
All other retail.....	30,352	42,620	58,292
Total.....	\$344,953	\$458,635	\$623,356

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establishments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	947	\$15,781	\$5,075	1,797
Auto rep.....	345	7,603	1,569	445
All other.....	1,087	27,850	8,131	3,011
Total.....	2,379	\$51,234	\$14,775	5,253

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	15	126	\$167
Manufacturing.....	657	48,731	57,691
Construction.....	1,517	13,404	17,986
Utilities.....	256	7,057	8,828
Trade.....	3,425	26,449	24,907
Finance.....	458	4,067	4,139
Service.....	2,494	11,187	9,309
Other.....	123	420	362
Total.....	8,945	111,441	\$123,389

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$276,386	\$493,231	78.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$144,910	\$233,269	61.0
a. Demand (000).....	\$131,476	\$208,911	58.9
b. Telephones (total).....	66,307	183,340	176.5
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	6,197	145,738	638.1
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	2,213	110,358	368.1
d. Auto registration.....	83,874	191,993	128.9
d. Truck registration.....	11,295	26,919	138.3

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$261,272	\$749,191
Property tax levies* (000).....	12,827	49,617
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.91	6.62

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Santa Cruz, the county of the Holy Cross, is one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850. The expedition of Portola in 1769 was the first land exploration of the county, although it had been sighted earlier by Cabrillo and Vizcaino sailing up the California coast. It is in the journal of this land exploration that first mention is made of the "Palo Colorado," or coast redwoods. The Santa Cruz mission, completed in 1794, was destroyed by earthquake in 1857, but an exact replica on a smaller scale was erected in 1931. The county was the site of one of the three Spanish pueblos in California—named Branciforte in honor of the Viceroy of New Spain—and its mile long race track laid out in 1797 is now a main street of the City of Santa Cruz. The great Spanish ranchos of the 1830's were supplanted in part by the lumbering and other industries established by American settlers in the 1840's. The first of the apple orchards, which constitute a major part of the county's agricultural wealth today, was planted in 1853. The Hall of Records still houses a number of pre-state documents, written in Spanish.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Santa Cruz County has an area of 280,960 acres, practically all of which is privately owned. The Santa Cruz Mountains cover about three-quarters of the county's terrain, and include rolling wooded hills and rugged slopes covered with coast redwoods and other conifers. A spur extends from the main range in back of the City of Santa Cruz—the gentle southwestward slope of Ben Lomond Mountain. These mountains temper the climate by shutting off both the north wind and the heat of the interior valleys. Castle Rock Ridge, on the eastern boundary of the county, averages some 2,000 to 2,500 feet in elevation, reaching an altitude of 2,715 feet at Grizzly Mountain.

The climate of Santa Cruz County is moderate, with an average temperature of about 50 degrees in January, and 63 degrees in July at Santa Cruz, and 49 and 62 at Watsonville. The growing season averages 243 to 273 days. Rainfall, occurring chiefly between November and April, averages 28 inches at Santa Cruz and 21 inches at Watsonville. Temperature ranges in the mountains are greater, and precipitation is heavier.

RECREATION

Vacationers, particularly from the nearby, easily accessible San Francisco Bay area, find an attractive region in Santa Cruz County. The ocean resort of Santa Cruz, and a number of other fine beach communities, are available for those who favor the seashore. Here, too, offshore fishing, notable for sea bass, affords sport for those who are inclined to that kind of activity; and some trout fishing can still be found in the many small streams of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Big Basin State Park and the Santa Cruz County grove at Felton, favorite camping areas, contain giant redwood trees which have been living almost since the dawn of history. Mount Madonna Park, in the Hecker Pass, is also a favorite camping area.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Santa Cruz fell sharply between 1950 and 1951 and did not reach the 1950 level again until 1954. Since that time there has been a modest increase of 7 percent from 66,400 to an estimated 71,200 in mid-1958. Local estimates put the population of the two largest cities, Santa Cruz and Watsonville, at 22,800 and 14,500 in mid-1956, increases of 4 and 25 percent, respectively.

Despite the slow population growth personal incomes of county residents have increased substantially, rising from \$93.9 million in 1950 to \$127.1 million in 1956. The relative rise in per capita incomes moreover, was slightly greater than in the State as a whole. An unusually large proportion of county residents are retired persons

and the economy is dominated by agricultural activities and by small business. Consequently, the percentages of income contributed by proprietors receipts, property income, and transfer payments are well above the comparable percentages for the State. While two-thirds of personal incomes of the State are in the form of wages and salaries, they constitute less than half in Santa Cruz County. Total retail sales were estimated at \$101.3 million during 1956, an increase of 14 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Not only is agriculture the most important industry in the county, the greater part of manufacturing is based upon it as well. While population, income and nonfarm industry have increased less than those of the State, agriculture has expanded much more rapidly. In fact, cash farm income has risen almost without interruption during the post-World War II period. In less than a decade farm incomes increased from \$20.8 million in 1947 to \$37.6 million in 1956. This has largely resulted from an increased intensiveness in cultivation methods rather than from an expansion in acreage devoted to farm operations.

Most of the value of agricultural output is from crops. The principal products, with 1956 valuations, are berries, \$9.9 million; apples, \$7.7 million; brussels sprouts, \$3.8 million; lettuce, \$3 million; and nursery and greenhouse products, \$1.6 million. A wide variety of fruit and truck crops of less importance are grown. Mushrooms, which are becoming somewhat of a specialty, yielded receipts of \$663 thousand in 1956. Most of the return from livestock products was from poultry and eggs, which accounted for \$5.3 million in 1956.

MINING AND MINERALS

Commercial mineral production in Santa Cruz County dates back to 1894. Large deposits of white sand occur in the vicinity of Felton. Magnetite occurs in deposits near Aptos. Granite has been quarried at Ben Lomond Mountain. Mineral production of the county was valued at \$7.6 million during 1956, sand and gravel being the most important product. A wide variety of limestone products, such as mineral mixes for livestock are produced. Cement, potash, salt, and other stone products were also produced during 1956. There are workable deposits of iron ore, coal, granite, magnetite, and zircons, but only minor amounts have been mined to date.

MANUFACTURING

Although the greatest percentage of manufacturing activity in Santa Cruz County is concentrated in the food processing industry, the county enjoys a wide diversification in other manufacturing fields. As of the third quarter of 1956, 48 establishments were engaged in food processing. Such firms packed, canned, froze, or dried fruits, vegetables, fish, dairy products, and a wide variety of relishes and meat. There is also a large chewing gum plant.

The county contains 1.1 billion board feet of commercial saw timber stands. Although this is not sufficient to sustain a major industry, there has been relatively heavy development in recent years. In 1956 lumber production and manufactured lumber products such as boxes and crates, furniture, cabinets, store fixtures, and ladders had the second largest payrolls, with 29 firms and 374 workers involved. The total cut was 38 million board feet in 1956. Five companies manufactured such stone, clay, and glass products as concrete, concrete pipe, molded fibre products, and limestone items, among others.

Printing and publishing is the activity of ten firms in the county; labels and newspapers are the more important end products. Within recent years a number of apparel manufacturers have located within the county. Men's work clothes and shorts are their principal items.

The machinery, electrical machinery, and fabricated metals industries produce the following: machine parts, water heaters, metal cans, miscellaneous fabricated metal products, portable power tools, electric motors, electric switch gears, and trailer bodies.

Other products manufactured in the county include: toys, musical instruments, mattresses, paperboard, leather goods, and fertilizer. Since 1947, total factory payrolls have increased 139 percent, reaching \$13.4 million in 1956.

TRANSPORTATION

Santa Cruz County is served by a branch line of the Southern Pacific leading from Davenport south through Santa Cruz and Watsonville. Another SP branch connects Olympia with Santa Cruz. In the county there are 122 miles of state highways and 525 miles of county roads, including 125 miles of primary roads. The major arteries are the Cabrillo (State) Highway 1; State Highway 9, following the San Lorenzo River through the mountain areas around Ben Lomond and Boulder Creek; State Highway 17, leading from Santa Cruz through Los Gatos to San Jose; and State Highway 152, crossing Hecker Pass and connecting Watsonville and the Pajaro Valley with U. S. 101. Santa Cruz has four airports, one is municipally controlled and three privately operated. Pacific Airlines maintains regular service to the Santa Cruz-Watsonville area.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population	Assessed valuation (000)		Percent change	Bonded debt 1955-56 first half (000)	Taxable sales 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count			
Capitola -----	1,848	April, 1956	1,718	n.r.	n.r.	\$348
Santa Cruz -----	21,970	June, 1955	22,794	\$14,232	\$37,639	18,617
Watsonville -----	11,572	-----	-----	7,807	18,830	12,131

n.r.—not reported.

Santa Cruz, the largest city and the county seat, lies on the shore of Monterey Bay and is a favorite summer resort and convention community. Its year-around population of some 23,000 is estimated to almost double during the influx of summer visitors. It is the principal retail trading area and its \$42.9 million retail sales in 1954 amounted to 50 percent of the county total. Wholesale sales of \$11.5 in that year were just under those of Watsonville, the second largest city. It had 40 manufacturing plants in 1954, employing 1,205 workers with a value added by manufacture of \$7.6 million. Major manufactured products include canned and frozen food and food products, cement, lumber, chewing gum, apparel, and leather. A large electronics firm and a specialty manufacturer have recently located plants here and a new abrasive manufacturing plant is scheduled for 1958.

To the south of Santa Cruz on the coast, is the city of Capitola, begonia capital of the world, and nearby, just back from the shore, in a wooded area, are Aptos and Rio del Mar, favorite vacation spots. To the north on the coast is Davenport, site of a large cement plant, in an area which produces artichokes, brussels sprouts, cabbage, and berries. In the hills behind the agricultural communities of Bonny Doon and Swanton is a new 4,000-acre missile test base.

Stretching along State Highway 9, which parallels the San Lorenzo River northeast from Santa Cruz through wooded mountain country to the Big Basin Redwood State Park are the summer home and resort communities of Felton, entrance to the Santa Cruz County Big Trees Park, the most accessible grove of coast redwoods in the State; Ben Lomond; Brookdale, site of a fish hatchery; and Boulder Creek.

Watsonville, with a 1956 estimated population of 14,500, a 25 percent increase over 1950, lies on the southern boundary of the county in the rich agricultural Pajaro Valley. It had \$11.7 million wholesale and \$27.8 million retail sales in 1954. In the same year there were 25 manufacturing establishments employing 733 workers and the value added by manufacture was \$5.1 million. Industrial activity is related to the area's agriculture and includes food packing and storage and the manufacture of food products, food processing, and production of cement pipe and ice. A new cannery, a new frozen food plant, and expansion of cold storage facilities have marked the past year and plans have been announced for an electronics firm and an apparel factory.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	281,000
Commercial forest land.....	125,000
Privately owned.....	125,000
Cropland.....	34,000
Grassland.....	53,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	32,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	1,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 0.02%..... 71

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	325,578	754,308	1,079,886
Pine.....	—	16,843	16,843
Other species.....	325,578	737,465	1,053,043

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 2,715 feet.
Santa Cruz station elevation 125 feet.

Santa Cruz station elevation 125 feet.				
Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	38.0	49.9	60.6	5.77
February.....	39.4	51.7	62.1	5.20
March.....	41.4	53.7	65.2	4.14
April.....	42.8	56.4	68.4	1.86
May.....	45.0	58.5	70.6	0.97
June.....	47.1	61.8	74.5	0.22
July.....	50.0	63.1	75.1	0.02
August.....	50.1	63.4	75.4	0.03
September.....	48.4	62.8	76.7	0.47
October.....	45.5	59.6	73.4	1.43
November.....	41.2	54.9	68.0	2.74
December.....	38.3	51.1	62.0	5.40

Year avg. 44.0 57.2 69.3 28.25
Average length of growing season 273 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		26,269	0.5	.77
April 1, 1930.....		37,433	42.5	.66
April 1, 1940.....		45,057	20.4	.65
July 1, 1947.....		62,620	39.0	.64
April 1, 1950.....		66,534	6.3	.63
July 1, 1957.....		70,200	5.5	.50

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$40,747	\$45,222	\$60,761
Other labor income.....	687	990	1,653
Proprietors income.....	24,876	24,235	27,582
Div.-int.-rent.....	9,973	13,095	22,816
Transfer payments.....	6,440	10,377	14,295
Total.....	\$82,723	\$93,919	\$127,107

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$29,096	\$2,225	\$6,227	\$19,814
1947.....	82,723	5,612	20,827	58,263
1950.....	93,919	7,461	22,776	66,418
1952.....	103,071	10,277	29,116	67,265
1953.....	106,486	10,796	30,510	72,089
1955.....	116,776	11,815	32,690	80,285
1956.....	127,107	13,399	37,620	85,398

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,222	1,578
Acreage in farms.....	113,982	128,977
Cropland in farms.....	41,272	46,353
Percentage of tenancy.....	9.9	13.9
Value of all products sold.....	\$12,184,015	\$19,246,560
Field crops.....	188,076	546,169
Fruits and nuts.....	4,557,019	9,097,518
Vegetables.....	4,089,536	4,776,908
Horticultural specialties.....	721,226	822,640
Dairy products.....	599,062	596,918
Poultry & poultry prod.....	1,688,789	2,810,613
Other livestock products.....	331,954	577,369
Forest products.....	8,353	18,425

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$3,216,500	\$7,631,707
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	768,918
Other minerals: Cement, potash, salt and stone (including limestone).		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	74	99
Number of production workers.....	1,341	2,258
Number of employees.....	1,590	2,698
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,049	\$9,154
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$8,619	\$18,947

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	48	2,624	\$2,284,566
(2) Lumber.....	29	374	411,657
(3) Stone, clay & glass.....	5	337	399,649
(4) Printing & publishing.....	10	164	178,291
(5) Apparel.....	3	151	93,960
(6) Furniture.....	7	98	81,532

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	82	99
Payroll (000).....	\$3,121	\$2,449
Number of employees.....	1,240	599
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$28,827	\$33,495

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	909	1,086
Payroll (000).....	6,830	8,837
Number of employees.....	3,021	3,191

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$22,724	\$24,752	\$26,602
Eating-drink, places.....	7,667	8,130	9,059
General merchandise.....	6,345	7,384	9,332
Apparel.....	3,824	3,671	3,752
Furn.-hshld. appl.	4,413	4,269	4,642
Automotive.....	10,606	10,314	13,137
Serv. sta. & parts.....	7,228	8,869	9,544
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	8,569	8,315	10,590
Drugstores.....	2,228	2,548	3,105
All other retail.....	8,276	10,604	11,493
Total.....	\$81,880	\$88,856	\$101,265

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Estab- lishments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	242	\$3,036	\$728	284
Auto rep.....	75	1,191	166	60
All other.....	304	6,396	1,387	489
Total.....	621	\$10,623	\$2,281	833

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	7	64	\$101
Manufacturing.....	136	4,038	3,745
Construction.....	201	1,140	1,462
Utilities.....	70	890	933
Trade.....	844	5,216	3,951
Finance.....	97	567	436
Service.....	512	2,137	1,414
Other.....	62	319	268

Total..... 1,929 14,371 \$12,310

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$73,774	\$104,327	41.4
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$41,018	\$60,161	46.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$32,756	\$34,144	4.8
b. Telephones (total).....	15,412	30,616	198.7
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	1,307	15,485	319.7
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	494	11,061	102.6
d. Auto registration.....	21,550	33,791	56.8
d. Truck registration.....	3,220	6,490	101.6

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$45,180	\$129,383
Property tax levies (000)*.....	2,803	6,934
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	6.21	5.35

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SHASTA COUNTY

Shasta County is one of the original 27 counties established in 1850, and takes its name from the English equivalent for the name of the Indian tribe that once lived there. The region was first traversed by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1828 and Hudson's Bay trappers operated here in the years before the gold rush. Battle Rock, Fort Reading, established in 1852, and the site of Fort Crook, built in 1857, mark the scenes of early battles with hostile Indians. One of the earliest settlers was Pierson B. Reading, who first crossed the county in 1843, returned as a settler in 1845, built an adobe in 1847 which still stands, and in 1848 discovered gold on his property. He blazed the Shasta-Weaverville Trail followed by thousands of miners in the gold rush days. The Redding-Eureka Highway follows this trail today. The California-Oregon Trail also crossed the county, and such historic mining towns as Whiskeytown, French Gulch, and Shasta are reminiscent of the rich gold mining days.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Shasta County has a total acreage of 2,461,440, of which approximately 62 percent is privately owned, 768,818 acres being in farms. Publicly owned land in the county accounts for 945,212 acres, including the Lassen and Shasta-Trinity National Forests, with 671,475 acres; Lassen Volcanic National Park, with about 65,624 acres in the county; Castle Crags State Park, a rugged scenic area; and McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park, on the Pit River.

The greater part of Shasta County is mountainous, with elevations averaging about 435 feet in Anderson Valley below Redding and increasing in all directions, reaching a maximum of over 10,400 feet on Lassen Peak in the southeast corner. The latter peak, the only active volcano in the United States, stands in Lassen Volcanic National Park, in a region of great scenic beauty and extraordinary scientific interest, where volcanic cones, fumaroles, hot springs, mud pots, boiling lakes, and multicolored lava crags present an outstanding spectacle.

Two man-made wonders located in the county are Shasta Dam and Shasta Lake. The dam, situated 12 miles north of Redding on the Sacramento River, is one of the largest and highest concrete structures in the world, second in its class only to the great Hoover Dam on the Colorado River. It is 602 feet high, two city blocks thick at its base, and approximately 3,500 feet long. Into its construction went 12 million tons of aggregate, 6.8 million barrels of cement, 4,000 tons of piping and conduit, 1,348 miles of cooling pipe, and 28,000 tons of steel for reinforcing plates and other purposes. Behind it, 4.5 million acre-feet of water back up the canyons of the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers, a distance of 35 miles, creating a maple leaf mountain lake, with a shoreline of 365 miles and an attractive recreational area that is fast becoming one of the most popular in the entire country.

In addition to the huge Shasta Dam unit, which is California's largest power plant, there are nine hydroelectric plants that have a total capacity of 480 thousand horsepower.

Shasta County in its entirety is included in the famed "Shasta-Cascade Wonderland," a recreation area of matchless scenic beauty, comprising some 25 million acres in Northern California and Oregon, where opportunities for outdoor recreational activities are unexcelled. For those to whom the more strenuous sports appeal most strongly, there is fishing, hunting, mountain climbing, and skiing in the wildest and most rugged of terrain; while for those who prefer to take it easier there is swimming, boating, golf, riding, hiking, and camping, or merely sitting in the sun amid surroundings that are equalled by few places in the world.

The climate is almost entirely governed by elevation, ranging from hot summers and mild winters in the valley sections to cool summers, wide daily temperature

ranges, cold winters, and heavy snows in the high mountains. Precipitation is as variable as temperature, ranging from more than 70 inches at Castella in the northwest to as low as 16 inches in the eastern part of the county.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The fluctuation which characterized the population of Shasta County during the 1940's has been replaced by a steady growth since 1950. The mid-1958 estimate was 51,200, an increase of 41 percent over the 1950 figure of 36,413, a little above the state average. The annual rate of growth rose from 2 percent to 7 percent between 1951 and 1954, dropped sharply to less than 1 percent between 1954 and 1955, rose to 8 percent in the period between 1956 and 1957 and was 4 percent between 1957 and 1958.

Total personal incomes in Shasta County have increased relatively more than in the State as a whole. This has also been true of per capita personal incomes. In less than a decade total personal incomes more than doubled from \$44.7 million in 1947 to \$94.3 million in 1956. Largely owing to rapid expansion in the wood products field, the percentage of all incomes in the form of wages and salaries is almost equal to the comparable percentage for the entire State. Government agencies are the next largest source of wage and salary receipts. In fact, these two sources account for over half of all wages and salaries received in the county. Total retail sales are estimated at \$79 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 27 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Although accounting for only a fraction of the income provided by lumbering, agriculture remains a substantial factor in the economy of the county, almost as much so in fact as in the years just prior to World War II. In the postwar period it actually has expanded somewhat, showing a marked upward trend in value of farm output. The proportion of farm operator ownership is unusually high with a tenancy rate of only 8 percent according to the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Excellent grazing is offered by the mountain meadows and the low foothills which cover a large part of the area. In addition, the lowlands are well adapted to the growing of hay and other feed crops. Consequently, sales of livestock products account for most of the farm income, although considerable amounts of fruits and vegetables also are grown. Total value of all agricultural production in 1956 was \$6.6 million.

MINERALS AND MINING

Shasta County contains a wide variety of mineral resources. Asbestos occurs in the northwest corner of the county; barite is found north of Baird, east of Castella and in the Ingot district.

Beds of lignite coal have been located east of Oak Run; copper deposits have been found along the Pit River and on Hat Creek. Gold is found in stream gravels and in quartz veins; iron occurs near the junction of the Pit and McCloud Rivers; lead is produced from galena associated with copper ores; limestone outcrops cover extensive areas near Redding; and both hot and cold mineral springs are found in the volcanic formations of the county.

Exploitation of the mineral resources of the county and the value of production have varied over the years in accordance with fluctuating world conditions and demands. For example, the 1956 production, valued at \$1.5 million, compares with \$2.3 million in 1947 and \$2.5 million in 1952. Sand and gravel, miscellaneous stone, and volcanic cinders were the major products in 1956.

During 1957, exploration programs were actively pursued in the Shasta copper-zinc district, although no production was made from the mines. There was also core-drill sampling of limestone deposits.

On Little Castle Creek occurs what is described as the largest chrome ore body on the Pacific Coast.

LUMBERING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

With more than 26 billion board feet of commercial forests within its borders, Shasta ranks high among the counties in timber resources. As a result, lumbering and allied industries have expanded sharply. The cut in recent years has run more than four times that of the years immediately preceding World War II. For a considerable period, volume of lumber production has exceeded 300 million board feet annually. Total cut in 1956 was 323 million board feet. Owing to its favorable location, the county's lumbermills move the logs and semifinished wood products from surrounding regions. Wood product manufacturing activities have been enhanced by recent developments in the use of wastes and by-products. By far the most important industry in the county, it provides 40 percent of all payrolls of private business.

The second and third most important manufacturing industries in the county were eight printing and publishing establishments and six food processing firms. The latter engage primarily in the manufacture of dairy products, including milk, ice cream, cheese, and butter. Meat, fruit, and wine are also processed. Other products manufactured in the area include fabricated metal products, machine parts, sand and gravel, electrical machinery, and fabricated lumber products such as boxes and cabinets.

During the nine-year period 1947-1956, total factory payrolls increased 196 percent, reaching a total of \$18.2 million in the latter year.

TRANSPORTATION

The Shasta route of the Southern Pacific follows the Sacramento Valley through the western part of the county. A small branch runs from Redding to Coram, near Shasta Dam. The SP is paralleled by U. S. 99. U. S. 299 crosses the county in a northeasterly direction from Redding. State Highway 89 goes through the eastern portion connecting Mount Shasta and Mount Lassen; and State Highway 44 crosses in the south, from Redding east to Lassen Volcanic National Park. In all, the system includes 292 miles of state highway and 1,140 miles of county roads, of which 373 miles are county primary roads. There are six airports in Shasta County, four are privately operated and two are controlled by municipalities. Redding is served by Pacific Airlines with regularly scheduled commercial flights.

COMMUNITIES

Redding, the largest and until 1956 the only incorporated city, is the county seat and major trading center. It is a distribution center for Northern California and supply point for visitors entering the many recreational areas of Shasta and adjoining counties. In 1954, its retail sales of \$42.5 million and wholesale sales of \$28 million were 71 and 65 percent, respectively, of the county totals. Taxable retail sales for the first half of 1957 were \$22.9 million. In 1954 it had 28 manufacturing establishments, employing 309 people with a value added by manufacture of \$2.4 million. Major manufacturing activity is the production of lumber and plywood.

Other industries in the community include heavy duty machine shops, steel fabrication, truck terminals, and rigging and machinery supply houses. It is headquarters for the Shasta-Trinity National Forest and the home of Shasta College.

To the north of Redding lies the Shasta Dam Recreation Area, centering around Shasta Lake, formed with the completion of the great Shasta Dam in 1945, providing hunting, fishing, and all types of water sports. In this area there are the unincorporated communities of Summit City, Central Valley, Project City, and Buckeye.

To the south is the new city of Anderson, incorporated in 1956 with a 1957 population of 4,246, a lumber center, flanked by orchards, and home of the county fair. Taxable retail sales for the city were \$1.5 million for the first half of 1957. Directly to the south of Anderson is Cottonwood, in a beef cattle producing area, and directly across the Sacramento River from a large fish hatchery.

To the northeast of Redding, near the eastern boundary of the county are Burney, a lumber and stock raising area, and locale of the McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park; and Fall River Mills, site of a large hydroelectric plant, in a mountain valley noted for its beef cattle, and also producing grain and feedstuffs.

SHASTA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,461,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,263,000
Publicly owned.....	532,000
Privately owned.....	731,000
Cropland.....	58,000
Grassland.....	525,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	82,000
Desert, marsh and barren.....	153,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 39.7%	976,792
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	7,387,425	18,752,166	26,139,591
Pine.....	3,749,357	8,338,027	12,087,384
Other species.....	3,638,068	10,414,139	14,052,207

4. Topography and Climate				
Elevations range from 400 to 10,453 feet.				
Redding station elevation 569 feet.				
	Monthly average	Temperature Minimum	Mean	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.0	45.3	53.8	7.19
February.....	40.3	49.3	58.3	5.99
March.....	43.7	53.9	63.9	4.96
April.....	48.3	59.8	71.2	2.93
May.....	54.2	66.8	79.1	1.83
June.....	61.3	75.0	88.0	0.86
July.....	67.3	82.0	96.6	0.11
August.....	65.5	80.6	95.4	0.06
September.....	60.1	74.0	87.9	0.67
October.....	52.5	64.6	76.8	2.26
November.....	44.2	54.3	64.2	4.06
December.....	38.4	46.7	55.2	6.48
Year avg.....	51.1	62.7	74.2	37.40
Average length of growing season 282 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	13,361	—29.4	.39	
April 1, 1930.....	13,927	4.2	.25	
April 1, 1940.....	28,800	106.8	.56	
July 1, 1947.....	33,520	16.4	.34	
April 1, 1950.....	36,413	8.6	.34	
July 1, 1957.....	49,100	34.8	.35	

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$25,999	\$34,427	\$60,587
Other labor inc.....	483	810	1,760
Proprietors inc.....	11,497	11,745	14,744
Div.-int.-rent.....	3,482	4,886	10,070
Transfer payments.....	3,211	5,583	7,156
Total.....	\$44,672	\$57,451	\$94,317

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$21,801	\$1,087	\$2,000	\$13,799
1947.....	44,672	6,168	5,552	32,169
1950.....	57,451	11,090	5,680	43,759
1952.....	70,434	14,836	5,671	51,689
1953.....	77,276	16,574	5,418	54,512
1955.....	86,081	17,895	5,956	66,220
1956.....	94,317	18,228	6,564	74,563
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,378	1,079
Acreage in farms.....	713,962	768,818
Cropland in farms.....	117,217	96,437
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.5	8.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$2,858,604	\$4,155,555
Field crops.....	374,722	215,969
Fruits and nuts.....	122,876	131,821
Vegetables.....	13,521	7,945
Horticultural specialties.....	7,830	266,850
Dairy products.....	785,214	865,048
Poultry & poultry prods.....	207,374	122,912
Other livestock products.....	1,323,040	2,491,694
Forest products.....	24,027	53,316

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$2,271,226	\$1,531,280
(1) Sand and gravel.....	224,273	633,325
(2) Stone (misc.).....	—	98,014
(3) Volcanic cinders.....	*	50,125
Other minerals: Gold, copper, lead, pyrite, silver and zinc.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	51	112
Number of production workers.....	1,128	2,810
Number of employees.....	1,264	3,249
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$3,990	\$14,899
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$8,845	\$25,515

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	114	3,741	\$4,960,452
(2) Printing and publishing.....	8	87	87,251
(3) Food and kindred.....	6	79	84,421

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	59	72
Payroll (000).....	\$1,085	\$1,893
Number of employees.....	291	483
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$20,344	\$36,143

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	550	637
Payroll (000).....	\$4,065	\$6,057
Number of employees.....	1,699	1,987

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$14,113	\$17,201	\$19,528
Eating-drink places.....	3,610	4,528	5,850
General merchandise.....	4,454	5,319	6,618
Apparel.....	1,425	1,698	2,237
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	1,926	2,477	3,189
Automotive.....	8,718	7,558	13,405
Serv. sta. and parts.....	8,220	11,851	14,234
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	3,528	6,112	7,101
Drugstores.....	1,013	1,190	1,454
All other retail.....	3,305	4,314	5,346
Total.....	\$50,312	\$62,248	\$78,962

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	76	\$1,113	\$388	146
Auto repair.....	40	1,027	153	41
All other.....	190	4,975	1,005	426
Total.....	306	\$7,115	\$1,546	613

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	245	\$323
Manufacturing.....	137	3,980	5,232
Construction.....	173	1,506	2,105
Utilities.....	87	1,065	1,285
Trade.....	493	2,869	2,657
Finance.....	47	274	242
Service.....	308	1,435	1,036
Other.....	25	46	47
Total.....	1,280	11,414	\$12,927

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$22,982	\$49,593	115.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$9,336	\$19,272	106.4
a. Demand (000).....	\$13,646	\$23,151	69.7
b. Telephones (total).....	4,683	13,372	185.5
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	493	14,185	748.9
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	158	1,737	366.5
d. Auto registration.....	10,856	20,280	86.8
d. Truck registration.....	2,182	6,524	199.9
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$54,064	\$109,913
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1.968	5.695
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.64	5.18
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

SIERRA COUNTY

Sierra County, organized in 1852, has been a rich gold mining region since 1849, when William Downie established a settlement, later named Downieville, at the confluence of two branches of the Yuba River. Rich strikes up and down the many forks of the river and at the base of the Sierra Buttes attracted thousands to the area. The Yuba watershed is still dotted with old-time camps, some of them, such as Whiskey Diggings, Poverty Hill, and Brandy City, famous ghost towns where the California Argonauts made history and then passed on.

About five-sixths of the county lies within national forest areas, principally the Tahoe, Mono, and Plumas. The terrain is rugged and mountainous, reaching its highest point in the jagged, saw-tooth Sierra Buttes. The only level area in the county of any extent is the Sierra Valley, which includes within its boundaries some 11,000 acres of cropland. There are many small lakes within the county such as Packer Lake, Deer Lake, and well-known Gold Lake. Streams and lakes are well-stocked with trout, forests abound with deer, winter sports playgrounds are found in the mountains, and all the facilities of the national forests are available for recreation.

Population increased from 2,410 in 1950 to a peak of an estimated 2,800 in mid-1955, but has since dropped and was estimated to be at the 1950 level of 2,400 in mid-1958. In spite of declining population, personal incomes continued rising to a new record of \$5.4 million in 1956, attributable in large part to prosperity in lumber and agriculture.

During the past decade there has been a substantial increase both of land in farms and of cropland. Agriculture is increasingly important to the county economy, although ranking well below lumbering. Thousands of acres of good cropland in the Sierra Valley produce hay and grain for supplemental feeding. This and fine grass in the surrounding hills have made beef cattle the chief source of farm income. The number of cattle in the county has increased greatly in recent years.

The mineral industry declined in value in this county from \$708 thousand in 1955 to \$377 thousand in 1956, due to a reduction in the production of gold. Chrome ore was produced in quantity during World War II and there are also deposits of iron ore and platinum. Gold, however, is and has been the principal commodity for the past century.

The bulk of the county is covered by forests containing nearly 7 billion board feet of saw timber. Consequently, the greater part of the economic activity is devoted to the growing lumber industry which produced 70.3 million board feet in 1956. Further expansion of the industry is easily possible.

Recreation has been developed extensively since the war, and is now an economic factor of considerable value. Since 1945, there has been an increase in resorts, motels, camps, and hotels within the Sierra Buttes and along the North Fork of the Yuba River. In addition, many organizations have leased and developed campsites within the forest areas.

The county is served by a branch line of the Western Pacific Railroad that terminates at Loyalton in the northeastern section of the county. Major access is provided by State Route 49, the Mother Lode Highway, and State Route 89 which connects with U. S. 40 to the south and with U. S. 40 Alternate to the north. In addition there are more than 300 miles of county roads.

Loyalton, with a population of about 1,000, is the only incorporated city and is a ranching and lumbering center. It had more than half of the county's taxable retail sales during the first half of 1957. Other communities nearby in the Sierra Valley are Sierraville, Calpine, and Sattley. Downieville, the county seat, lies in the mountainous western end of the county and has an historic background dating from the Gold Rush days, as have the neighboring communities of Sierra City, Alleghany, Forest, Pike, Goodyears Bar, Scales, Port Wine, and Gibsonville.

SIERRA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	613,000
Commercial forest land.....	393,000
Publicly owned.....	301,000
Privately owned.....	92,000
Cropland.....	13,000
Grassland.....	136,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	11,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	41,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 60.5%	371,204
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	5,896,437	1,005,819	6,902,256
Pine.....	1,693,767	248,180	1,941,947
Other species.....	4,202,670	757,639	4,960,309

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 2,000 to 8,589 feet.
Sierraville station elevation 4,975 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	13.7	27.0	40.5	4.52
February.....	17.2	30.8	44.3	4.15
March.....	23.4	37.5	51.5	2.85
April.....	28.2	44.0	59.8	1.60
May.....	33.4	50.6	67.8	0.92
June.....	37.8	56.8	75.7	0.51
July.....	40.5	62.9	85.3	0.32
August.....	38.1	61.7	85.3	0.15
September.....	33.5	55.8	78.2	0.48
October.....	27.6	47.8	68.0	1.38
November.....	21.8	38.2	54.9	2.77
December.....	16.4	30.0	43.9	3.82
Year avg.....	27.6	45.3	62.9	23.53
Average length of growing season 35 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		1,783	—56.5	.05
April 1, 1930.....		2,422	35.8	.04
April 1, 1940.....		3,025	24.9	.04
July 1, 1947.....		2,110	—30.2	.02
April 1, 1950.....		2,410	14.2	.02
July 1, 1957.....		2,400	—0.4	.02

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$2,045	\$2,795	\$3,631
Other labor inc.....	38	65	104
Proprietors inc.....	1,113	866	898
Div.-int.-rent.....	277	326	513
Transfer payments.....	202	286	292
Total.....	\$3,675	\$4,338	\$5,438

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$2,497	\$587	\$332	\$775
1947.....	3,675	1,201	680	1,649
1950.....	4,338	1,663	650	1,486
1952.....	4,923	2,024	n.a.	1,545
1953.....	5,031	2,077	n.a.	1,442
1955.....	5,308	2,180	n.a.	1,474
1956.....	5,438	2,216	n.a.	1,474
1 Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	55	66
Acreage in farms.....	51,056	92,477
Cropland in farms.....	14,248	17,610
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.7	13.6
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$397,571	\$505,590
Field crops.....	32,775	17,738
Fruits and nuts.....	255	1,461

8. Census of Agriculture—Contd.	1945	1954
Vegetables.....	200	500
Dairy prod.....	82,423	22,179
Poultry & poultry prod.....	5,619	7,264
Other livestock prod.....	276,249	445,061
Forest prod.....	50	11,387

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$468,196	\$377,425
(1) Gold.....	464,205	372,890
(2) Silver.....	2,263	1,940

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	8	9
Number of production workers.....	500	370
Number of employees.....	518	394
Wages and salaries (000).....	*	1,393
Value added by mfr. (000).....	*	3,059
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	12	525	\$757,014

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1	1
Payroll (000).....	*	*
Number of employees.....	*	*
Sale or receipts (000).....	*	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	35	48
Payroll (000).....	68	91
Number of employees.....	38	42

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
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Total	Detail not available		
	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Total.....	\$1,601	\$1,750	\$1,733

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	—	—	—	—
Auto rep.....	—	—	—	—
All other.....	14	\$159	\$18	7
Total.....	14	\$159	\$18	7

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	12	92	\$100
Manufacturing.....	12	525	757
Utilities.....	8	33	41
Trade.....	26	47	32
Service.....	22	59	31
Other.....	5	12	10
Total.....	85	768	\$971

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$1,240	\$1,609	29.8
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$516	\$818	58.5
a. Demand (000).....	\$724	\$691	—4.6
b. Telephones (total).....	249	457	83.5
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	37	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	3	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	774	935	20.8
d. Truck registration.....	188	427	127.1

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$3,397	\$5,221
Property tax levies (000)*.....	164	284
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.83	5.43
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

SISKIYOU COUNTY

Siskiyou County was formed in 1852 from parts of Shasta and the former Klamath Counties. The origin of its name is unknown. One version is that it is the Chinook word for "bobtailed horse" in honor of such an animal belonging to a Hudson's Bay trapper lost in the mountains here in 1828. Another is that it is a corruption of the French "Six Callieux" or "six stones" for a river ford. The California-Oregon Trail, which became a pack trail for gold miners in the early 1850's and a stage route in 1857, led many pioneers and adventurers through its valleys and mountains. With the discovery of gold here in 1850 a number of mining towns with such picturesque names as Humbug City and Greenhorn sprang up along the Salmon and Klamath Rivers, as well as the smaller streams, and a number of them still remain.

The county was the scene of one of the most tragic of the Indian wars in the State. The Modoc tribe was forced to agree to move to an Oregon reservation in 1864, where they were thrown in with a larger number of Klamaths, their traditional enemies. In 1869 Captain Jack (Chief Kientepoos) led a small band back to their homeland. When the Army had orders to round them up, they retreated to the impenetrable lava beds near Tule Lake, and there, in 1873, they successfully fought off a far larger group of soldiers. A peace conference was arranged, but the Indians were suspicious even under a flag of truce. Captain Jack, their leader, shot and killed a missionary and the American commander, General E. R. S. Canby. Captain Jack was later captured, tried, and hung; General Canby's grave is marked by a large wooden cross erected by his soldiers and a granite monument placed there in 1926.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

Siskiyou County, 110 miles long and 40 to 60 miles wide, has an area of 4,040,320 acres, 60 percent of which is in public ownership.

The county is mountainous throughout the greater part of its area, and includes portions of the Klamath, Siskiyou, Salmon, Marble, and Scott Ranges, all part of the Coast Range system; to the east, the Cascades reach south as far as Mt. Lassen. The mountain areas afford much scenic and recreational attraction, being for the most part wild and rugged, with deer abounding in the forests and mountain streams teeming with game fish.

Foremost among the outstanding topographic features in the county is Mt. Shasta, at an elevation of 14,161 feet. Geologically, it is a broken-down volcanic cone, long extinct (except for hot sulphurous springs near the summit), which rises on a spectacular line 11,000 feet from a mountain valley region of a little more than 3,000 feet in elevation. Above the 10,000-foot level, and mainly on the north and east slopes, there are five glaciers, all bearing colorful Indian names. Water from these slowly melting ice rivers, passing underground to the lower slopes, gives rise to large springs which are the source of many streams, including the Sacramento and McCloud Rivers.

Other natural wonders in Siskiyou include the Modoc Lava Beds, now a national monument, with their volcanic vents, craters, caves, and souvenirs of Indian life; Marble Mountain, center of a primitive region on the Klamath River that has been preserved as a permanent wilderness area; Glass Mountain, south of the lava beds, a huge mass of black obsidian; Medicine Lake, a few miles west of Glass Mountain; Sheep Rock and Pluto's Cave, some 20 miles north of Mount Shasta City, near Shasta Pass; and finally, the numerous historic and scenic spots along the old Oregon Trail and in the Salmon River region.

Siskiyou's climate follows the usual pattern for mountainous regions of the Pacific Coast, with elevation and topography the chief determining factors. Low valley areas have hot summers and relatively mild winters, with little snow; as altitude increases, the summers are cooler and the winters more severe, with a wide daily range of temperature.

Precipitation decreases rapidly from west to east, averaging 50 inches or more annually in the extreme western portion, and falling to about 10 inches in the north-east corner of the county.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Siskiyou County dropped in 1951 and did not again reach the 1950 level of 30,733 until mid-1954. There were slight increases in 1955 and 1956 to a mid-1956 estimate of 32,200 but with a 5 percent drop to 30,700 by mid-1958, the county remained at just under the 1950 level.

Personal incomes of county residents have increased substantially from \$50.4 million in 1947 to \$72.1 million in 1956. Because of the importance of agriculture, an unusually high proportion of all income is in the form of proprietors income. The importance of lumbering maintains the proportion from wages and salaries only moderately below the state-wide figure in spite of the small amount of other manufacturing in the county. About 40 percent of total wages and salaries in 1956 was provided by lumbering. Other important contributors were railroads and government agencies, each accounting for about \$6.6 million or 15 percent. Total retail sales are estimated at \$39.4 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 13 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

In spite of the rugged terrain of most of the county, agriculture ranks next to lumbering in the county's economy. Heavy rains over much of the area in all except the summer months produce hundreds of thousands of acres of fine grazing land. In addition, the valley floors provide over 200,000 acres suitable for crops. With this situation farm output is almost evenly divided between livestock products and crops.

The year-around flow of most streams provides an abundance of water for localities where rainfall is deficient. About 60,000 acres in crops are now under irrigation. Because of the need for forage, about 40,000 acres are in permanent irrigated pastures. Leading crops are hay, barley, wheat and potatoes.

MINERALS AND MINING

Gold is found in gravels along many streams in the western section of the county and gold quartz veins are also found.

Native mercury and cinnabar deposits occur in the Empire Creek district. Pumice and volcanic ash occur in beds along the north and east borders of the glass flow from Glass Mountain. Sand and gravel are produced from stream beds. Sandstone has been quarried from beds in Shasta Valley east of Yreka.

Siskiyou County is one of the leading producers of chromite in the State and during 1957 construction of a new concentrating mill was started at Scott's Bar. Over \$500 thousand worth of gold was mined during 1956 and high-grade lode mines continued to operate in the county during 1957.

Total value of 1956 production was \$2.2 million.

LUMBER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

With 33.3 billion board feet of commercial forest stands within its borders, Siskiyou County ranks third in the State in volume of timber resources. It ranked first in lumber production prior to World War II, but since has been surpassed by Humboldt and Mendocino Counties. Still, the output of lumber is substantial, 409 million board feet in 1956, and output has maintained a moderately upward trend throughout the past few years. Some further expansion without overcutting appears feasible. As more than 70 percent of the stands is within national forests, increased development depends in large part upon construction of access roads to the more distant stands.

Outside of lumbering, processing of foods is the most important industry in the county. Ten firms process or pack meat, milk, cream, and butter; one company maintains a seed cleaning plant. Five establishments engage in printing and publishing trades. Machinery and the fabrication of metals are minor activities.

Total factory payrolls amounted to \$19.2 million in 1956, representing a gain of 47 percent over 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

The county is served by the main line of the Southern Pacific's route from San Francisco to Portland, running north from Dunsmuir. A Southern Pacific branch leaves the main line at Black Butte, north of Mount Shasta City, and runs to Klamath Falls, Oregon. The southeastern region of the county is crossed by the Great Northern Railway leading to the McCloud River Railroad which meets the SP at Mount Shasta City. The McCloud railroad is used principally for logging and lumbering purposes.

U. S. Highway 99 follows the Southern Pacific route, while U. S. 97 runs northwest from Weed to Dorris and Klamath Falls, providing interstate facilities for trucks and busses. There are 304 miles of state highway, and 1,359 miles of county highways, 640 miles of which are primary roads. There are 12 airports in Siskiyou County, five are county-controlled, two are municipally operated, and five are privately owned. The City of Yreka is served by the regular, commercial flights of Pacific Airlines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Dorris	892	-----	\$388	\$566	46	\$55	\$244
Dunsmuir	2,256	Oct., 1951 2,426	3,292	5,313	61	—	1,719
Etna	649	-----	235	538	129	38	158
Fort Jones	525	-----	258	425	65	7	401
Montague	579	Oct., 1955 718	449	1,109	147	61	235
Mt. Shasta	1,909	-----	1,208	1,775	47	9	1,389
Tulelake	1,028	-----	1,325	2,311	74	178	851
Yreka	3,227	May, 1954 3,899	2,645	4,819	82	174	5,267

Yreka, the largest city and the county seat, lying almost in the center of the county, is the major trading area. Retail sales were \$13 million in 1954, some 35 percent of the county total. It is headquarters for Klamath National Forest. Production of lumber is its principal industry, but here and in the neighboring community of Montague there are meat packing establishments, distributing dairies, creameries, and a grain milling plant. A continuing program for construction of access roads into virgin timber areas is expected to increase not only lumber potential, but expansions in mining and agriculture, with new recreational areas becoming accessible as well.

On the main highway south of Yreka are the town of Gazelle, site of extensive limestone deposits currently being mined; Weed, an important lumber producing center; Mount Shasta City, at the foot of Mt. Shasta, a recreation and shipping center and site of a large fish hatchery; and Dunsmuir, a railroad division point and the home of famous Shasta sparkling water. Just to the east of Dunsmuir is McCloud, another lumber milling community.

To the west of Yreka is Scott Valley, an agricultural area where the cities of Etna and Fort Jones are located. Farther west in the recreational areas along the Klamath and Salmon Rivers are the communities of Cecilville, Forks of Salmon, Somes Bar, Sawyers Bar, and Happy Camp.

Tulelake in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, on a reclaimed lake bed, is a hunter's paradise, and produces world-famous potatoes, as well as barley, onions, clover, and feed. Dorris, on the Oregon border, is another agricultural community, with grain farming and livestock production its principal activities.

SISKIYOU COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	4,040,000
Commercial forest land.....	2,323,000
Publicly owned.....	1,605,000
Privately owned.....	718,000
Cropland.....	174,000
Grassland.....	884,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	55,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	260,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 62.1%	2,510,608
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	25,485,724	7,787,915	33,273,639
Pine.....	4,726,732	3,812,940	8,539,672
Other species.....	20,758,992	3,974,975	24,733,967

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 2,000 to 14,161 feet.
Mt. Shasta City station elevation 5,343 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	24.2	32.1	41.4	4.61
February.....	26.9	37.4	46.9	3.67
March.....	29.9	40.2	53.5	4.21
April.....	33.8	48.2	59.6	2.54
May.....	38.9	53.2	68.1	2.06
June.....	44.0	58.4	75.6	1.35
July.....	49.1	67.8	85.3	0.47
August.....	46.7	65.6	84.9	0.12
September.....	42.7	62.5	76.9	0.52
October.....	35.9	51.4	66.1	3.71
November.....	29.8	41.6	53.2	5.06
December.....	25.3	34.9	44.1	5.23
Year avg.....	35.6	49.4	63.0	33.74
Average length of growing season 128 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		18,545	—1.4	.54
April 1, 1930.....		25,480	37.4	.45
April 1, 1940.....		28,598	12.2	.41
July 1, 1947.....		30,070	5.1	.31
April 1, 1950.....		30,733	2.2	.29
July 1, 1957.....		31,200	1.5	.22

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$28,762	\$32,636	\$44,900
Other labor income.....	518	736	1,252
Proprietors income.....	14,853	12,282	14,113
Div.-int.-rent.....	3,368	4,356	6,520
Transfer payments.....	2,924	4,507	5,279
Total.....	\$50,425	\$54,517	\$72,064

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$23,978	\$4,764	\$5,087	\$10,801
1947.....	50,425	13,121	13,621	26,501
1950.....	54,517	15,330	12,273	28,764
1952.....	61,925	16,371	n.a.	31,825
1953.....	57,821	17,031	n.a.	32,966
1955.....	68,288	19,211	n.a.	35,119
1956.....	72,064	19,228	n.a.	38,061

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,213	970
Acreage in farms.....	847,595	961,344
Cropland in farms.....	210,408	190,270
Percentage of tenancy.....	13.4	8.6
Value of all products sold.....	\$7,947,402	\$8,718,450
Field crops.....	4,090,339	4,294,208
Fruits and nuts.....	13,076	5,953
Vegetables.....	86,298	33,745
Horticultural specialties.....	1,420	51,500
Dairy products.....	803,041	666,470
Poultry & poultry prod.....	178,528	203,396
Other livestock products.....	2,752,704	3,282,579
Forest products.....	21,996	179,599

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$1,170,971	\$2,165,914
(1) Pumice & vol. cinders.....	143,963	744,077
(2) Gold.....	*	542,850

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Sand and gravel.....	*	\$519,503
Other minerals: Chromite, silver, stone (misc.), and others.		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	50	94
Number of production workers.....	3,211	3,463
Number of employees.....	3,456	3,766
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$10,996	\$15,792
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$21,118	\$25,693

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	108	4,423	\$5,372,252
(2) Food.....	10	84	86,711
(3) Printing & publishing.....	5	42	33,700

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	41	43
Payroll (000).....	\$398	\$724
Number of employees.....	120	301
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$7,723	\$13,641

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	505	491
Payroll (000).....	\$2,625	\$3,294
Number of employees.....	1,161	1,171

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$8,700	\$9,793	\$10,377
Eating-drink places.....	3,370	3,716	3,761
General merchandise.....	2,278	2,248	2,843
Apparel.....	1,060	1,116	1,091
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	799	725	772
Automotive.....	4,462	5,292	6,215
Serv. sta. and parts.....	3,601	4,771	5,645
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	4,000	3,754	4,577
Drugstores.....	943	998	1,126
All other retail.....	3,111	2,491	3,032

Total.....	\$32,324	\$34,904	\$39,439
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	66	\$828	\$230	100
Auto rep.....	18	171	14	5
All other.....	120	2,455	478	263
Total.....	204	\$3,454	\$722	368

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	16	90	\$117
Manufacturing.....	129	4,567	5,511
Construction.....	70	381	540
Utilities.....	62	460	521
Trade.....	349	1,451	1,094
Finance.....	25	153	140
Service.....	182	705	424
Other.....	17	58	41
Total.....	850	7,865	\$8,388

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$27,350	\$36,853	34.7
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$13,026	\$19,276	48.0
a. Demand (000).....	\$14,324	\$13,473	—6.0
b. Telephones (total).....	5,417	9,365	72.9
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	6,555	12,660	306.1
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	174	1,346	98.9
d. Auto registration.....	10,067	13,742	36.5
d. Truck registration.....	2,419	5,431	124.5

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$33,896	\$53,429
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,742	2,948
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.14	5.52
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

SOLANO COUNTY

Solano County, one of the original 27 counties created in 1850, derives its name indirectly from that of a noted Franciscan missionary, Father Francisco Solano, whose name was given in baptism to an Indian chief of the area when the latter embraced Christianity. A bronze statue of the chief was erected in 1934. Two of its cities, Benicia and Vallejo, were each the state capital for a brief period before Sacramento, in 1854, won that distinction by a single vote in the State Legislature. In the county were built the first Protestant church in California, established in 1849; the seminary that later became Mills College, the first women's college in the west; the first Masonic hall in California; and the first convent, St. Catherine's, moved here from Monterey in 1954. Concepcion Arguello, the Spanish beauty who remained true to her Russian lover for the 36 years she waited for news of his fate, became its Mother Superior. Two military installations in the county, the Benicia Arsenal and the shipyard at Mare Island, are over 100 years old.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

The total area of Solano County is 827 square miles, of which 98 percent is privately owned. Topographically, it may be divided into two sections. The flat floor and level agricultural lands of the Sacramento Valley in the east, together with the marshes of Suisun and San Pablo Bays and the many islands of the Sacramento River delta, make up some two-thirds of the area. The remainder is mountainous terrain, chiefly lowlying ranges in the extreme western portion. Running parallel to the structure of the Coast Range is Vaca Valley, a long, narrow valley west of Vacaville. Putah Creek forms the northern boundary of the county, flowing eastward into the Sacramento River, while Suisun and Cordelia Sloughs drain the southwest portion.

The climate is mild, with an average January temperature at Vacaville of 46 degrees and a July average of 74 degrees. Annual precipitation averages 25½ inches, most of which falls during the winter months.

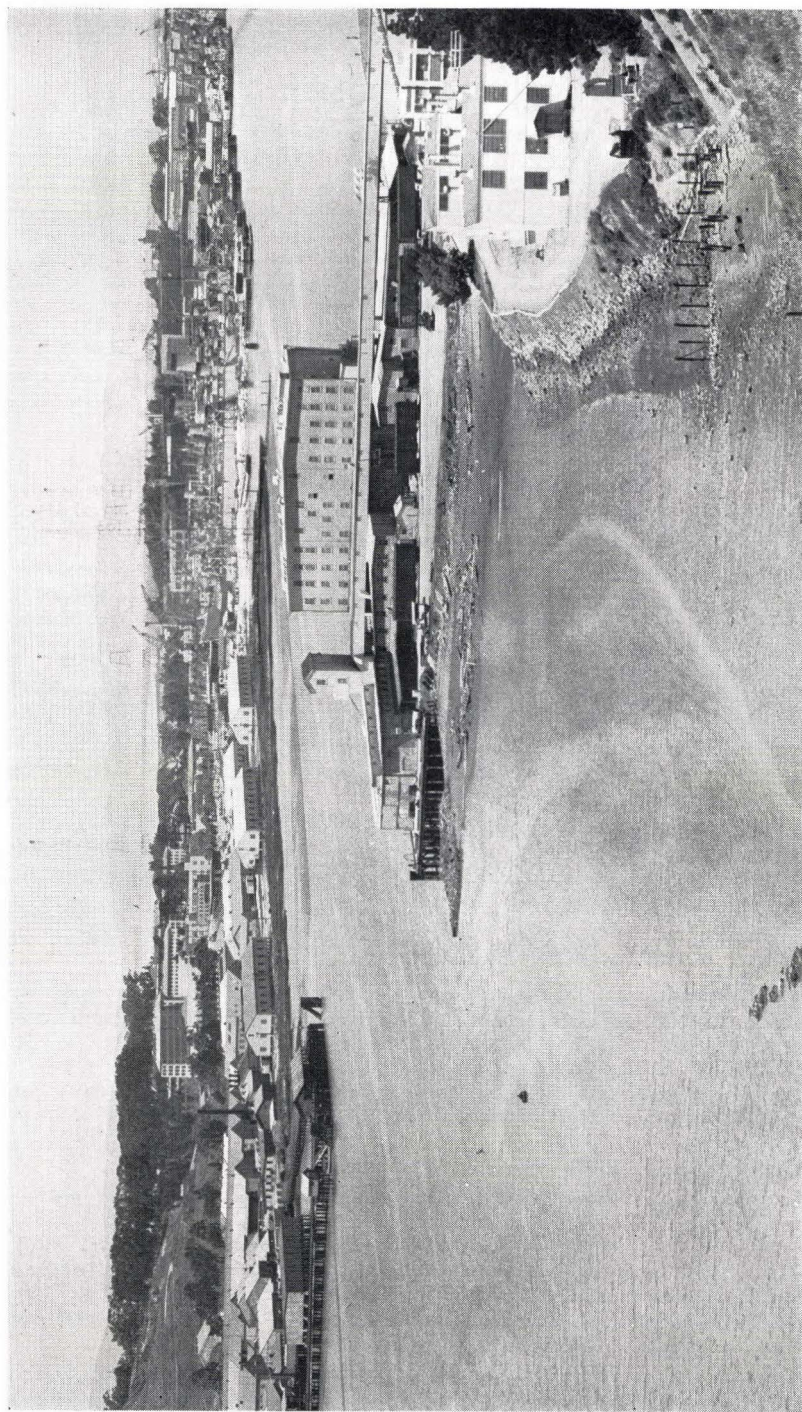
Recreational resources include excellent duck hunting, particularly in the southern marshlands; fishing, with striped bass particularly plentiful in Carquinez Straits; hunting for deer in the western hills and for game birds throughout the county; and golf, swimming, riding, picnicking, and similar outdoor sports.

POPULATION, INCOMES AND RETAIL TRADE

Solano County has shown an overall growth of 20 percent from 1950 to mid-1958, when its population was estimated at 125,500. This figure is above the earlier peak of 123,000 reached in 1953 and again in 1955, and 6 percent above 1957. Population here reflects changes in defense activities, because of the importance of the naval shipyard, arsenal, and Air Force base all within the county. In contrast to the county picture there have been large population gains in the twin cities of Fairfield-Suisun and in Vacaville, and slightly less but substantial gains in Dixon and Vallejo as indicated by special census counts since 1950.

Personal incomes of county residents have not shown the marked rise that has been the general rule for California counties. Instead, after reaching a peak of \$285.4 million in 1952, they gradually declined for several years, totaling only \$266.5 million in 1956. This is largely due to sharp reductions in military and civilian personnel stationed in the county during the past few years. Still, as recently as 1956, federal payrolls comprised well over half of all wages and salaries of county residents. However, other categories of income have generally risen during recent years.

Retail trade in the county is estimated at \$130.6 million during 1956, 8 percent above the 1954 total of \$121.3 million. Food sales showed the largest dollar volume, \$36.2 million followed by automotive sales of \$24.2 million.



Mare Island Straits, with Mare Island Navy Yard in background; important flour mill in foreground

AGRICULTURE

A considerable portion of the land formerly used in agriculture has been taken out of production as a large part of the area of the county has been converted for use by the national defense establishment. However, land reclamation in the delta region and augmented supplies of irrigation water have actually expanded the amount of land in farms and land in crops since World War II. Consequently, agriculture continues as a very important element in the economy of the county with a total value of production averaging about \$30 million annually during the last several years. Some further expansion during the years immediately ahead seems likely.

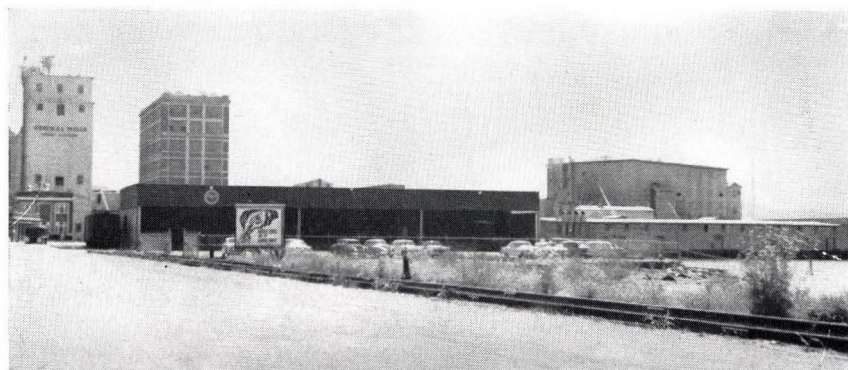
The topography provides a variety of soil and climatic conditions which have encouraged development of all phases of agriculture. As a result, there are few, if any, other areas in the State that show a greater agricultural diversification. The county is among the leaders in sheep and wool production and it is one of the very few areas where the industry is still undergoing expansion. The important crops, with their 1957 farm valuations, are sugar beets, \$5.2 million; tomatoes, \$2.0 million; pears, \$1.5 million; apricots, \$1.4 million; barley, \$1.3 million; prunes, \$1.2 million; peaches, \$1.1 million; and hay, \$1.1 million. Tabulated below is the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	1949	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Field crops	\$8,874	\$10,207	\$11,467
Fruits and nuts	3,210	6,660	6,387
Truck crops	1,677	2,381	3,166
Beef cattle	2,625	3,356	3,705
Sheep and wool	2,605	3,039	3,935
Dairy products	1,655	1,750	1,706
Poultry and eggs	870	832	565
All other	552	573	550
Total	\$22,068	\$28,798	\$31,480

MINERALS AND MINING

Since the discovery of the Rio Vista Field in 1936, Solano has been an important producer of natural gas. Gas production accounted for \$8.9 million of the \$11.1 million of mineral production in 1956. Most of the commercial production came from Rio Vista and more recent wells at Kirby Hill, Cache Slough, Suisun Bay, Maine Prairie, and Millar. Sand and gravel and miscellaneous stone were also produced during 1956.

The first California production of natural cement was at Benicia in 1860 and marl is still mined near there for cement. Expansible shale, found near Lake Chabot is made into lightweight aggregate for all types of concrete structures. Other minerals that have been prospected or recovered in the past include basalt dimension stone, magnesite, mineral water, mercury, sandstone, travertine, fullers earth, lignite, and common clay.



Manufacturing shows increase

MANUFACTURING

Food processing continues to be the most important industry in the county, providing about one-half of all manufacturing payrolls. In the third quarter of 1956, 23 firms were processing and packaging alfalfa pellets; freezing, drying, or processing fruits, vegetables, olives, meat, flour, fish, wines, and dairy products.

By 1956, the number of nonelectrical machinery manufacturers had increased to five, more than double the 1952 number. Among their products are mining dredges, refrigeration equipment, and heavy industrial machinery.

Third largest manufacturing group in terms of payrolls during the third quarter of 1956 was the printing and publishing trade, consisting of 11 firms employing 200 workers.

Since 1952 the lumbering industry has moved up to fourth place, with three firms in operation. In 1956 four companies manufactured transportation equipment, principally boats, and instrument manufacturing was getting its start in the county, with two companies in production.

Within the textile and apparel fields, canvas products, pads and men's work clothes are produced. Other manufactured items include special navigation light equipment, sheet metal products, orthopedic appliances, brass and aluminum foundry products, building blocks, leather and leather goods, furniture and fixtures, pallets and packing boxes, and petroleum products.

Total factory payrolls within the county reached \$8.1 million in 1956, an increase of 90 percent over 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

The major railroad serving the county is the mainline of the Southern Pacific, which crosses Carquinez Strait at Benicia and continues northeast to Sacramento. A branch line serves the Vallejo-Vacaville area. The eastern portion of the county is served by the Sacramento Northern which provides freight service only. There are seven airports in Solano County, one is municipally operated, five are privately owned, and the last is the large Travis Air Force Base.

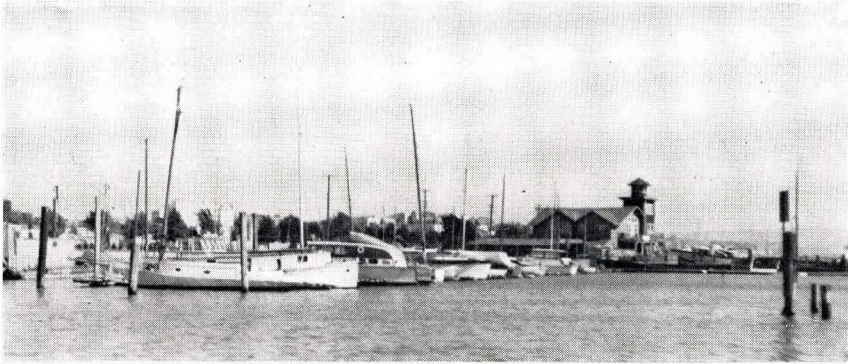
There are 238 miles of state highways and 749 miles of county roads, of which 261 miles are primary roads. U. S. 40 runs northeast from Vallejo past Fairfield to Vacaville and Dixon, and thence to Sacramento. State Highways 21 and 12 connect cities in the southern portion of the county. State Highway 48 enters the southwest corner of the county and runs east to join U. S. 40 north of Vallejo.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on the incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Benicia -----	7,284	-----	\$4,723	\$7,912	68	\$6	\$1,649
Dixon -----	1,714	July, 1957 2,683	1,967	6,488	230	125	2,543
Fairfield -----	3,118	Mar., 1957 11,661	2,818	14,861	427	944	6,212
Rio Vista -----	1,831	-----	1,733	3,626	109	330	2,687
Suisun -----	946	May, 1955 6,960	782	1,171	50	6	1,439
Vacaville -----	3,169	Sept., 1957 9,018	1,403	4,849	246	188	3,601
Vallejo -----	26,038	Oct., 1952 34,913	15,644	24,915	59	6,386	23,219

Vallejo, the largest city, which has experienced a 34 percent population increase since 1950, lies at the southern tip of the county on San Pablo Bay. It is the county's major trading center, with retail sales of \$59.2 million and wholesale sales of \$15.9 million in 1954, 51 and 43 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 23 manufacturing establishments, employing 526 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$6.9 million. Major industrial activity is the Navy's Mare Island shipyard, one of the country's largest such establishments. Major civilian manufacturer is a large flour mill, and other products include foodstuffs, wood and fabricated metal items, and electrical equipment.



Suisun Bay favorite spot for salmon and striped bass fishing

Historic Benicia, to the east on Carquinez Straits, had a retail sales volume of \$3.9 million in 1954. Major industrial activities are the better than 100-year-old Benicia Arsenal; a manufacturer of heavy industrial machinery, which has recently established a research and development laboratory here and plans to expand its manufacturing facilities in 1958; and a producer of packing materials. Rio Vista, farther east on Suisun Bay, is in the heart of the delta asparagus producing area, and boasts the largest asparagus cannery in the world. Both communities are favorite spots for salmon and striped bass fishing.

Fairfield, the county seat, and its sister city Suisun, lying north of Vallejo in the center of the county, have shown spectacular growth since 1950, with a combined population increase of 358 percent. Retail trade in Fairfield in 1954 amounted to \$12.7 million, better than 10 percent of the county total. Major industrial activities include agricultural processing, food canning, and the manufacture of yachts, life preservers, sleeping bags, tents, and wine. Vacaville, further north, which has almost tripled in population since 1950, lies in a diversified agricultural area. Its industries are principally fruit and vegetable dehydrating and processing. It is the site of the California Medical Facility, with a \$2.7 million annual payroll, and Travis Air Force Base lies between Vacaville and Suisun. When the new water distribution system to carry water from the recently completed \$47 million Monticello Dam is finished, this area of the county will be the first to benefit, although the assured water supply is expected to contribute to the prosperity of the entire county. Dixon, on the northern boundary of the county, has increased some 56 percent in population since 1950. It is an agricultural community in the heart of a grain, livestock, and dairying area, with recent expansions of tomato, sugar beet, and dry bean acreages. Recent industrial developments include the erection of the largest wool warehouse in northern California and substantial expansion of alfalfa dehydrating facilities.

SOLANO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	529,000
Cropland	200,000
Grassland	243,000
Urban, industrial, etc.	50,000
Desert, marsh, and barren ..	21,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.4%	12,520
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 1,315 feet.
Vacaville station elevation 175 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January	35.5	45.7	55.6	5.49
February	38.3	50.1	60.8	4.57
March	40.4	53.2	66.3	3.49
April	42.7	57.9	72.5	1.74
May	46.8	64.0	80.5	0.89
June	51.7	69.3	88.0	0.14
July	54.6	75.0	94.8	0.00
August	53.1	73.8	93.8	0.02
September	50.1	70.2	89.3	0.27
October	45.1	63.0	79.9	1.18
November	38.8	54.0	67.9	2.61
December	36.5	47.0	56.8	5.05

Year avg. 44.5 60.3 75.5 25.45
Average length of growing season 234 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920		40,602	47.3	1.18
April 1, 1930		40,834	0.6	.72
April 1, 1940		49,118	20.3	.71
July 1, 1947		111,300	126.6	1.14
April 1, 1950		104,833	-5.8	.99
July 1, 1957		118,600	13.1	.83

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries	\$112,447	\$131,183	\$188,360
Other labor inc.	2,028	2,976	4,476
Proprietors inc.	25,792	28,727	35,323
Div.-int.-rent	10,804	15,248	25,686
Transfer payments ..	10,201	11,629	12,655
Total	\$161,272	\$189,763	\$266,500

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940	\$49,970	\$1,560	\$11,985	\$29,041
1947	161,272	4,253	28,133	66,288
1950	189,763	5,105	29,283	78,689
1952	285,429	6,208	31,669	97,945
1953	283,411	7,594	28,798	96,650
1955	276,480	7,694	30,309	110,627
1956	266,500	8,091	31,752	111,798

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms	1,312	1,229
Acreage in farms	411,534	423,423
Cropland in farms	197,674	267,285
Percentage of tenancy ..	13.4	15.8
Value of all prod. sold ..	\$18,926,259	\$26,138,471
Field crops	2,720,599	7,894,161
Fruits and nuts	6,936,771	7,008,915
Vegetables	647,335	1,706,933
Horticult. specialties ..	186,838	66,144
Dairy prod.	1,375,797	1,055,222
Poultry & poultry prod. ..	691,416	614,625
Other livestock prod.	6,364,271	7,792,401
Forest prod.	3,232	70

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of prod.	\$8,302,751	\$11,112,903
(1) Natural gas	8,155,000	8,867,000
(2) Sand and gravel	*	868,800
(3) Stone (misc.)	*	406,781

Other minerals: n.r.

* Unapportioned.

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments	42	63
Number of production workers ..	1,007	1,463
Number of employees	1,255	1,865
Wages and salaries (000)	\$4,003	\$7,892
Value added by mfr. (000)	\$11,255	\$17,441

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred	23	1,192	\$1,156,096
(2) Mach. (ex. elect.)	5	421	625,876
(3) Printing & publishing ..	11	208	277,667
(4) Lumber	3	53	40,411
(5) Transp. equip.	4	32	38,790
(6) Instruments	2	*	*

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	76	89
Payroll (000)	\$1,220	\$2,113
Number of employees	329	472
Sales or receipts (000)	\$18,492	\$36,536

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	975	1,093
Payroll (000)	\$9,790	\$12,943
Number of employees	3,919	4,074

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group	\$29,334	\$35,502	\$36,217
Eating-drink places ..	9,193	9,890	10,703
General merchandise ..	9,517	11,502	12,672
Apparel	3,900	4,408	4,804
Furn.-hshld. appl.	6,818	6,621	7,415
Automotive	18,187	18,310	24,164
Serv. sta. and parts ..	11,175	15,787	12,746
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.	5,607	6,805	9,345
Drugstores	2,389	2,786	3,182
All other retail	8,563	9,662	9,395

Total

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.	236	\$3,606	\$1,185	450
Auto rep.	75	1,611	298	94
All other	294	6,253	1,471	643
Total	605	\$11,470	\$2,954	1,187

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining	7	127	\$180
Manufacturing	72	2,030	2,269
Construction	225	1,983	2,652
Utilities	86	1,186	1,365
Trade	898	5,079	4,405
Finance	112	741	657
Service	537	2,144	1,612
Other	26	57	54

Total

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$68,708	\$94,807	38.0
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$38,940	\$53,896	38.4
a. Demand (000)	\$29,768	\$30,613	2.8
b. Telephones (total)	20,622	40,934	98.5
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000	1,403	11,620	728.2
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.	375	1,413	276.8
d. Auto registration	29,060	44,499	53.1
d. Truck registration	2,992	6,309	110.9

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000) ...	\$75,408	\$145,275
Property tax levies* (000)	3,090	7,982
Avg. tax rate per \$100	4.10	5.49

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SONOMA COUNTY

Sonoma County, one of the original 27 created in 1850, has retained its Indian name, romantically translated by some as "Valley of the Moon," and more prosaically by others as "land or tribe of Chief Nose." First discovered in 1775 by Juan Francisco de Bodega, who sailed into the bay which bears his name, it was the site of the brief Russian attempt to colonize the State. Fort Ross, from which the Russians supplied agricultural products to their Alaskan fur traders and carried on trade with their Spanish neighbors from 1810 to 1822, is now a state park. In 1823, the Spaniards founded Mission San Francisco Solano, later called Sonoma Mission and completely restored today; and in 1835, General M. G. Vallejo established one of the three pueblos in the State at Sonoma. The county was the scene of the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846, when a small group of Americans, encouraged by Captain John C. Fremont, captured General Vallejo and proclaimed a "California Republic." Their symbol is today the State's flag.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

Sonoma County includes within its boundaries a total of 1,010,560 acres, of which 990,001 acres are privately owned. Bounded on the south by the Marin Peninsula and a portion of San Pablo Bay, and on the west by the rugged shoreline of the Pacific Ocean, Sonoma County extends 40 miles northward, varying in width from 30 to 40 miles. The Russian River is the principal stream.

The climate of the area is characterized by a rainy season, from November to April, followed by dry summers. Average annual rainfall varies from about 50 inches on the coast to 24 to 30 inches in the interior districts. Temperatures vary with localities, ranging from the cool coastal strip, with its summer fogs and sea breezes, to the warmer sheltered valleys.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Sonoma County has shown consistent gains in the period since 1950 at a rate a little above the state average. The mid-1958 estimate was 144,700, some 41,300 more than 1950 and an increase of 40 percent. The highest annual rate of growth was 7 percent between 1955 and 1956.

The recent rise in population has been accompanied by an almost equal rise in personal incomes which rose from \$145.5 million in 1947 to \$231.2 million in 1956. The importance of agriculture and the presence of many retired persons results in a higher than average percentage of total income derived from proprietors income, investments, and transfer payments. Wages and salaries comprise a little more than half of the total with government agencies, manufacturing, trade, and agriculture the principal sources. Total retail sales were estimated at \$194.9 million during 1956, an increase of nearly 17 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

The county has long been famed as a poultry center but in fact its agriculture is one of the most diversified in the State. Agriculture has continued to be the dominant feature of the county's economy. Although poultry products have remained in first place, other livestock products such as milk and beef also are important. The county contains 160,000 acres of excellent cropland. A variety of crops are cultivated intensively and yield a growing proportion of total farm receipts. The most important crops, with their 1957 value of production, are prunes, \$5.2 million; apples, \$4.1 million; grapes, \$1.4 million; and hay, \$1.4 million. The table on the following page illustrates the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Poultry and eggs -----	\$30,284	\$31,376	\$23,399
Dairy products -----	12,033	16,384	18,000
Beef cattle -----	3,764	3,650	6,200
Fruits and nuts -----	9,776	10,098	11,977
Field crops -----	3,183	3,453	3,155
All other -----	3,752	4,035	4,556
Total -----	\$62,792	\$68,996	\$67,287

MINING AND MINERALS

Since mineral production was first recorded for the county in 1873, the following minerals have been produced in substantial amounts: mineral water, mercury, sand and gravel, and miscellaneous stone. Small amounts of chromite, clay, graphite, magnesite, manganese, sandstone, and tuff have also been produced. Clay is found in various parts of the county. Occurrences of chromite are reported from dozens of localities. Magnesite has been produced, and a small quantity of manganese was mined during World Wars I and II. The mineral springs in the county are numerous and variable as to mineral content. The hot waters and steam vents found at the Geysers are widely known. Sand and gravel and crushed rock are produced in large quantity near Healdsburg. Mineral production during 1956 was valued at \$3.6 million.

MANUFACTURING

During the past four years lumbering has shifted from second place to become the predominant manufacturing industry in Sonoma County. Lumber production in 1956 was 301 million board feet. In the third quarter of 1956, 173 firms, employing nearly 2,600 persons, did basic logging and milling operations and, in addition, produced planed lumber, plywood, industrial wood products, boxes, cabinets and other furniture, including store fixtures, poultry equipment, boats, and other miscellaneous lumber products.

Food processors numbered 91. Items marketed include canned and dehydrated fruits, dried fruits and nuts, wine and brandies; dairy products including fresh, evaporated and powdered milk, cheese, butter, ice cream, and ice cream mix; packaged fresh or frozen meat, chickens, turkeys, rabbits; poultry and animal feeds, fish, and assorted other foods such as soft drinks, macaroni, and other packaged specialty food items.

The printing and publishing trades rank third in county manufacturing activity with 19 firms involved.

In the machinery and fabricated metals industries the following products are manufactured: tanks and boilers, oil and gas furnaces, hop harvesting machines, chemical processing machinery, sawmill equipment, poultry equipment, winery equipment, miscellaneous farm implements, nuts, screws and bolts, and various other sheet metal products.

A number of firms are engaged in the manufacture of tallow, soap, and bleach. Fertilizers and rat poison are other products falling within the chemical classification. One plant re-refines petroleum products.

Recent developments in the electrical machinery industry have added such products as magnetic separators and electric incubators. The needle trades are well represented with such end products as overalls, jeans, girls' and children's dresses. Leather tanning, the manufacture of boys' work shoes, and miscellaneous leather accessories are activities engaged in by four firms in Sonoma County.

Within the stone, clay, and glass industry, manufactured products such as building blocks, concrete, concrete pipe, and ceramics are produced. A brass and bronze foundry maintains operations within the region. Items manufactured but not included in any of the above classifications are: optical instruments, mattresses, toys, twine, ice, excelsior, trailers and house trailers.

In 1947, total factory payrolls amounted to \$7.9 million; by 1956, they had reached \$22.7 million. This is a gain of 188 percent over the nine-year period.

TRANSPORTATION

The Northwestern Pacific Railroad connects Cloverdale in the north with Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, and with Petaluma in the south. An electrified rail line provides freight service between Santa Rosa and Petaluma. On-call water freight service is available from the San Francisco Bay area to Petaluma by small vessels, barges, and lighters. The principal arterial is the Redwood Highway, U. S. 101, portions of which have been converted into four-lane, divided highway. The county has 238 miles of state highways and 1,410 miles of county roads, 577 miles comprise the primary system. There are eight airports, one county, two military, and five privately owned. Santa Rosa is served by commercial scheduled flights of Pacific Airlines.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Cloverdale -----	1,292	Nov., 1957 2,823	\$1,373	\$3,326	142	\$139	\$1,482
Healdsburg -----	3,258	-----	2,556	3,832	50	140	3,168
Petaluma -----	10,315	-----	10,170	16,780	65	903	9,567
Santa Rosa -----	17,902	-----	17,951	34,438	92	916	29,787
Sebastopol -----	2,601	Nov., 1954 2,731	2,441	4,066	67	134	3,270
Sonoma -----	2,015	June, 1953 2,416	1,534	3,519	129	161	2,097

Santa Rosa, the county seat and largest city, had an estimated population of 32,500 in 1957, an 82 percent increase over 1950. It is the major trading center for the county, with wholesale sales of \$28.4 million and retail sales of \$67.7 million in 1954, some 40 percent of the county total in each case. It had 50 manufacturing plants, employing 758 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$5.5 million. Manufacturing includes food processing and the production of apparel, shoes, and food and chemical processing machinery. The Luther Burbank Gardens are here, together with a large junior college and a campus of San Francisco State College.

Petaluma, the second largest city, lies to the south, in the State's most important poultry producing area. Its wholesale and retail sales in 1954 were \$8.8 million and \$36.7 million, respectively. It had 22 manufacturing plants, employing 773 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$5.4 million. In addition to industries serving the poultry industry there are manufacturers of fish line, oil heaters and filters, dairy products, and lumber.

To the north of Santa Rosa is Healdsburg, a community of some 3,400, which as the business center for the Russian River area, had retail sales of \$10.4 million in 1954. Its manufacturing plants include wineries, sawmills, wood products and food processing plants. Extending from Healdsburg along the banks of the Russian River to the coast are a number of small summer resort communities which combine stands of redwoods with river beaches. Largest of these is Guerneville, entrance to the Armstrong Redwood State Park. The others are Monte Rio, Camp Meeker, Occidental, Rio Nido, Forestville, Rio Dell, Duncans Mills, Guernewood, Cazadero, and Jenner.

Geyserville, north of Healdsburg, is in vineyard and timber country and a business center for the geyser resort area. Cloverdale, farther north, is a lumbering and agricultural community and home of the Annual Citrus Fair.

Sebastopol, to the west of Santa Rosa, is in a rich agricultural area famous for its apples. Industries include canneries and other food processing plants, a thermograph printing establishment, and manufacturers of farm implements and furnaces. It had a \$10.1 million volume of retail trade in 1954.

Sonoma is the principal community in the Valley of the Moon. Originally agricultural, the valley in recent years has developed a diversified light manufacturing industry with annual payrolls estimated at over \$2.5 million. Products include wine, food items, plastic glass fishing rods, fiberglass boats, hardware items, pumps, flags and decorations. A new state park is planned at the Jack London Ranch and the State also plans to restore the original home of General Vallejo as a monument. Other valley communities are Eldridge, home of Sonoma State Hospital, Agua Caliente, Boyes Springs, El Verano, Feters Springs, and Glen Ellen.

SONOMA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,011,000
Commercial forest land.....	296,000
Publicly owned.....	4,000
Privately owned.....	292,000
Cropland.....	160,000
Grassland.....	427,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	59,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	59,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.4%..... 24,405

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	42,086	4,193,322	4,234,408
Pine.....	—	54,740	54,740
Other species.....	42,086	4,138,582	4,180,668

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 0 to 4,262 feet.
Santa Rosa station elevation 167 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	35.6	46.7	57.1	6.07
February.....	38.1	49.8	61.5	5.25
March.....	39.4	52.5	65.7	4.13
April.....	41.0	55.4	69.7	1.96
May.....	44.0	59.6	73.9	1.17
June.....	47.4	64.4	80.1	0.28
July.....	49.1	66.0	82.5	0.04
August.....	48.5	65.6	82.6	0.02
September.....	46.9	64.6	82.3	0.38
October.....	43.5	59.7	76.7	1.54
November.....	38.2	53.2	67.5	3.26
December.....	36.3	47.6	58.3	5.47

Year avg. 42.3 57.1 71.5 29.57
Average length of growing season 214 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	52,090	7.6	1.52	
April 1, 1930.....	62,222	19.5	1.10	
April 1, 1940.....	69,052	11.0	1.00	
July 1, 1947.....	95,060	37.7	.97	
April 1, 1950.....	103,405	8.8	.98	
July 1, 1957.....	141,500	36.8	.99	

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$59,621	\$72,934	\$122,624
Other labor inc.....	963	1,526	3,275
Proprietors inc.....	38,891	40,297	48,347
Div.-int.-rent.....	13,110	17,720	38,642
Transfer payments.....	7,742	12,986	18,348
Total.....	\$120,327	\$145,463	\$231,236

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956

(In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$41,906	\$3,003	\$21,508	\$28,301
1947.....	120,327	7,877	62,792	85,400
1950.....	145,463	11,393	70,456	106,955
1952.....	174,006	15,192	70,301	123,244
1953.....	182,632	14,597	68,996	123,900
1955.....	213,492	21,355	70,279	145,642
1956.....	231,236	22,711	66,827	168,845

¹ Taxable sales 1941.**8. Census of Agriculture**

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	6,322	5,831
Acreage in farms.....	754,240	761,832
Cropland in farms.....	156,353	214,538
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.9	8.3
Value of all products sold.....	\$49,196,275	\$49,544,913
Field crops.....	3,135,903	1,273,674
Fruits and nuts.....	11,991,284	11,313,580
Vegetables.....	199,777	355,622
Horticultural specialties.....	2,068,453	612,115
Dairy products.....	7,769,929	12,378,637
Poultry & poultry prods.....	21,763,455	19,188,881
Other livestock products.....	2,234,321	4,143,842
Forest products.....	33,153	278,562

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$1,050,051	\$3,595,124
(1) Stone (misc.).....	*	1,656,396
Other minerals: Clay (misc.), mercury, natural gas, petroleum and sand and gravel.....		

* Unapportioned.

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	176	271
Number of production workers.....	2,488	3,846
Number of employees.....	2,900	4,702
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$7,627	\$16,740
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$19,146	\$35,271

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	173	2,574	\$3,197,855
(2) Food and kindred.....	91	1,945	1,690,676
(3) Printing and publishing.....	19	308	376,236
(4) Machinery (ex. elect.).....	16	223	272,132
(5) Fabricated metals.....	13	224	252,771
(6) Leather.....	3	131	110,852

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	138	208
Payroll (000).....	\$2,700	\$4,690
Number of employees.....	781	1,248
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$45,324	\$71,158

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,356	1,714
Payroll (000).....	\$12,115	\$17,575
Number of employees.....	4,966	5,675

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$30,177	\$38,086	\$43,270
Eating-drink places.....	10,179	11,795	12,861
General merchandise.....	13,260	16,393	19,201
Apparel.....	3,790	4,518	5,690
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	5,576	5,574	6,364
Automotive.....	17,766	17,807	25,229
Serv. sta. and parts.....	12,412	16,970	19,210
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	18,111	16,759	20,562
Drugstores.....	3,411	4,375	5,203
All other retail.....	33,302	34,888	37,293

Total..... \$147,984 \$167,165 \$194,883

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. service.....	274	\$3,625	\$974	400
Auto repair.....	124	2,781	382	103
All other.....	452	7,489	1,402	671
Total.....	850	\$13,895	\$2,758	1,174

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	19	230	\$303
Manufacturing.....	368	5,830	6,282
Construction.....	414	2,515	3,358
Utilities.....	163	2,125	2,538
Trade.....	1,327	8,475	7,428
Finance.....	155	887	818
Service.....	830	3,158	2,145
Other.....	80	566	489
Total.....	3,356	23,786	\$23,361

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$117,509	\$163,962	39.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$75,429	\$95,942	27.2
a. Demand (000).....	\$42,080	\$52,547	24.9
b. Telephones (total).....	18,784	43,916	133.8
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	1,674	18,565	411.6
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	552	12,041	269.7
d. Auto registration.....	33,170	55,647	67.8
d. Truck registration.....	6,304	13,295	110.9

¹ Tax returns for 1955.**16. Public Finance**

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$92,427	\$198,109
Property tax levies (000)*.....	5,268	12,257
Average tax rate per \$100.....	5.70	6.19

* Combined county, city and district levies.

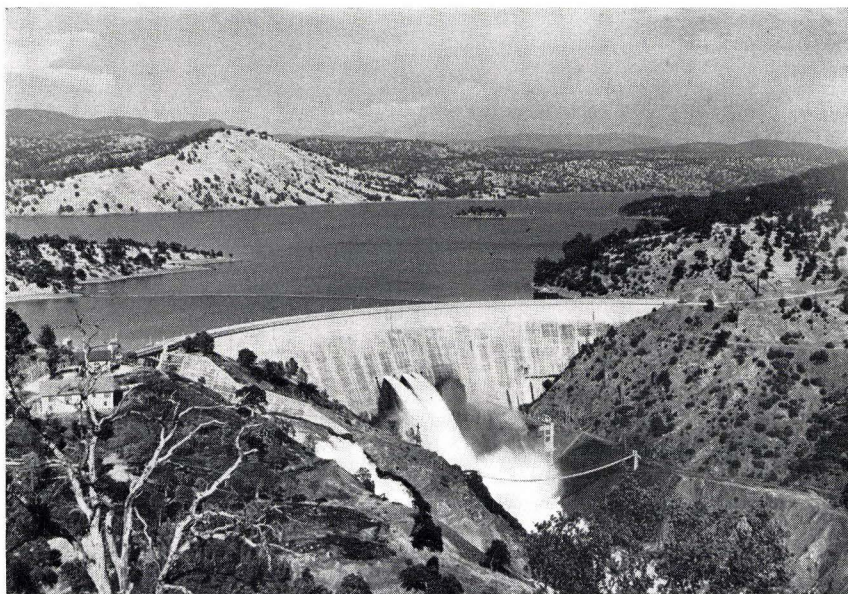
STANISLAUS COUNTY

Stanislaus County, organized in 1854 from part of Tuolumne County, took its name from the river first discovered by Gabriel Moraga in 1806. Originally christened "Rio de Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe," the river was renamed for a mission-educated renegade Indian chief, who retained his Polish saint's name of Estanislao. At the close of a series of battles between the Indians led by Chief Estanislao and the Mexican troops, he was finally decisively defeated by General M. G. Vallejo in 1826.

The early history of the county was written largely around Knights Ferry and La Grange, at one time thriving communities of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. With the reduction in gold mining activities, the settlers' interests turned to the fertile valleys to the west. The coming of the railroad hastened this development and the county seat, after wandering from Adamsville (of which no trace remains), to Empire City, thence to La Grange and Knights Ferry, finally came to rest at Modesto in 1871.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE

Stanislaus includes a total of 963,840 acres, of which 942,945 acres are privately owned, 90 percent in farms. The county extends along the floor of the San Joaquin Valley for about 55 miles, with an average width of 27 miles. The greater part of the county's acreage is arable. The level land is bordered on the west by the Diablo Range, part of the central coast ranges; and on the east by the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The Tuolumne River, the Stanislaus River, and the San Joaquin River drain and water the region. The climate is characterized by dry summers followed by a rainy season from late October until late April. The monthly average of daily extremes in temperature at Modesto ranges from 36 degrees minimum to 53 degrees maximum in January, and from 57 degrees to 94 degrees in July. The high summer temperatures are somewhat modified by the dry air and by nights which are almost invariably cool. (See Table 4.)



Don Pedro Dam; water source for two major irrigation districts

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Stanislaus County increased 18 percent between 1950 and mid-1958, when it was estimated to be 149,700, a rate a little less than half the state average. After a sharp rise between 1951 and 1952, the annual rate of increase fell and has averaged 2 percent a year since 1952. Special census data for Patterson and Ceres showed that the former had doubled by 1957 and the latter had increased 51 percent by 1955, but increases in other cities were below the county rate.

Personal incomes of county residents have risen at a somewhat slower rate than those of the entire State. An unusually small proportion of incomes is from government agencies; most income derives from agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. A large proportion, nearly twice that of the State, is in the form of proprietors income, reflecting the predominance of farming and small business. Because of this, wages and salaries comprise only a little over half of all incomes compared to a state average of more than two-thirds. With the present rapid rate of industrialization this should become increasingly important in future years.

Retail trade was estimated at \$204.8 million for 1956, about 15 percent greater than the 1954 total of \$177.5 million. Automotive sales increased 35 percent during this period; sales of building material, hardware, and implements, 16 percent; and of general merchandise, 25 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

The greater part of the county lies on the rich level floor of the San Joaquin Valley. In addition to water from the Central Valley Project, local projects on the Tuolumne River assure an abundant supply of water for intensive cultivation. Consequently, by far the most important factor in the economy of the county is agriculture. Land in crops has risen from 335,000 acres in 1947 to 370,000 in 1957. Most of this land is under irrigation and in addition nearly 100,000 acres of grazing land is irrigated.

In value of agricultural products, Stanislaus County is among the top 10 counties in the entire United States. It ranks first in peach production and is almost equally distinguished for dairy products and turkeys. Abundance of feed and pasture have been instrumental in the growth of livestock and poultry raising activities. So diversified is farming in the county that more than 80 products are grown in commercial quantities. The table below shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years. Important crops not shown, with 1957 farm valuations, are hay, \$8.0 million; tomatoes, \$7.2 million; beans, \$6.2 million; melons, \$2.9 million; walnuts, \$2.8 million; and barley, \$2.5 million.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Peaches	\$8,663	\$10,657	\$13,073
Other fruits and nuts	11,948	8,793	13,050
Field crops	28,838	29,513	24,264
Truck crops	6,521	9,408	15,724
Dairy products	20,166	24,544	29,603
Cattle sold	12,930	14,223	14,438
Turkeys	6,643	7,732	5,670
Other poultry and eggs	2,832	6,615	7,553
All other	1,870	3,904	4,693
Total	\$100,411	\$115,389	\$128,068

MINERALS AND MINING

Mineral production in 1956 contributed \$782 thousand to the county economy with sand and gravel the most important product. Gold has been mined profitably in past years, with activity concentrated along the Stanislaus River east of Oakdale, and along the Tuolumne River near La Grange. Although a small amount was produced during 1956, gold mining has been of minor importance during recent years. Clay is mined near Knights Ferry, and during 1956 small amounts of chromite, mercury, and silver were produced. The largest known magnesite deposit in California is on the border between Santa Clara and Stanislaus Counties, and there is another deposit



Poultry raising activities

in the southern part of the county. Considerable amounts of magnesite have been mined from both locations in the past but only minor amounts have been produced in recent years.

MANUFACTURING

Food processing is the dominant manufacturing activity in Stanislaus County. Of the total manufacturing payroll disbursed during the third quarter of 1956, more than \$9 million, or 77 percent, went to employees of 81 firms in the food processing industry. The more important food products marketed by Stanislaus County producers include fresh, frozen, and eviscerated chickens and turkeys, a number of dairy products, canned and frozen vegetables—especially peaches, tomatoes, broccoli, and spinach; dehydrated fruits and vegetables; vegetable concentrates; packaged meat; nuts, olive oil, soft drinks, syrups, sugar, seeds, wines, and brandies.

Second largest payrolls were those of the nine chemical firms, which produced a variety of agricultural and industrial chemicals, including fertilizers, insecticides, sanitizers, and detergents. Eleven fabricated metals manufacturers had the third largest manufacturing payroll during the third quarter of 1956. Their products include hydraulic cylinders, tanks, dairy and feed mill equipment, metal cans, and welded precision parts.

Printing and publishing is the fourth ranking manufacturing industry. Newspapers, labels, and wrappers are major products, but specialty products, such as business forms are also made. There are also paper and paper products manufacturers in the county. Twenty-one establishments now manufacture nonelectrical machinery, including food processing and canning equipment, construction equipment, and motorized fire equipment.

Other items produced include milled and finished lumber. In the third quarter of 1956, the 13 firms in this field had the sixth largest manufacturing payroll, an advance

in position from 1952. Still other firms produced electrical equipment, armaments, barium, and brass, aluminum, and bronze castings. A \$6 million glass bottle factory was under construction in 1957. Total annual factory payrolls during 1956 amounted to \$35.3 million, an increase of 154 percent from 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

The main line of the Santa Fe and both valley lines of the Southern Pacific traverse the county from north to south. Other railroad facilities include the Tidewater Southern Railways Company routed through Modesto to Hilmar in Merced County and connecting at Oakdale for points in Tuolumne County, and the Modesto and Empire Traction Company, offering local freight service. There are 177 miles of state highways and 1,752 miles of county roads, of which 569 miles are primary highways. U. S. 99 passes through Turlock and Modesto. State Highway 33 runs northwest from Newman through Patterson and State Highway 132 is the main east-west road. There are 12 airports in the county, one is military, two are municipal, and nine are private. Modesto is a scheduled stop for United Airlines flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on the incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Ceres	2,351	Sept., 1955 3,551	\$1,758	\$2,734	56	\$62	\$1,169
Modesto	17,389		25,197	47,396	88	2,841	43,508
Newman	1,815	Oct., 1953 1,970	3,309	4,373	32	3	2,160
Oakdale	4,064	Nov., 1954 4,336	2,656	3,586	35	114	3,889
Patterson	1,343	Oct., 1957 2,901	1,250	2,904	132	70	2,229
Riverbank	2,662		1,065	1,577	48	110	863
Turlock	6,235	May, 1954 6,745	6,740	10,289	53	735	9,019

Modesto, the county seat and largest city, had a 1957 population estimated at 35,000, double the 1950 figure, and, with the unincorporated fringe areas, the total community population is estimated at 74,000. It is the major industrial and trade center for the county, with 1954 retail sales of \$104.3 million and wholesale sales of \$37.4 million, better than half the county total in both cases. It had 76 manufacturing establishments in that year, employing 2,808 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$35.1 million, 55 percent of the county total. There has been extensive industrial development in the last three years and although manufacturing is still predominantly in the food processing field, including canning, freezing, and other processing, there are also plants producing barium products, cosmetics, paper boxes, cans, and machinery, several metal fabricators, and a number of others. A new \$6 million plant to produce wine bottles for one of the state's major wineries is under construction. The Modesto State Hospital provides a \$4.4 million annual payroll. Ceres, which is considered to be within the Modesto urbanized area, has had a 51 percent population increase since 1950.

Turlock, to the south of Modesto, is the second largest city, with a population estimated at some 7,300 in 1955. Its retail trade amounted to \$24.6 million and wholesale trade to \$9.4 million in 1954, better than 10 percent of the county total in each case. Manufacturing here, too, has expanded substantially and now includes, in addition to extensive food processing, the production of toys, lumber and concrete products, milk cartons, truck bodies, furniture, and wind machines.

Largest city in the eastern part of the county is Oakdale, with an estimated 1957 population of some 4,400, 9 percent above the 1950 figure. Its 1954 retail trade amounted to \$8.9 million. It is a major ladino clover producing area and raises both beef and dairy cattle. Manufacturing has expanded in the last two years, but it is still largely confined to food processing, although there is a fire truck manufacturer, some lumber processing, and some metal fabrication as well. Completion of the \$52 million Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River, expected to be in full operation in

late 1958, will guarantee both water and power for this area. Other communities are Hughson and Waterford, both shipping centers for fruits and vegetables; Riverbank, site of an Army ordnance installation; Empire, which combines fruit, nut, and grape growing with dairying and turkey production, and has agricultural and food processing plants; Denair, which specializes in livestock and poultry production; La Grange; and historic Knights Ferry, site of a covered bridge almost 100 years old.

On the west side of the county there are four major communities. Patterson and its close neighbor Westley, are in an area which produces fruit, nuts, vegetables, and field crops, and dairy cattle. Major industries include processing of dairy products, food freezing, fruit and vegetable packing sheds, and production of farm implements. Crows Landing, to the south, is an important vegetable producing area and site of a naval auxiliary landing field. Newman, on the southern boundary of the county, has diversified farming, an extensive dairy industry, poultry hatcheries, a flourishing rose bush industry, and some manufacture of farm equipment.

STANISLAUS COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	964,000
Cropland	389,000
Grassland	421,000
Urban, industrial, etc.	52,000
Desert, marsh, and barren	49,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 2.3%	22,248
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 80 to 3,801 feet.
Modesto station elevation 91 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January	35.8	44.1	52.7	2.11
February	38.7	49.0	59.3	1.75
March	42.1	53.9	65.7	1.76
April	45.6	59.1	72.7	0.90
May	50.2	65.2	80.3	0.48
June	54.7	71.0	87.4	0.11
July	57.6	75.7	93.8	0.01
August	56.1	73.8	91.9	0.01
September	53.2	69.9	86.6	0.16
October	47.3	62.2	77.1	0.56
November	39.2	52.1	64.9	1.18
December	36.7	45.4	54.1	1.96

Year avg. 46.4 60.1 73.9 10.99
Average length of growing season 288 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920		43,557	93.4	1.27
April 1, 1930		56,641	30.0	1.00
April 1, 1940		74,866	32.2	1.08
July 1, 1947		121,900	62.8	1.24
April 1, 1950		127,231	4.4	1.20
July 1, 1957		147,800	16.2	1.04

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries	\$73,316	\$88,547	\$141,474
Other labor income	1,100	1,709	3,530
Proprietors income	64,347	58,746	73,212
Div.-int.-rent	14,061	17,394	34,395
Transfer payments	10,939	15,803	20,398
Total	\$163,763	\$182,199	\$273,009

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940	\$51,431	\$4,982	\$25,860	\$32,941
1947	163,763	13,907	100,411	106,901
1950	182,199	15,502	100,421	119,395
1952	225,597	23,802	125,625	142,456
1953	233,440	27,710	115,389	142,455
1955	253,774	30,583	130,781	158,613
1956	273,009	35,266	133,890	158,845

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms	6,660	6,629
Acreage in farms	904,924	884,726
Cropland in farms	428,312	446,064
Percentage of tenancy	12.6	15.9
Value of all products sold	\$58,046,649	\$89,750,743
Field crops	8,060,979	14,682,765
Fruits and nuts	21,329,523	23,628,373
Vegetables	1,034,830	6,387,899
Horticultural specialties	384,609	579,468
Dairy products	15,504,147	22,055,496
Poultry & poultry prod.	4,838,687	10,616,856
Other livestock prod.	6,887,959	11,794,632
Forest products	5,915	5,254

9. Mining and Minerals

	1947	1956
Value of products	\$1,112,357	\$782,414
(1) Sand and gravel	439,054	764,686
Other minerals: Clay, gold, chromite, silver and mercury.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments	147	175
Number of production workers	4,605	5,292
Number of employees	5,278	6,536
Wages and salaries (000)	\$14,385	\$24,190
Value added by mfr. (000)	\$31,727	\$63,255

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food	81	9,660	\$9,356,499
(2) Chemical & allied	9	366	528,357
(3) Fabricated metals	11	372	454,143
(4) Printing & publishing	19	285	354,859
(5) Mach. (ex. elect.)	21	225	241,434
(6) Lumber	13	222	233,223

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	134	155
Payroll (000)	\$2,464	\$4,797
Number of employees	1,033	1,414
Sales or receipts (000)	\$61,511	\$76,996

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments	1,466	1,740
Payroll (000)	\$14,165	\$18,418
Number of employees	5,789	5,944

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group	\$33,404	\$40,110	\$42,826
Eating-drink places	8,602	9,509	10,757
General merchandise	15,142	14,618	18,273
Apparel	6,676	9,159	9,811
Furn.-hshld. appl.	6,161	7,466	8,131
Automotive	23,681	23,511	31,749
Serv. sta. and parts	15,341	18,657	20,890
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.	20,075	20,582	23,966
Drugstores	3,549	4,977	5,977
All other retail	23,845	28,932	32,415

Total

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. ser.	278	\$4,105	\$1,167	489
Auto rep.	136	2,834	518	155
All other	313	6,839	1,511	652
Total	727	\$13,778	\$3,196	1,296

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining	9	67	\$90
Manufacturing	197	11,854	12,000
Construction	380	1,914	2,221
Utilities	227	1,813	1,970
Trade	1,320	8,174	6,871
Finance	114	910	812
Service	740	2,980	2,229
Other	45	428	301
Total	3,032	28,140	\$54,211

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000)	\$116,223	\$151,972	30.8
a. Time (savings) (000)	\$54,211	\$76,529	39.3
a. Demand (000)	\$62,012	\$55,408	-10.7
b. Telephones (total)	15,890	46,731	194.1
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000	2,044	18,775	329.3
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000	824	11,933	134.6
d. Auto registration	40,033	61,394	53.5
d. Truck registration	6,076	13,825	127.5
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000)	\$111,787	\$194,688
Property tax levies (000)*	5,405	12,133
Avg. tax rate per \$100	4.84	6.22

* Combined county, city and district levies.

SUTTER COUNTY

Sutter County, one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850, was named for Captain John A. Sutter, the Sacramento Valley pioneer. He established a great stock ranch here in 1841, to which he retired in 1850, when gold-seekers deprived him of most of his holdings at New Helvetia, now Sacramento. The county was traversed by Gabriel Moraga in 1808, during his second expedition into the interior valleys, and again by Luis Arguello in 1817, on a search for locations for an inland chain of missions. The Sutter Buttes were seen by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1828, by the Hudson's Bay Company trappers who followed him, and served as the camping place for John C. Fremont during the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846. Sutter County enjoyed its share of gold rush prosperity and boom towns when supplies were transported to the gold miners by boat up the Feather and Yuba Rivers. It was also the boyhood home of Henry Meade Bland, California's second poet laureate.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Sutter is one of the smaller California counties, with a total area of 388,480 acres, or 607 square miles. All but 1,279 acres are privately owned, with 369,349 acres in farms.

The county is bounded on three sides by winding streams: the Sacramento River and its tributary, Butte Creek, on the west; the Feather River on the northeast; and the Bear River on a portion of the eastern border. Most of the county is level, and approximately half of it is covered with fertile alluvial soil; on the east, the Butte Sink and Sutter Basin form more or less marshy areas, with lakes and sloughs. Flood waters from the Sacramento River have menaced the county in the past, since most of the land lies 10 to 15 feet below the river banks, but construction of the Sutter By-pass has lessened this danger in recent years. Completion of the Oroville Dam project, approved by the State in 1957, should remove this threat forever.

Elevations in the county are for the most part only a few feet above sea level; but in the north the Sutter Buttes, occupying a territory of some 70 square miles, rise abruptly to elevations of over 2,000 feet, reaching the high point of the county at South Butte, with an elevation of 2,132 feet.

The climate is patterned on that of the whole Sacramento Valley, with long, dry, hot summers, averaging about 80 degrees; and rainy winters, with temperatures in the neighborhood of 45 degrees. Precipitation is 20 inches annually on the average.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Sutter County increased from 26,239 in 1950 to an estimated 28,500 in mid-1956, with a sharp jump of 8 percent to an estimated 30,800 in mid-1958, for an overall increase of 17 percent, a little less than half the average rate for the State. Yuba City, in contrast, showed a gain of almost 31 percent between 1950 and 1955, and the other incorporated city, Live Oak, gained some 17 percent between 1950 and mid-1956.

Between 1950 and 1956 personal incomes increased 48 percent rising from \$46.8 million to \$69.4 million. The rate of increase of total income was below that of the State but the rate of increase of per capita income was greater. With agriculture and small business concerns dominating the economy, a large proportion, 41 percent, of all incomes is received in the form of proprietors income. The total received as wages and salaries is only slightly higher, contrasting sharply with the state average of 67 percent. In this county the largest contributor to wages and salaries is agriculture. Total retail sales were estimated at \$27.7 million during 1956, an increase of 6 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

In few, if any counties, is the economy so dominated by agriculture as in Sutter County. Furthermore, agriculture continues to increase the intensiveness of its cultivation practices and acreage under cultivation has doubled in less than two decades. The major portion of the county lies on the deep alluvial soil of the Sacramento Valley floor. Consequently, crops account for the greater part of farm incomes. However, rich grazing in the Sutter Buttes, which make up the northwestern portion of the county, encourages livestock enterprises. In addition, nearly 20,000 acres of the best land is kept in irrigated pasture. Among the great variety of crops, the leaders with their 1956 production values are peaches, \$10.3 million; rice, \$8 million; beans, \$4.4 million; prunes, \$3.4 million; tomatoes, \$3.3 million; almonds, \$3 million; safflower, \$1.9 million; and milo, \$1.8 million. The table below shows the agricultural pattern in recent years.

Product group	1947	Value of production (000)	
		1953	1957
Fruits and nuts-----	\$11,213	\$15,751	\$14,332
Truck crops-----	2,011	2,042	2,383
Field crops-----	22,303	20,021	17,467
Poultry and eggs-----	815	1,739	1,199
Other livestock-----	2,734	3,510	3,420
All other-----	1,895	1,532	1,405
Total-----	\$40,971	\$44,595	\$40,206

MINERALS AND MINING

The most important mineral product is natural gas. A commercial gas field was developed near the Buttes in 1932 and a new field was discovered in the county in 1952. Pottery clay, sand, and gravel are also produced in considerable quantities. Rock found in the Sutter Buttes (also known as Marysville Buttes) has been found to be usable as building stone and macadam. Deposits of coal exist in workable quantities, but have not as yet been exploited. Petroleum, gold, and a high quality of limestone are to be found. The upheaval of the Sutter Buttes exposed rocks similar to those in the Sierra Nevada gold region, and these were worked for gold in the early years. Some clays, suitable for pottery, have been produced during recent years in small quantities. Some of the rhyolite plugs in the Buttes contain suitable building stone; and the massive rock of the Butte craters has been used at various times for macadam.

MANUFACTURING

Processing of food products constitutes the most important manufacturing industry in Sutter County. Sixteen establishments engage in this activity. Canning the county's famous peach crop is the major operation. Other activities in this field include dehydrating, freezing, and packaging of other fruits, vegetables, nuts, rice, and seed crops. Six firms manufactured lumber and lumber products. Other items manufactured in the county include culverts, irrigation and sewer pipe, drain tile, and concrete building blocks. There are four manufacturers of nonelectrical machinery, as well as firms engaged in fabrication of well casings and tanks.

Total factory payrolls increased 112 percent in the nine-year period from 1947 to 1956, reaching a total of \$2.7 million in the latter year.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail transportation in Sutter County is furnished across the center of the county by the Sacramento Northern Railway from Meridian to Yuba City and from there north through Live Oak. A Southern Pacific branch line runs through the southwestern portion of the county from Ensley to Josephine, while in the eastern section, another SP line serves the towns from Wilson to Yuba City. One of the main SP lines runs north from Yuba City. Both SP and SN make connections to Marysville, across the Feather River from Yuba City. Shipping facilities include the Sacramento River, which is navigable for some distance north of the county.

There are 70 miles of state highway and 821 miles of county roads of which 371 are primary class. U. S. 99E parallels the railroads from Yuba City through Live Oak.



Cement products important to economy

State Highway 20 runs west from Yuba City to Meridian and then on to U. S. 99W. There are nine airports in Sutter County, one county controlled, and the remaining eight privately operated. Marysville, across the Feather River from Yuba City, is served by Pacific Airlines regular commercial flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Live Oak -----	1,770	May, 1956 2,067	\$627	\$1,346	115	\$297	\$515
Yuba City -----	7,861	May, 1955 10,294	7,423	17,360	134	472	6,132

Yuba City, one of the county's two incorporated cities, is the county seat, a major shipping point, and the manufacturing and trade center for the county. Wholesale sales of \$5.2 million in 1954 amounted to almost 40 percent of the county total and retail sales of \$15.4 million were 66 percent of the total. With its sister city, Marysville, directly across the Feather River in Yuba County, and the immediate environs, it constitutes a community of some 30,500 people. There are 20 manufacturing plants, chiefly food canners, dehydrators, and freezers, but there is also a manufacturer of concrete products and a steel tank producer.

Live Oak, to the north, is in an agricultural area producing nuts, fruit, alfalfa, and livestock, and is near the Sutter Buttes, a strange geologic formation of volcanic origin, and the source of the county's natural gas and mineral production.

Tierra Buena and Sutter lie to the west of Yuba City in the peach growing area which gives the county its "Peach Bowl of the World" slogan, and Meridian on the western border of the county is the entrance to a noted hunting area for ducks and geese.

In the southern half of the county are the farming communities of Rio Oso, Nicolaus, Pleasant Grove, Verona, Kirksville, and Robbins, where alfalfa, grain, rice, other field crops, and livestock are produced. Fishing in both the Feather and Sacramento Rivers and hunting for pheasant, ducks, and geese are popular sports in this area.

SUTTER COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	388,000
Cropland.....	270,000
Grassland.....	81,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	28,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	9,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 0.3%	1,279
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4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 25 to 2,132 feet.
Marysville station elevation 65 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.1	46.8	53.9	3.71
February.....	40.6	50.6	59.6	3.41
March.....	43.9	55.6	65.6	2.79
April.....	47.3	60.6	72.4	1.45
May.....	51.4	66.9	80.4	0.81
June.....	57.5	74.5	89.2	0.24
July.....	60.4	78.9	96.3	0.00
August.....	58.5	77.4	94.5	0.01
September.....	54.8	72.6	88.5	0.30
October.....	48.8	63.6	78.1	1.06
November.....	40.4	54.9	65.8	2.24
December.....	36.9	48.3	55.2	3.75

Year avg. 48.1 62.6 75.0 19.77
Average length of growing season 279 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number	
January 1, 1920.....	10,115	59.8
April 1, 1930.....	14,618	44.5
April 1, 1940.....	18,680	27.8
July 1, 1947.....	25,970	39.0
April 1, 1950.....	28,239	1.0
July 1, 1957.....	30,000	14.3

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$16,582	\$19,227	\$29,871
Other labor inc.....	156	220	514
Proprietors inc.....	22,639	20,873	28,288
Div.-int.-rent.....	3,502	3,921	7,587
Transfer payments.....	1,694	2,573	3,146
Total.....	\$44,573	\$46,814	\$69,406

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$15,969	\$405	\$11,942	\$3,088
1947.....	44,573	1,279	40,971	11,890
1950.....	46,814	1,638	41,613	13,800
1952.....	57,949	1,679	49,279	17,276
1953.....	57,028	2,195	44,595	18,800
1955.....	61,015	2,199	42,970	18,954
1956.....	69,406	2,712	48,845	22,389

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,658	1,787
Acreage in farms.....	364,332	369,349
Cropland in farms.....	279,944	283,627
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.1	8.9
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$28,661,162	\$37,977,530
Field crops.....	11,092,305	19,973,181
Fruits and nuts.....	14,225,802	12,088,347
Vegetables.....	373,780	1,360,388
Horticult. specialties.....	111,193	711,579
Dairy prod.....	1,057,107	1,151,035
Poultry & poultry prod.....	643,602	705,905
Other livestock prod.....	1,156,173	1,952,974
Forest prod.....	1,200	34,121

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$110,789	\$2,215,262
Other minerals: Clay, natural gas and sand and gravel.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	18	30
Number of production workers.....	315	524
Number of employees.....	363	616
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$1,059	\$2,224
Value added by mfr. (000).....	2,563	4,592

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	16	1,020	\$1,151,682
(2) Lumber.....	6	78	78,592
(3) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	4	44	52,217

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	26	32
Payroll (000).....	\$413	\$852
Number of employees.....	241	300
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$9,658	\$13,210

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	216	250
Payroll (000).....	\$1,189	\$2,054
Number of employees.....	564	670

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$6,341	\$7,853	\$8,312
Eating-drink places.....	1,222	1,917	1,823
General merchandise.....	722	900	1,006
Apparel.....	251	328	330
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	250	542	310
Automotive.....	2,566	2,061	2,601
Serv. sta. and parts.....	1,750	2,452	2,835
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	3,560	4,471	4,594
Drugstores.....	257	416	*
All other retail.....	3,990	5,209	5,949

Total..... \$20,909 \$26,149 \$27,770

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	49	\$785	n.a.	n.a.
Auto rep.....	19	442	n.a.	n.a.
Hotels.....	76	1,384	n.a.	n.a.
Total.....	144	\$2,611	\$555	210

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	32	1,206	\$1,349
Construction.....	77	529	716
Utilities.....	59	399	463
Trade.....	195	957	846
Finance.....	20	96	83
Service.....	109	379	281
Other.....	23	332	320
Total.....	515	3,898	\$4,058

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$13,531	\$22,899	69.2
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$5,539	\$10,377	87.3
a. Demand (000).....	\$7,992	\$8,366	4.7
b. Telephones (total).....	471	1,366	190.0
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	442	1,975	120.6
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	263	1,482	83.3
d. Auto registration.....	8,027	11,389	41.9
d. Truck registration.....	1,923	3,950	105.4
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$37,461	\$64,555
Property tax levies* (000).....	1,767	2,534
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.72	4.64
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

TEHAMA COUNTY

The first recorded expedition into Tehama was that of Luis Arguello in 1821. Captain Arguello was followed by a stream of trappers, traders, and emigrants traversing the California-Oregon Trail and its cutoffs. In 1843, Peter Lassen became the region's first settler, his ranch marking the end of the Lassen Trail; the ranch itself, together with other holdings, was eventually purchased by Leland Stanford, and became the famous Stanford Vina Ranch. Tehama was organized as a county in 1856.

Tehama County lies at the head of the Sacramento Valley, and extends from the Sierra Nevada on the east to the Coast Range on the west. The mountains enclose a wide belt of rich and productive land, rising gently from the rich bottom land along the Sacramento River to wide plains and table lands and thence to the foothills and mountains. The Sacramento, which almost bisects the county from north to south, and its numerous tributary streams, afford excellent fishing and there are deer and game birds in the foothills.

Population dropped below the 1950 figure of 19,276 in 1951 and did not rise to that level again until 1955. In mid-1958, however, it was estimated at 22,800, an increase of 18 percent above the 1950 figure. There has been a steady rise of more than 40 percent in personal incomes since 1950 to reach the all-time record of \$39.9 million in 1956.

Agriculture is the leading industry with a value of products in 1956 of over \$17 million. It is well diversified with livestock and poultry accounting for \$7.2 million and crops \$9.8 million. Important products are beef cattle, dairy products, sheep and wool, poultry and eggs, olives, prunes, almonds, hay, barley, and nursery stock.

There are some mineral reserves in the county and production of chromite, miscellaneous stone, natural gas, and sand and gravel amounted to \$668 thousand in 1956. In the past, some placer gold, platinum, silver, and borax have also been mined.

Because of the great stands of accessible saw timber in the county, a fast growing lumber industry ranks next to agriculture in order of economic importance. Total production of lumber in 1956 was 108.7 million board feet. There were 44 manufacturing establishments in 1956 employing 1,227. Factory payrolls climbed to \$5.9 million in 1956.

Tehama County is served by the main Shasta route of the Southern Pacific and a branch line connects Tehama City with the main east-west line of the Southern Pacific at Roseville in Placer County. The county is traversed north and south by U. S. Highways 99W and 99E. State Route 36 is the main east-west arterial connecting the county with the north coastal region to the west and with Lassen National Park and the Sierra Nevada region to the east. In addition, the county has provided and maintains over 950 miles of county roads. There is a county airfield at Vina and a municipal airport at Red Bluff.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population		Assessed valuation			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	(000)	Percent change			
Corning -----	2,537	-----	1947-48	1955-56			
Red Bluff -----	4,905	Nov. 1955 5,553	\$2,209	\$2,689	22	\$195	\$1,960
Tehama -----	314	-----	3,540	5,187	46	205	6,552
			139	179	29	-----	*

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

Corning is the center of the olive growing area of the county and its most important industries are lumbering and the processing of olives and olive oil. The surrounding area produces a variety of other fruit crops and livestock. Red Bluff, the county seat, is the chief trading center for the upper Sacramento Valley and principal shipping point for the valley's agricultural products. It is the center of a livestock and lumber area and its major industry is the manufacture of lumber and lumber products. A \$15 million integrated forest products plant is the first to be built in a newly developed industrial tract adjoining the city. Other communities include the agricultural towns of Los Molinos, home of a famous strawberry plant nursery, Gerber, Vina, and Tehama; the lumbering and grazing community of Paskenta; and the recreation center of Manton.

TEHAMA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,903,000
Commercial forest land.....	436,000
Publicly owned.....	206,000
Privately owned.....	230,000
Cropland.....	131,000
Grassland.....	604,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	64,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	111,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 22.9%	436,031
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	6,652,839	5,985,679	12,638,518
Pine.....	2,758,154	2,585,626	5,343,780
Other species.....	3,894,685	3,400,053	7,294,738

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 170 to 8,083 feet.

Red Bluff station elevation 341 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.3	45.3	53.2	3.73
February.....	40.6	49.7	58.8	3.53
March.....	43.8	54.2	64.6	2.61
April.....	48.0	59.8	71.5	1.79
May.....	54.2	66.9	79.6	1.06
June.....	61.2	75.0	88.7	0.46
July.....	65.1	81.2	97.2	0.02
August.....	64.0	80.8	95.5	0.05
September.....	59.2	73.7	88.1	0.33
October.....	51.4	64.2	77.0	1.49
November.....	43.2	53.8	64.3	2.27
December.....	38.3	46.3	54.3	4.23

Year avg.....	50.5	62.5	74.4	21.57
Average length of growing season 271 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		12,882	13.0	.38
April 1, 1930.....		13,866	7.6	.24
April 1, 1940.....		14,316	3.2	.21
July 1, 1947.....		18,300	27.8	.19
April 1, 1950.....		19,276	5.3	.18
July 1, 1957.....		22,000	14.1	.16

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$11,026	\$13,510	\$20,787
Other labor inc.....	178	274	537
Proprietors inc.....	8,366	8,217	9,208
Div.-int.-rent.....	2,024	2,598	6,374
Transfer payments... ..	1,536	2,407	3,008
Total.....	\$23,130	\$27,006	\$39,914

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$8,369	\$577	\$5,178	\$4,784
1947.....	23,130	2,148	16,275	13,798
1950.....	27,006	3,288	15,493	16,653
1952.....	32,269	3,908	18,768	17,461
1953.....	32,910	4,111	14,678	18,152
1955.....	36,772	5,094	16,289	20,335
1956.....	39,914	5,860	16,957	23,758

* Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,761	1,707
Acreage in farms.....	1,125,492	1,161,699
Cropland in farms.....	331,125	186,859
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.2	6.7
Value of all products sold.....	\$9,550,617	\$12,021,318
Field crops.....	1,210,212	1,855,621
Fruits and nuts.....	2,468,232	2,459,838
Vegetables.....	19,349	29,985
Horticultural specialties.....	9,811	627,725
Dairy products.....	1,280,547	1,859,093
Poultry & poultry prods.....	938,997	625,013
Other livestock prods.....	3,602,793	4,547,687
Forest products.....	20,676	16,356

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	n.r.	\$667,606
(1) Chromite.....	—	41,343
(2) Stone (misc.).....	—	32,175
Other minerals: Natural gas and sand and gravel.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	27	37
Number of production workers.....	543	944
Number of employees.....	605	1,022
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$1,693	\$4,532
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$3,708	\$8,291

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	19	822	\$1,232,457
(2) Food.....	7	154	187,312
(3) Printing and publishing.....	7	35	36,422
(4) Furniture.....	2	*	*

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	21	28
Payroll (000).....	\$218	\$398
Number of employees.....	96	103
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$4,219	\$7,780

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	238	279
Payroll (000).....	\$1,899	\$2,158
Number of employees.....	838	740

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$4,747	\$5,407	\$5,925
Eating-drink places.....	1,612	1,692	2,109
General merchandise.....	2,123	2,049	2,639
Apparel.....	303	477	629
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	452	791	1,379
Automotive.....	3,406	2,956	3,449
Serv. sta. and parts.....	2,776	4,127	4,620
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	3,086	3,062	3,568
Drugstores.....	475	658	764
All other retail.....	3,433	3,267	3,725

Total.....	\$22,413	\$24,450	\$28,807
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. service.....	37	\$516	n.r.	n.r.
Auto repair.....	19	282	n.r.	n.r.
All other.....	78	1,467	n.r.	n.r.

Total.....	134	\$2,265	\$428	153
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14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	44	1,227	\$1,697
Construction.....	51	380	498
Utilities.....	34	317	328
Trade.....	193	972	759
Finance.....	15	95	82
Service.....	107	455	293
Other.....	12	45	48

Total.....	456	3,491	\$3,705
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15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$15,228	\$22,465	48.7
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$6,529	\$10,598	62.3
a. Demand (000).....	\$8,699	\$9,886	13.6
b. Telephones (total).....	2,559	5,631	120.0
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	274	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	120	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	6,037	8,546	41.6
d. Truck registration.....	1,611	2,838	76.2

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$27,406	\$38,260
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,030	2,039
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.76	5.33

* Combined county, city and district levies.

TRINITY COUNTY

Trinity County was one of the original 27 counties created in 1850, and owes its name to an error on the part of Pierson B. Reading, the man who discovered gold in the county in 1848. When he came upon the river in 1845, he called it the Trinity, the English version of Trinidad, in the mistaken belief that it emptied into Trinidad Bay. The Indians enjoyed undisputed possession until the advent of Jedediah Strong Smith, who crossed the region in 1828, when he opened the coast route to Oregon. Trappers crossed the county on the Trinity Trail during the 1830's, but settlers came only after the discovery of gold.

The county is almost entirely mountainous, with rugged terrain, steep slopes, and many areas accessible only by saddle horse or on foot. About three-fourths of the area of the county is in the Trinity National Forest, and there are additional portions within the Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests, as well as two wilderness areas, the Trinity Alps and the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Reserve. The Trinity River and numerous mountain lakes and streams afford excellent fishing for trout, steelhead, and salmon. Deer, bear, and quail offer lures for hunters, and the excellent facilities for camping and pack trips, as well as several mountain resorts make it an excellent recreation land.

The population of Trinity County has shown a steady increase since 1950 and was estimated in mid-1958 at 9,600, an increase of 89 percent over the census figure of 5,087. Retail trade in the county rose from \$4.2 million in 1954 to an estimated \$5.4 million in 1956, an increase of 30 percent. Personal incomes in 1956 were at the all-time high of \$14.2 million.

Agriculture, while of much less importance than lumbering, does contribute several hundred thousand dollars annually to the economy of the county. Most of the farm receipts are from beef cattle. In addition, good cropland in the Hayfork and Hyampom Valleys produces fine crops of hay and grain which furnish the livestock growers with supplemental feed.

Mineral production was valued at \$541 thousand in 1956 with sand and gravel, manganese ore, miscellaneous stone, and chromite the leading products. Large bucket-line dredges produced some gold from the placers of the county. Other minerals which have been produced in the county include asbestos, copper and iron sulfides, and platinum, and the area is known to have reserves of copper, manganese oxides, carbonates and silicates, and cinnabar. In addition, there are cold sulfurous mineral springs flowing from rocks along Browns Creek.

Of the huge stands of saw timber in the county, estimated at nearly 27 billion board feet, almost three-fourths are in the Trinity National Forest, a considerable proportion of which is not easily accessible. Nevertheless the lumber industry is growing steadily and in 1956 reported a cut of 221 million board feet of which well over half was Douglas fir. Factory payrolls rose to \$5.6 million in 1956, 506 percent higher than during 1947.

There is no rail service in the county and the nearest connection is with the Southern Pacific at Redding in Shasta County. U. S. Highway No. 299 traverses the county from east to west and connects it with the north coastal region and with the northern Sacramento valley to the east. State Route 36 traverses the southern portion of the county and State Route 35 connects with U. S. No. 299. There are approximately 700 miles of county roads supplementing the U. S. and state road system. Aircraft landing facilities exist at Weaverville, Trinity Center, Hayfork, and Minersville.

Weaverville, an unincorporated community and the county seat, contains almost the only relics of the county's early mining days, including a Chinese joss house and a unique outdoor spiral stairway. It is headquarters for the Trinity National Forest, the gateway to the wilderness recreational areas, and a lumber and mining center. Hayfork, originally an agricultural community and the site of the county fair, is now also a center for lumbering, and Trinity Center has added to its mining activities both lumbering and the furnishing of supplies to the tourist trade.

TRINITY COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	2,042,000
Commercial forest land.....	1,357,000
Publicly owned.....	1,002,000
Privately owned.....	355,000
Cropland.....	7,000
Grassland.....	145,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	83,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	116,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 71.3%	1,456,984
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	22,072,017	4,780,197	26,852,214
Pine.....	7,134,916	2,114,272	9,249,188
Other species.....	14,937,101	2,665,925	17,603,026

4. Topography and Climate	
Elevations range from 2,000 to 9,038 feet.	
Weaverville station elevation 2,050 feet.	

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	26.7	36.9	47.2	6.59
February.....	29.1	41.9	54.2	5.61
March.....	31.4	46.0	60.6	3.99
April.....	34.8	51.3	68.0	2.79
May.....	39.2	57.9	76.6	1.50
June.....	44.1	64.4	84.7	0.82
July.....	48.1	71.2	94.2	0.13
August.....	45.6	69.7	93.6	0.12
September.....	40.4	63.2	85.9	0.59
October.....	34.9	54.3	73.5	2.26
November.....	31.2	44.5	57.6	4.89
December.....	29.3	38.0	47.1	6.49
Year avg.....	36.2	53.3	70.3	35.78
Average length of growing season 117 days.				

Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....	2,551	-22.7	.07
April 1, 1930.....	2,803	10.1	.05
April 1, 1940.....	3,970	41.3	.06
July 1, 1947.....	4,450	12.1	.05
April 1, 1950.....	5,087	14.3	.05
July 1, 1957.....	8,100	59.2	.05

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$2,812	\$3,942	\$10,020
Other labor income.....	52	93	292
Proprietors income.....	2,001	1,803	1,673
Div.-int.-rent.....	317	419	1,436
Transfer payments.....	389	622	822
Total.....	\$5,571	\$6,879	\$14,243

7. Economic Trends—1497-1956 (In thousands of dollars)				
	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$2,501	\$251	\$331	\$549
1947.....	5,571	932	453	1,911
1950.....	6,879	2,209	420	2,412
1952.....	9,503	3,705	n.a.	2,945
1953.....	9,491	3,365	n.a.	2,840
1955.....	11,689	4,651	n.a.	3,525
1956.....	14,243	5,644	n.a.	4,577

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

	1945	1954
8. Census of Agriculture		
Number of farms.....	187	215
Acreage in farms.....	140,335	186,898
Cropland in farms.....	9,837	13,012
Percentage of tenancy.....	12.8	7.4
Value of all products sold.....	\$286,703	\$426,589
Field crops.....	9,538	9,791
Fruits and nuts.....	775	9,291
Vegetables.....	1,830	2,022
Dairy products.....	31,741	7,525
Poultry & poultry prods.....	7,265	21,760
Other livestock products.....	233,201	308,292
Forest products.....	2,353	67,908

	1947	1956
9. Mining and Minerals		
Value of products.....	\$561,555	\$540,620
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	250,012
(2) Manganese ore.....	*	—
(3) Stone (misc.).....	*	—
Other minerals: Chromite, copper, gold, mercury and silver.		
* Unapportioned.		

	1947	1954
10. Manufactures (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	22	48
Number of production workers.....	348	626
Number of employees.....	366	701
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$1,050	\$2,806
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$2,207	\$5,255

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(4) Lumber.....	58	1,380	\$1,790,792

	1948	1954
11. Wholesale Trade (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	3	5
Payroll (000).....	*	*
Number of employees.....	*	*
Sales or receipts (000).....	*	*
* Withheld to prevent disclosure.		

	1948	1954
12. Retail Trade (Census)		
Number of establishments.....	78	64
Payroll (000).....	\$184	\$198
Number of employees.....	94	79

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$1,479	\$1,980	\$2,590
Eating-drink places.....	533	506	728
General merchandise.....	263	329	466
Apparel.....	*	*	*
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	83	84	119
Automotive.....	—	17	*
Serv. sta. and parts.....	467	593	646
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	284	326	414
Drugstores.....	*	*	115
All other retail.....	337	346	343

Total.....	\$3,446	\$4,181	\$5,421
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* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census				
	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	12	\$58	n.a.	n.a.
Auto rep.....	2	D	n.a.	n.a.
All other.....	29	364	n.a.	n.a.
Total.....	43	D	\$78	31

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956			
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	10	48	\$49
Manufacturing.....	59	1,385	1,794
Construction.....	11	160	304
Utilities.....	10	107	100
Trade.....	63	188	137
Finance.....	4	12	11
Service.....	31	130	78
Other.....	4	84	69
Total.....	192	2,114	\$2,542

15. Wealth Trends			
	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$1,210	\$3,390	180.2
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$433	\$1,056	143.9
a. Demand (000).....	\$777	\$1,407	81.1
b. Telephones (total).....	285	846	196.8
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	34	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	21	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	1,192	2,434	104.2
d. Truck registration.....	267	1,101	312.4

16. Public Finance			
	1947-48	1956-57	
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$3,812	\$11,491	
Property tax levies* (000).....	180	713	
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.71	6.20	
* Combined county, city and district levies.			

TULARE COUNTY

Tulare County was formed in 1852 from parts of Mariposa and Los Angeles Counties and takes its name from the tules and "tulars" or places where tules grow, which the Spaniards found in abundance.

First exploration of the county was by Fages in 1772, when pursuing deserting Spanish soldiers. He was followed by other Spanish explorers, Moraga in 1806, Juan Ortega in 1814 and 1815, and Estudillo in 1819. First American to traverse the Tulare Trail, later to become part of the stage coach route from San Francisco to St. Louis and a modern highway today, was Jedediah Strong Smith in 1826. Other trappers and hunters followed, "Peg-leg" Smith in the late 1820's, Ewing Young and Kit Carson in 1829, Fremont in 1844, and Audubon in 1848.

First permanent settlement was Wood's Cabin in 1850 and during the succeeding years settlers battled with the Indians for possession of the valley. Mining came in 1854, and Tailholt, now a registered historic landmark, grew up as a thriving mining community. Cattle raising was the major activity until 1870 and the Visalia saddle, created here in 1868, is known today throughout the world where men ride the range.

There are a number of Indian mounds in the county, rich in archaeological treasures and evidences of once flourishing Indian rancherias. Rock writings made by Indians in prehistoric times are found along the west slopes of the eastern foothills.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Tulare County has a total acreage of 3,100,800, about 47 percent of which is privately owned. Most of the public land is found in Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks, and in the Inyo and Sequoia National Forests. (See Tables 1 and 2.)

Elevations in the county range from 270 feet in the valley in the western portion to 14,496 feet at the top of Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the United States. The county is located at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley, extending from the center of the valley eastward to the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The western part consists of valley floor overlaid with rich alluvium, with a width of 25 to 30 miles. On the eastern boundary is the crest of the Sierra Nevada, from which rise two of the highest peaks in the Nation, Mt. Whitney and Mt. Russell. From this mountainous region the Kaweah, the St. Johns, the Tule, the Kern, and the White Rivers, as well as many creeks, flow into the western valley.

Generally climatic conditions follow the valley pattern, with a rainless warm period between May and September; cooler fall months with relatively little variation in temperature; a rainy season during December, January, and February; and again a period of equable weather for the spring months. The daily average of extremes in temperature at Visalia ranges from a minimum of 36 degrees to a maximum of 57 degrees in January, and from 62 to 100 degrees in July. Although midday temperatures in summer are high, evaporation is accelerated by the clear, dry air and absence of humidity, and night temperatures are frequently 30 to 40 degrees lower than the midday extremes. The unbroken sunshine of summer and early autumn favors the maturing and curing of fruit. Average precipitation in the valley is about 10 inches annually, and irrigation is practiced extensively. (See Table 4.)

Climatic conditions in the mountainous areas follow the topographic pattern, with cool summers, cold winters, heavy snowfall and extremes of cold in the highest regions.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The rise in population of Tulare County which continued for three decades before 1950 ceased in that year. Population dropped 6 percent in 1951, increased slightly in 1952, dropped again in 1953 and 1954, and despite slow steady increases since that date, was estimated to be 151,200 in mid-1958, only 1 percent over the 1950

figure of 149,264. Special census counts in the cities in 1955 and 1956, however, have shown moderate increases over 1950. The population of Visalia had increased 24 percent, that of Dinuba 9 percent, Lindsay 8 percent, Tulare 6 percent, and Exeter 2 percent. With completion of the Kern-Friant Canal, a guaranteed supply of water for irrigation purposes is expected to re-establish the growth pattern in the county.

Personal incomes of Tulare County residents have risen relatively slowly over the past decade. However, they attained a record mark of \$298 million in 1956, which was 39 percent above the 1950 figure of \$214.4 million. Concealed in these figures is an unusually large rise in general prosperity as per capita income rose from \$1,437 to \$2,034, that is by 41 percent, much greater than the comparable rise in the State as a whole. Furthermore, the per capita figure for 1956 is unusually high for areas outside the big metropolitan districts. So dominant are agriculture and small businesses mainly dependent upon it that they contribute nearly two-thirds of all personal incomes of county residents in the form either of wages and salaries or entrepreneurial profits. Proprietors income comprises 36 percent of all income, three times the proportion in the entire State.

Retail trade in the county increased a little over 14 percent between 1954 and 1956, from \$162.7 million to \$186.3 million. Automotive sales increased 35 percent during this period; sales of building material, hardware, and implements, 18 percent; and of furniture and appliances, 19 percent. (See Table 12.)

AGRICULTURE

Soil, climate and topography are in almost ideal combination for agricultural enterprise. The light rainfall, which posed a problem in earlier periods, is of little concern now as the Central Valley Project and certain smaller local projects appear to assure adequate supplies of water for farming and all other uses. The western half of the county contains some of the richest soil in the San Joaquin Valley, which needed only the application of irrigation water to become the garden spot that it is today. The eastern portion consists mainly of rolling hills and upland meadows that offer wide areas of choice grazing land.

In few counties is the economy more thoroughly dominated by agriculture and in few areas, if any, is this industry more highly developed. In value of output it ranks among the very top leaders, both in California and the Nation. Total production in 1957 was valued at an all-time high of \$285.2 million. About 470 thousand acres were devoted to crops in that year. Most of this area was under irrigation and, in addition, considerable acreage of pasture land also was watered. Acres in crops have been reduced somewhat during the past few years because of government acreage restrictions on cotton, which remains the most important farm product. The large amount of cropland not now under cultivation provides room for still further expansion.

Cotton, beef cattle, oranges, grapes, and dairy products are the mainstays of agriculture here. Many other livestock products are represented and a great variety of other crops are of considerable importance. Other crops that should be mentioned, with 1957 farm valuations, are alfalfa, \$11.3 million; peaches, \$10.6 million; potatoes, \$10.1 million; olives and tomatoes, \$3.9 million each; plums \$3.3 million; walnuts, \$3.2 million; and lemons, \$1.2 million. This listing illustrates the great diversity and yet leaves out many of significance. The tabulation below shows the pattern of selected recent years by principal product groups:

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1948	1953	1957
Oranges -----	\$22,457	\$28,292	\$43,583
Grapes -----	24,512	22,342	46,297
Other fruits and nuts -----	15,501	16,263	26,803
Cotton -----	39,331	52,654	51,756
Other field crops -----	31,784	16,082	16,606
Truck crops -----	9,667	9,259	8,163
Beef cattle -----	16,090	38,687	56,940
Dairy products -----	13,171	16,688	19,888
Poultry and eggs -----	8,138	7,956	8,716
All other -----	2,423	4,697	5,458
Total -----	\$183,074	\$212,920	\$284,210

MINERALS AND MINING

Although not as rich in mineral reserves as are many other counties, Tulare County miners have produced or prospected some 15 minerals. During 1956, \$3 million worth were produced. Natural gas accounted for a little over half (\$1.6 million) of this, but sand and gravel, stone (including dimension granite), tungsten concentrates, barite, clay, gem stones, and petroleum were also produced. Barite ore mined in the county is the source of supply of a new concentration plant (1956-1957) in Inyo County. The magnesite deposits in the Porterville area supplied most of the magnesite mined in California prior to 1930. Zinc, soapstone, feldspar, and copper have been mined in the past and deposits of secondary uranium minerals have been found in the southern part of the county.

MANUFACTURING

Like other southern San Joaquin Valley counties, Tulare's manufacturing activity is based on its proximity to the food and fiber raw materials from its diversified agriculture. Secondly, it draws raw materials from the forests, mines, and oil fields.

The major source of factory payrolls is the food processing industry. During the third quarter of 1956 this group was composed of 45 establishments that employed 1,618 persons and during the third quarter distributed \$1.3 million in payrolls. This was 48 percent of all manufacturing wages and salaries, down from 57 percent in 1952. Main products include canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dehydrated peaches, prunes, apricots and raisins, olives and olive oil, dairy products, meat, flour, pastry and bread, vegetable oils, wines, brandies, candied fruits and nuts, and a variety of poultry products.

Lumber and wood products continued to provide the second largest source of industrial payrolls. Thirty-one plants employed 612 persons during the third quarter of 1956. Payrolls during that quarter reached \$719 thousand.

Though not among the leaders in forest reserves, the county does contain 11.6 billion board feet of good quality commercial saw timber. As a result a lumber and wood products industry of considerable importance has developed. Timber cut in 1956 totalled 64.3 million board feet. On the basis of present reserves, a great expansion is possible without danger of overcutting. Besides lumber, the industry produces shook, boxes, cabinets, sliding drawers, and doors.

The third most important manufacturing activity in the county is printing and publishing, which ranked fourth in 1952. Fifteen plants produced newspapers and numerous specialized products. Their third quarter payrolls were \$194 thousand in 1956.

Eleven stone, clay, and glass manufacturers moved down into fourth place in order of size of payrolls in the third quarter of 1956.

Twelve firms manufactured nonelectrical machinery and employed 135 workers in 1956. Among their products are irrigation equipment, pump machinery, machine parts, valves, and farm implements. Since 1952 the machinery manufacturers have switched places with the primary metals producers in order of size of payrolls. Four concerns in the latter field produce a variety of foundry products.

The fabricated metals industry output includes hay rakes, wash baskets, furniture crating, staples, industrial tackers, steel casings, metal hose rack and reels, and TV aerials. In addition, venetian blinds, excelsior pad products, carpets, concrete pipe, electrical transformers, work clothing, and house trailers are manufactured. In the spring of 1958 a new plant producing capacitors was opened.

TRANSPORTATION

Both the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific run along the east side of the valley, serving the area around such towns as Dinuba, Exeter, Lindsay, and Porterville. A second SP line traverses the western side of the county, passing through Tulare. A Santa Fe branch line links Tulare with Visalia and Cutler.

There are 430 miles of state highways and 3,125 miles of county highways, of which 1,065 are primary roads. U. S. 99 has now been improved to four-lane divided highway throughout its length in Tulare County. There is a freeway bypass around Tulare. State Highway 65 is being brought to four-lane divided standards north of Porterville.

There are 20 airports in Tulare County, three municipal, four county, two state, and 11 private. United Air Lines serves Visalia with regularly scheduled flights.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1956	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Dinuba	4,971	Dec., 1955 5,428	\$3,234	\$4,862	50	\$1	\$4,737
Exeter	4,078	Oct., 1955 4,165	4,002	5,395	35	—	2,566
Lindsay	5,060	Oct., 1955 5,492	5,362	7,263	36	31	3,515
Porterville	6,904	Nov., 1954 7,802	8,454	13,662	62	328	12,250
Tulare	12,445	May, 1955 13,253	11,814	17,692	50	275	9,995
Visalia	11,749	Nov., 1956 14,521	14,180	22,983	62	7	17,343
Woodlake	2,525	—	765	1,270	66	86	850

Practically all of the county's communities lie on the western edge of the county, on the valley floor, in an area where water made available by the Friant-Kern Canal is adding to the already rich agricultural production. Visalia, one of the two largest cities and the county seat, lies just north of the geographical center of this area, on the highway leading into Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. It is one of the major trading centers, with retail sales of \$39.3 million and wholesale sales of \$15.4 million in 1954, 25 and 12 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year there were 22 manufacturing establishments, employing 517 workers, and value added by manufacture was \$4.9 million. In the three years since that date the development of an industrial tract and concerted efforts by the community have resulted in a substantial expansion and diversification of manufacturing, which now includes not only industries geared to agriculture such as processors of fruit, olives, and dairy products, including the largest cottage cheese factory in the country, and manufacture of fountain syrups and flavorings, but manufacture of staples and air guns for stapling, electric transformers, work clothing, bakery products, and carpets. A large publishing house and a pump manufacturer have announced plans for new plants here. There are also substantial numbers of fruit and vegetable packing plants, fruit cold storage warehouses, and cotton gins.

Tulare, to the southwest of Visalia, with a 1957 estimated population of 15,000, is the second largest city. Retail sales here amounted to \$28.6 million and wholesale sales to \$13.2 million in 1954, 18 and 10 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 23 manufacturing plants, employing 275 workers, with value added by manufacture of \$1.9 million. Manufacturing includes production of dairy products, farm implements, house trailers, animal feeds, automatic feed wagons, TV aerials, concrete pipe, prepared foods, and roller slides for drawers. Fruit and vegetable packing houses, fruit cooling warehouses, and cotton gins contribute to the economy. A milk transport concern has established headquarters here and it is a division point for an important trucking line. Tipton, Pixley, and Earlimart lie south of Tulare in an area producing cotton, a large variety of fruits, potatoes, alfalfa, rice, grain, and other field crops. Earlimart is an important shipping point for potatoes, and, as is the case throughout the county, fruit, potato, and lettuce packing houses, cooling warehouses, and cotton gins are important economic activities. A little to the east are Poplar and Woodville, both in a diversified farming area. To the west are Allensworth and Angiola and in the southwest corner of the county, Alpaugh. North of Tulare are Tagus, site of one of the valley's largest ranches, and Goshen.

On the northern border of the county is Dinuba, a major packing and shipping point for grapes, fruits, and melons. The volume of retail trade here in 1954 was \$12.4 million, and important industrial activities include turkey processing, canning,

raisin processing, lumber manufacture, and the production of excelsior pads. To the southeast are the unincorporated twin communities of Cutler and Orosi, with their neighbors, East Orosi, Stone Corral, Sultana, and Yettem. Grapes, citrus and deciduous fruits, tomatoes and other vegetables are produced here. Thirty-one fruit and vegetable packing houses and eight fruit cold storage warehouses, as well as some cotton baling are the major economic activities.

On the eastern edge of the valley floor is Exeter, an important shipping point for fresh fruit and grapes. Retail sales here were \$6.1 million in 1954. There are 35 packing houses which pack oranges, deciduous fruit, and grapes, 20 fruit cold storage warehouses, and manufacturing includes a foundry, producers of irrigation gates and valves, concrete pipe, brick, tile, and lumber, and a fruit dehydrator. Neighboring unincorporated communities include Farmersville, Ivanhoe, Redbanks, and Lemoncove. The City of Woodlake, in this area, has, in addition to a number of packing houses and cold storage warehouses, some light manufacturing, including producers of pipe fittings, aggregates, spray machines, and steel and septic tanks. Retail sales in 1954 were \$2.1 million. To the northeast of Exeter in apple-growing country and a gateway to the Sierra are the recreational and agricultural communities of Three Rivers and Kaweah. Mineral King, a former mining town, is now undergoing development as a year-around recreational center.

Just to the southeast of Exeter is Lindsay, where retail trade amounted to \$7.3 million and wholesale trade to \$8.8 million in 1954. Major agricultural products are olives and oranges, although substantial quantities of peaches, melons, and tomatoes are also grown. There are 19 permanent packing houses and five fruit cold storage warehouses, as well as some 20 temporary seasonal field packing houses in the area. Manufacturing includes packing of olives and olive oil, production of cement, fertilizer, and agricultural equipment.

Porterville, to the south, is the county's third largest city, and had retail sales of \$26.2 million and wholesale sales of \$18.3 million in 1954, the latter the largest volume of any city in the county. With the adjoining suburbs the community population is estimated at 17,000. In addition to citrus and other fruit and vegetable packing houses, there are three manufacturers of concrete products, a large bakery, a leathercraft plant, a door factory, and a nationally known manufacturer of valves and meters has just completed a plant here. It is headquarters for the Sequoia National Forest, and the state mental hospital here contributes a \$4.4 million annual payroll to the city's economy. Between Lindsay and Porterville, in the olive and orange belt, is Strathmore.

South of Porterville are Terra Bella, whose agricultural production is principally olives, citrus, and fresh vegetables, and whose industries include olive canneries, cotton gins, packing houses, and a fertilizer plant; Ducor; and slightly to the west, Jovista, second most important shipping point in the county for grapes. Southeast of Porterville are Fountain Spring; California Hot Springs, a mineral springs health resort; Johnsondale, a lumber center; and several ski areas. To the northeast are Bartlett Park and Springville, site of a large sanatorium and a lumber and tourist outfitting center, and smaller mountain recreational communities such as Camp Nelson, Camp Wishon, and Quaking Aspen.

TULARE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres				3,101,000
Commercial forest land.....				219,000
Publicly owned.....				201,000
Privately owned.....				18,000
Cropland.....				424,000
Grassland.....				728,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....				53,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....				596,000
2. Area in Federal Ownership 50.0%				1,549,278
3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.				
All species.....	Public	Private	Total	
Pine.....	10,760,259	791,962	11,552,221	
Other species.....	3,481,852	237,305	3,719,157	
	7,278,407	554,657	7,833,064	
4. Topography and Climate				
Elevations range from 270 to 14,496 feet.				
Visalia station elevation 354 feet.				
Monthly average.....	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	35.7	45.9	57.2	1.89
February.....	40.1	51.3	63.9	1.76
March.....	42.7	54.9	68.8	1.71
April.....	46.5	60.5	75.1	0.94
May.....	52.0	67.3	83.5	0.40
June.....	56.8	74.3	92.1	0.07
July.....	62.0	80.9	100.1	0.01
August.....	59.7	79.0	98.1	0.01
September.....	54.8	73.0	91.2	0.17
October.....	48.4	64.3	82.0	0.46
November.....	40.1	54.3	69.6	1.77
December.....	38.7	46.8	59.0	1.57
Year avg.	47.5	62.7	78.0	9.76
Average length of growing season 268 days.				
5. Population (Census Enumeration)				
Period.....	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State	
January 1, 1920.....	59,031	66.6	1.72	
April 1, 1930.....	77,442	31.2	1.36	
April 1, 1940.....	107,152	38.4	1.55	
July 1, 1947.....	143,700	34.1	1.47	
April 1, 1950.....	149,264	3.9	1.41	
July 1, 1957.....	147,600	—1.1	1.05	
6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)				
	1947	1950	1956	
Wages-salaries.....	\$87,314	\$90,272	\$130,724	
Other labor inc.....	1,080	1,508	2,838	
Proprietors inc.....	87,604	85,226	107,411	
Div.-int.-rent.....	16,359	19,156	38,425	
Transfer payments.....	12,039	18,239	18,633	
Total.....	\$204,396	\$214,401	\$298,031	
7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)				
	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prod.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$64,509	\$2,359	\$49,278	\$33,937
1947.....	204,396	7,201	152,995	102,295
1950.....	214,401	8,650	196,819	112,507
1952.....	262,274	10,772	252,579	129,906
1953.....	255,151	10,226	212,918	125,657
1955.....	276,221	9,674	233,470	139,912
1956.....	298,031	10,428	263,228	142,810
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				
8. Census of Agriculture				
	1945	1954		
Number of farms.....	6,386	6,634		
Acreage in farms.....	1,270,600	1,502,893		
Cropland in farms.....	607,095	785,131		
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.9	9.9		
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$98,851,260	\$157,055,906		
Field crops.....	14,294,118	63,082,799		
Fruits and nuts.....	60,746,484	53,553,779		
Vegetables.....	2,444,680	3,935,820		
Horticult. specialties.....	672,325	318,810		
Dairy prod.....	9,032,172	11,921,713		
Poultry & poultry prod.....	4,336,664	7,901,392		
Other livestock products.....	7,319,473	16,133,185		
Forest prod.....	5,344	208,408		
9. Mining and Minerals				
	1947	1956		
Value of prod.....	\$1,500,551	\$3,022,299		
(1) Natural gas.....	*	1,612,000		
(2) Sand and gravel.....	*	716,186		
9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.				
(3) Tungsten concentrates.....	1947	1956		
Other minerals: Barite clay, gem stones, petroleum, and stone, incl. dimension.	*	433,746		
* Unapportioned.				
10. Manufactures (Census)				
	1947	1954		
Number of establishments.....	135	142		
Number of production workers.....	2,128	2,349		
Number of employees.....	2,663	3,017		
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$7,107	\$10,877		
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$22,358	\$24,119		
Leading group manufacturers: Third Quarter, 1956				
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls	
(1) Food & kindred.....	45	1,618	\$1,342,274	
(2) Lumber.....	31	612	719,915	
(3) Printing-publ.....	15	190	193,974	
(4) Stone, clay & glass.....	11	160	178,927	
(5) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	12	135	143,218	
(6) Primary metal.....	4	96	102,762	
11. Wholesale Trade (Census)				
	1948	1954		
Number of establishments.....	194	216		
Payroll (000).....	\$4,942	\$6,996		
Number of employees.....	2,573	2,868		
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$90,434	\$127,421		
12. Retail Trade (Census)				
	1948	1954		
Number of establishments.....	1,652	1,782		
Payroll (000).....	\$12,237	\$15,161		
Number of employees.....	4,602	5,254		
	1950	1954	1956	
By major groups (000) sales		sales	sales	
Food group.....	\$40,530	\$43,766	\$47,183	
Eating-drink places.....	8,502	7,932	8,915	
General merchandise.....	12,521	12,878	14,706	
Apparel.....	5,482	6,249	7,021	
Furn.-hsehold. appl.....	6,050	6,602	7,846	
Automotive.....	23,766	20,147	27,111	
Serv. sta. and parts.....	12,178	15,387	17,071	
Lumber-hdwe-impl.....	18,161	18,142	21,396	
Drugstores.....	3,167	3,901	4,182	
All other retail.....	22,498	27,650	30,850	
Total.....	\$152,855	\$162,654	\$186,281	
13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census				
	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	260	\$3,634	\$1,023	386
Auto rep.....	111	1,768	297	93
All other.....	330	6,716	1,391	585
Total.....	701	\$12,118	\$2,711	1,064
14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956				
	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)	
Mining.....	13	52	\$58	
Manufacturing.....	137	2,936	2,798	
Construction.....	263	1,137	1,233	
Utilities.....	256	2,521	2,983	
Trade.....	1,370	9,063	7,178	
Finance.....	109	651	598	
Service.....	653	2,907	1,885	
Other.....	79	607	415	
Total.....	2,880	19,874	\$17,148	
15. Wealth Trends				
	1947	1956	Percent change	
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$107,319	\$134,547	25.4	
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$38,028	\$51,196	34.6	
a. Demand (000).....	\$69,291	\$64,583	—6.8	
b. Telephones (total).....	17,228	38,114	121.2	
c. Tax ret., \$5-10,000.....	2,448	17,381	201.5	
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	1,008	12,006	99.0	
d. Auto registration.....	43,610	58,768	34.8	
d. Truck registration.....	7,220	14,627	102.6	
¹ Tax returns for 1955.				
16. Public Finance				
	1947-48	1956-57		
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$135,861	\$243,562		
Property tax levies* (000).....	7,595	15,920		
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.59	6.54		
* Combined county, city and district levies.				

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Tuolumne County, organized in 1850, was explored much earlier by such notable adventurers as Gabriel Moraga and Jedediah Strong Smith, and by a stream of pioneers who came into the region through its mountain passes. The gold rush days brought Tuolumne a rich heritage in old mining towns, some of which are still inhabited, and in the writings of Bret Harte and Mark Twain, both of whom drew material for their immortal stories from this colorful region.

Topographically, Tuolumne is a plateau, dissected by streams in the western part, merging into the summit of the Sierra Nevada on the east. The region is one of scenic grandeur, well forested with unusual percentages of ponderosa and sugar pine and two large groves of *Sequoia gigantea*, the South Grove and the Tuolumne Grove. Recreational facilities throughout the county are excellent, including free camp sites in Stanislaus National Forest and Yosemite National Park; over 700 miles of fishing streams as well as several hundred lakes; bear, deer, doves, and quail in the forests; and such well-known winter sports and summer resort areas as Twain Harte, Long Barn, and the Pinecrest Lava Ridge area at Lake Strawberry. Hydroelectric power and irrigation development is extensive, providing most of San Francisco's water supply from such projects as Hetch-Hetchy and Lake Eleanor Reservoirs.

There was a moderate but steady increase in the population between 1950 and 1957, when it was estimated to be 14,900. A 9 percent drop to an estimated 13,600 by mid-1958, however, put it at only 8 percent above 1950. The 75 percent rise in personal incomes since 1950 to a 1956 level of \$37.1 million exceeds that of most other counties in the State and the per capita income of \$2,423 in that year was among the highest of the smaller counties.

Agriculture ranks second in importance and in 1956 accounted for value of products of \$3.6 million. Turkey growing is particularly significant and provides more than half of total farm receipts. The greater part of the remainder is derived from beef cattle.

Mineral production in 1956 was valued at \$4.2 million with sand, gravel, and stone (including limestone) the principal products. Gold has been produced in the county since the days of the Argonauts, and at various times there has been some mining of copper, slate, graphite, soapstone, scheelite, molybdenite, diatomite, and building marble. Lime, both dolomite and high calcium, is available in large quantities.

Nearly half the county's area is covered by good stands of timber available for commercial development and lumbering is the major economic activity. Although the 1956 cut of 136.5 million board feet was somewhat below the totals of several recent years, lumbering accounts for as much of the income of county residents as all other activities combined.

The county is served by the Sierra Railroad which connects with the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railway at Oakdale in Stanislaus County. State highways provide the principal road network with State Route 120 leading east over Tioga Pass, State Route 108 east over Sonora Pass, and State Route 49, the Mother Lode Highway, leading north to Calaveras County and south into Mariposa County. Nearly 400 miles of county roads supplement the state system. The county airport is located at Columbia, about four miles northwest of Sonora.

Sonora, the only incorporated city and the county seat, had an estimated population of 3,500 in 1957, an increase of 43 percent over 1950. It combines an historic mining background with modern plants producing lumber, lime, and roofing materials. Taxable retail sales were \$3.8 million in the first half of 1957. The surrounding communities of Jamestown, Soulsbyville, Standard, Tuolumne City, and Columbia, the latter mining town now preserved as a State Park, were estimated to have a combined population of some 4,500 in 1957, a substantial increase over 1950, attributable in part to the construction of the \$32 million Tri-Dam Project on the Stanislaus River. Other smaller towns are Big Oak Flat, Groveland, Chinese Camp, Jacksonville, and the settlements of Long Barn, Twain Harte, and Strawberry in the vacation area of Sonora Pass.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,456,000
Commercial forest land.....	484,000
Publicly owned.....	308,000
Privately owned.....	176,000
Cropland.....	9,000
Grassland.....	243,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	21,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	234,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 75.0%..... 1,092,425

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	9,548,016	3,026,080	12,574,096
Pine.....	3,914,063	1,431,741	5,345,804
Other species.....	5,633,953	1,594,339	7,228,292

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 1,000 to 13,090 feet.
Sonora station elevation 1,825 feet.

Monthly average	Temperature			Precipitation (inches)
	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
January.....	34.2	44.2	53.9	6.15
February.....	37.1	47.6	57.9	5.93
March.....	39.5	51.3	63.1	5.85
April.....	43.6	56.9	70.1	2.56
May.....	48.2	63.0	77.5	1.42
June.....	54.4	70.4	86.0	0.29
July.....	60.5	77.6	94.3	0.02
August.....	59.0	76.0	92.7	0.02
September.....	54.4	70.2	85.9	0.38
October.....	47.1	60.7	74.5	1.75
November.....	39.6	51.9	64.1	3.21
December.....	35.6	45.7	56.1	5.26
Year avg.....	46.1	59.6	73.0	32.84

Average length of growing season 231 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)		Percent of change	Percent of State
Period	Number		
January 1, 1920.....	7,768	-22.2	.23
April 1, 1930.....	9,271	19.3	.16
April 1, 1940.....	10,887	17.4	.16
July 1, 1947.....	12,010	10.3	.12
April 1, 1950.....	12,584	4.8	.12
July 1, 1957.....	14,900	18.4	.11

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)

	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$10,016	\$11,470	\$26,434
Other labor inc.....	187	270	769
Proprietors.....	3,660	3,433	3,651
Div.-int.-rent.....	1,397	1,854	3,539
Transfer payments.....	1,587	2,322	2,672
Total.....	\$16,847	\$19,349	\$37,065

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956 (In thousands of dollars)

	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$7,985	\$1,610	\$947	\$4,424
1947.....	16,847	5,011	2,565	11,260
1950.....	19,349	6,093	3,927	12,421
1952.....	22,865	7,151	4,862	13,079
1953.....	23,185	7,080	4,645	12,964
1955.....	30,375	7,399	3,864	17,441
1956.....	37,065	7,442	3,578	19,299

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture

	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	508	352
Acreage in farms.....	254,228	208,648
Cropland in farms.....	12,793	31,394
Percentage of tenancy.....	11.2	7.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$1,579,458	\$3,017,129
Field crops.....	8,098	22,865
Fruits and nuts.....	188,105	69,062
Vegetables.....	17,800	365
Horticultural specialties.....	9,000	2,000
Dairy products.....	54,022	86,058
Poultry & poultry prods.....	536,693	1,741,387
Other livestock products.....	753,860	1,064,246
Forest products.....	11,880	31,146

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$901,067	\$4,150,232
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	2,292,751
(2) Stone (inc. limestone).....	252,189	1,271,510
Other minerals: Gold, lime, silver and tungsten concentrates.		
* Unapporioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	31	29
Number of production workers.....	1,259	934
Number of employees.....	1,351	1,060
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,815	\$5,574
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$9,343	\$8,883

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	16	1,785	\$2,416,397
(2) Stone, clay and glass.....	2	*	*

* Withheld to prevent disclosure.

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	17	15
Payroll (000).....	\$160	\$179
Number of employees.....	50	50
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$2,570	\$2,565

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	209	244
Payroll (000).....	\$1,158	\$1,371
Number of employees.....	553	481

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
By major groups (000)			
Food group.....	\$4,054	\$4,839	\$5,819
Eating-drink places.....	1,626	2,068	2,515
General merchandise.....	788	908	1,270
Apparel.....	483	522	743
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	456	560	691
Automotive.....	2,878	1,917	3,091
Serv. sta. and parts.....	1,460	1,889	2,010
Lumber-hdwc.-impl.....	1,373	843	2,045
Drugstores.....	370	418	544
All other retail.....	1,721	1,422	1,947

Total..... \$15,209 \$15,386 \$20,675

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. service.....	22	\$367	n.a.	n.a.
Auto repair.....	8	170	n.a.	n.a.
All other.....	67	1,295	n.a.	n.a.
Total.....	97	\$1,832	\$425	142

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	26	1,932	\$2,593
Construction.....	46	1,280	2,418
Utilities.....	18	302	340
Trade.....	162	698	585
Finance.....	11	49	38
Service.....	94	547	469
Other.....	7	74	96
Total.....	364	4,882	\$6,539

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$9,745	\$15,059	54.5
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$5,268	\$7,780	47.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$4,477	\$5,336	19.2
b. Telephones (total).....	1,894	4,053	114.0
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	156	n.r.	—
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	55	n.r.	—
d. Auto registration.....	4,296	6,674	55.4
d. Truck registration.....	748	2,195	193.5

16. Public Finance

	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$17,348	\$30,226
Property tax levies (000)*.....	661	1,539
Average tax rate per \$100.....	3.81	5.09

* Combined county, city and district levies.

VENTURA COUNTY

Ventura County was created in 1872 from a portion of Santa Barbara County, and its name is a shortened version of San Buenaventura for whom its mission was named. Juan Cabrillo, discoverer of California, landed at Ventura Harbor in October, 1542. Two centuries later overland expeditions traversed the county, led by Portola in 1769, and by de Anza in 1774. The mission was dedicated in 1782, the last to be dedicated personally by Father Junipero Serra, but the present church was not actually completed until 1809. It contains one of the two wooden bells known to have existed in California, and once was noted for its beautiful gardens. Several of the old Spanish adobes still stand in the county, including the one on Rancho Camulos, made famous as the setting for part of the novel *Ramona*.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Ventura County has an area of 1,188,480 acres, or 1,878 square miles, of which about half are privately owned. The county is predominantly mountainous. The northern half can be considered as the meeting place of the San Rafael, Santa Ynez, and San Emigdio Mountains with elevations ranging from 5,000 to 8,826 feet at Mount Pinos, one of the most rugged and inaccessible regions of the Los Padres National Forest.

The important drainage of the county is contained in the three principal valleys of the southeastern section; the Ojai, drained by the Ventura River; the Santa Clara, drained by the Santa Clara River; and the Simi and Las Posas, drained by Caleguas Creek. These valleys, and particularly the wide delta plain of the Santa Clara River, embrace most of the agricultural lands and communities in Ventura County.

The climate is mild, with average January temperatures around 52 degrees, and a July average of 64 degrees on the coast and 72 degrees inland in the Ojai Valley. Range of temperatures at the higher altitudes is more extreme. Rainfall averages about 12 inches in the Santa Clara Valley, 21 inches at Ojai, and over 35 inches in some mountain areas.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

Although its growth has not been as spectacular as that of some other Southern California counties, the population of Ventura County increased from 114,647 in 1950 to an estimated 175,300 in mid-1958, a gain of 53 percent, some 14 percent above the state average. Fastest growing city was Port Hueneme, with an increase of 189 percent between 1950 and mid-1957, followed by Oxnard, with 59 percent, and Ventura and Ojai, each with 56 percent gains.

Personal incomes have risen sharply, by 71 percent, from \$183.7 million dollars in 1950, to \$314.6 million in 1956. This is a somewhat higher rate of rise than for the State during the same period. The largest share of income is received in the form of wages and salaries. While manufacturing, trade, crude oil extraction, and agriculture were all significant sources of wage and salary receipts, the largest share came from governmental agencies. Military and civilian establishments of the federal government paid out wages and salaries of \$48 million, compared to total payroll payments of \$78 million in 1956. Total retail sales were estimated at \$190.4 million during 1956, an increase of 20 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

For decades the county has been famous for its lemons and oranges. These are still the leading agricultural products but outside the areas devoted to them, diversified farming has developed. A great variety of crops is grown, of which walnuts and several vegetables are especially important. The slopes of the low hills back from the coast furnish rich grazing and the rolling terrain contains many small valleys well suited for

the growing of feeds. As a result of these factors, livestock raising has become increasingly important. At the same time, the cultivation of lima beans, once a noted county specialty, has declined considerably. The table below illustrates the county agricultural pattern in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1948	1953	1957
Lemons -----	\$18,409	\$25,677	\$24,773
Oranges -----	15,520	14,439	17,508
Walnuts -----	4,100	2,413	2,662
Truck crops -----	16,476	17,313	20,522
Beef cattle -----	3,118	2,225	2,115
Dairy products -----	2,828	3,590	3,369
Poultry and eggs -----	1,309	5,616	5,561
All other -----	2,970	4,430	5,964
Total -----	\$64,730	\$75,703	\$82,474

MINERALS AND MINING

Ventura County's primary mineral production has been crude petroleum and natural gas. (See Table 9.)

Gypsum has been produced from South Mountain, Oak Ridge, and the Cuyama Valley. During 1956, liquefied petroleum gases, clay, sand and gravel, and miscellaneous stone also contributed to the \$158 million mineral production in the county.

Secondary uranium minerals have been found in the county, principally near Ojai.

MANUFACTURING

Food processing leads Ventura County's manufacturing activities. Twenty-one plants produce large quantities of fresh and frozen citrus and other fruit products, and fresh, canned, and frozen vegetables. Walnut packaging and sugar beet refining are important adjuncts to the county's food industry. The production of dairy products, meat packing, fish canning, and soft drink bottling complete the major branches of this industry.

Oil drilling and refining operations are carried on by 15 establishments. Allied with this industry as well as with the agricultural interests of the county are a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of machinery and other products of fabricated metals. Such items as oil well drilling equipment and other production tools are manufactured. Various types of farm equipment, heavy maintenance machinery, and machine and automotive parts are all produced locally. Manufacture of transportation equipment, mainly in the form of aircraft parts and assemblies, now is the county's third ranking industry.

The establishment of ammonia and kelp processing plants has helped diversify Ventura's industrial establishment and has raised chemical processing to fifth place among the manufacturing industries. Printing and publishing, and stone, clay and glass manufacture follow in order of importance. Products of the latter include aggregates, concrete, concrete pipe, building blocks, and ceramics.

In addition, a number of apparel manufacturers are located here, making such items as adult sportswear, children's wear, and leather clothing. The electrical machinery industry is represented by two firms and lumber and lumber products are also manufactured. Total factory payrolls in 1956 amounted to \$26.4 million, up 450 percent since 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail transportation is provided by the main coastline route of the Southern Pacific, which runs along the coast as far south as Oxnard, then through the Simi Valley into Los Angeles. A branch line serves the communities of the Santa Clara Valley. Bus lines provide scheduled service to all major communities in the county. Ocean shipping on a limited basis is permitted through the navy-owned harbor at Port Hueneme.

Ventura County contains 277 miles of state highways, and 633 miles of county roads of which 272 are designated as primary. Major routes include State Highway 399, connecting the county with the San Joaquin Valley via Los Padres National

Forest; U. S. 101, following the railroad from Ventura through Oxnard to Los Angeles; and the Alternate U. S. 101, running along the coast.

There are 14 airports in Ventura County, one is operated by the military at Point Mugu, three are controlled by the county, and 10 are privately owned. Pacific Airlines maintains regular commercial service to the Ventura-Oxnard area.

COMMUNITIES

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Fillmore	3,884	Apr., 1956 4,725	\$1,920	\$3,079	60	\$257	\$3,076
Ojai	2,519	May, 1956 3,930	1,248	3,370	170	12	3,027
Oxnard	21,567	Apr., 1958 34,326	10,489	30,348	189	1,885	21,994
Port Hueneme	3,024	May, 1957 8,750	n.r.	2,799		138	940
Santa Paula	11,049	Nov., 1956 12,186	7,288	12,188	67	396	7,388
Ventura	16,534	Feb., 1957 25,880	11,433	21,748	90	1,351	28,136

n.r.—Not reported.

Ventura, the second largest city and the county seat, lies on the coastal plain in the center of the county. It is the trading center for an active agricultural and oil and gas producing area, and its retail sales of \$56.7 million and wholesale sales of \$28.3 million in 1954 represented 38 and 23 percent respectively of the county totals. In that year it had 15 manufacturing establishments, employing 240 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$2.1 million. Principal manufacturing includes oil refining, food processing, production of apparel, wood products, and chemicals. Related industries include services for oil drillers and agriculturalists. To the north, in a sheltered valley, is the residential city of Ojai, and the resort communities of Meiners Oaks and Matilija and Wheelers Hot Springs. Ojai accounted for \$3.6 million of the county's retail sales in 1954.

To the south and inland is Oxnard, largest city, with a population of some 34,300 in early 1958, 59 percent above the 1950 figure. It is a major trading center and its \$44.4 million retail and \$25.9 million wholesale sales in 1954 were 30 and 21 percent respectively of the county totals. It had 20 manufacturing establishments, employing 734 workers, with a value added by manufacture of \$5.8 million, 28 percent of the county total. Major manufacturing activity is food processing, including production of beet sugar, but there is also some production of petroleum and wood products and machinery. Immediately to the north of Oxnard is El Rio, site of a branch plant of one of the State's largest vegetable dehydrators and a trailer manufacturing establishment. To the east of Oxnard is Camarillo, an unincorporated community of some 5,000 population, with large dairy plants and agricultural packing sheds, and site of a state mental hospital which contributes an \$8.5 million annual payroll to Camarillo prosperity. Nearby are the residential communities of Camarillo Heights and Somis. In the area around Oxnard and Camarillo are important military installations, including the Oxnard Air Force Base; a Navy Guided Missile Center and an ordnance manufacturing plant at Point Mugu; and the Navy Advance Base Depot, with a \$14 million annual payroll at Port Hueneme. Adjoining this latter fast growing city are the beach communities of Hollywood Beach, Hollywood by the Sea, and Silver Strand.

Santa Paula, the third largest city, lies inland to the east of Oxnard and Ventura and is the lemon capital of the world, claiming both the world's largest lemon orchard and largest lemon packing plant. Its retail sales amounted to \$15.8 million in 1954, 10 percent of the county total. In that year it had seven manufacturing plants, employing 58 workers with a value added by manufacture of \$333 thousand. Principal manufacturing is of petroleum, lemon products, and furniture. Still further east are Fillmore, and its neighboring communities of Moorpark, Simi, and Santa Susana. The valley has a diversified agriculture, with citrus, walnuts, livestock, poultry, and specialty crops; an oyster shell mine; and important rocket propulsion and atomic laboratories.

VENTURA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	1,189,000
Commercial forest land.....	35,000
Publicly owned.....	34,000
Privately owned.....	1,000
Cropland.....	176,000
Grassland.....	275,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	46,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	192,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 48.5%	575,949
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3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	285,310	—	285,310
Pine.....	275,697	—	275,697
Other species.....	9,613	—	9,613

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 6 to 8,626 feet.
Ojai station elevation 750 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	34.8	50.5	66.0	4.71
February.....	37.4	52.2	67.2	4.71
March.....	38.4	54.5	69.7	3.70
April.....	42.2	57.8	73.4	1.31
May.....	45.6	61.4	77.3	0.46
June.....	48.6	66.4	84.2	0.06
July.....	53.1	72.5	91.9	0.01
August.....	52.6	72.4	92.2	0.04
September.....	50.5	69.8	89.0	0.31
October.....	45.4	64.1	82.7	0.67
November.....	39.4	57.9	76.3	1.33
December.....	36.2	52.9	68.4	3.65
Year avg.....	43.7	61.0	78.2	20.96
Average length of growing season 234 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		28,724	56.6	.84
April 1, 1930.....		54,976	91.4	.97
April 1, 1940.....		69,685	26.8	1.01
July 1, 1947.....		100,600	44.4	1.63
July 1, 1950.....		114,647	14.0	1.68
July 1, 1957.....		164,600	43.6	1.15

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$86,777	\$102,187	\$201,342
Other labor income.....	1,421	2,197	5,574
Proprietors income.....	41,547	43,135	53,792
Div.-int.-rent.....	18,067	21,625	36,248
Transfer payments.....	9,599	14,511	17,603
Total.....	\$157,411	\$183,655	\$314,559

7. Economic Trends—1497-1956	(a) Personal income	(b) Factory payrolls	(c) Value of farm prods.	(d) Taxable sales
1940.....	\$19,956	\$1,670	\$22,312	\$26,146
1947.....	157,411	4,790	64,786	77,062
1950.....	183,655	7,290	60,994	99,664
1952.....	240,404	8,356	75,259	122,246
1953.....	259,943	9,558	75,846	134,733
1955.....	282,994	17,805	82,453	167,268
1956.....	314,559	26,367	88,460	169,069
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	2,002	1,856
Acreage in farms.....	521,208	486,379
Cropland in farms.....	175,466	198,044
Percentage of tenancy.....	10.0	8.9
Value of all products sold.....	\$38,516,762	\$72,780,093
Field crops.....	5,732,099	6,873,202
Fruits and nuts.....	25,773,026	47,974,763
Vegetables.....	2,057,269	7,656,391
Horticultural specialties.....	419,556	1,450,008
Dairy products.....	2,018,954	2,239,414
Poultry & poultry prods.....	748,418	2,626,033
Other livestock products.....	1,749,792	3,955,021
Forest products.....	17,648	5,261

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$62,514,862	\$158,526,508
(1) Petroleum.....	48,750,000	119,427,000
(2) Natural gasoline.....	7,923,000	13,897,000

9. Mining and Minerals—Cont.	1947	1956
(3) Natural gas.....	4,392,000	17,355,000
Other minerals: Gypsum, clay, sand and gravel, stone (misc.), and liquefied petroleum gases.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	62	87
Number of production workers.....	1,276	1,598
Number of employees.....	1,575	2,700
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$4,287	\$12,022
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$8,354	\$20,556

Leading group manufacturers: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	21	1,728	\$1,680,862
(2) Petroleum & coal.....	15	261	431,900
(3) Transp. equip.....	4	279	392,922
(4) Mach. ex. elect.....	11	261	354,840
(5) Chemical & allied.....	8	225	336,172
(6) Printing & publishing.....	17	260	299,988

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	145	166
Payroll (000).....	\$8,507	\$9,987
Number of employees.....	3,571	3,048
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$77,908	\$124,076

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	1,358	1,342
Payroll (000).....	\$10,101	\$15,705
Number of employees.....	4,367	5,351

	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$33,796	\$42,493	\$47,890
Eating-drink places.....	7,921	9,695	11,485
General merchandise.....	10,400	13,070	15,824
Apparel.....	5,722	7,727	9,231
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	5,981	7,648	10,330
Automotive.....	20,783	26,555	34,137
Serv. sta. and parts.....	10,838	17,850	21,790
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	12,256	13,561	15,269
Drugstores.....	2,769	4,337	5,661
All other retail.....	10,549	16,146	18,765

Total.....	\$121,015	\$159,082	\$190,382
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13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	258	\$4,424	\$1,314	484
Auto rep.....	84	1,690	317	97
All others.....	324	10,227	2,703	902
Total.....	666	\$16,341	\$4,334	1,483

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	82	3,225	\$4,696
Manufacturing.....	115	5,818	7,407
Construction.....	337	3,118	3,910
Utilities.....	181	2,319	2,478
Trade.....	1,255	8,709	7,072
Finance.....	120	852	761
Service.....	775	3,100	2,388
Other.....	93	864	644
Total.....	2,958	28,005	\$29,356

15. Wealth Trends	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$81,963	\$117,430	43.3
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$32,136	\$47,129	46.7
a. Demand (000).....	\$49,827	\$59,298	19.0
b. Telephones (total).....	17,416	44,143	153.5
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	1,880	12,385	558.8
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	764	12,127	178.4
d. Auto registration.....	29,815	59,455	99.4
d. Truck registration.....	4,158	9,368	125.3
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$160,617	\$388,883
Property tax levies* (000).....	6,737	20,929
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	4.19	5.38

* Combined county, city and district levies.

YOLO COUNTY

Yolo County, one of the original 27 counties formed in 1850, has an Indian name variously believed to be a corruption of the tribal name "Yoloy," meaning "place abounding in rushes" or of the name of one Chief Yodo or the Indian village of Yodoi. For hundreds of years Indian hunters roamed this country and the first known white man to enter it was Luis Arguello, who came in 1821 in search of sites for inland missions. In 1828, Jedediah Strong Smith is believed to have hunted and trapped here and later the Hudson's Bay Company trappers found it a fertile field for their labors. Cache Creek takes its name from their fur caches.

First white settler was William Gordon who came in 1842. The first wheat grown in the county was on his ranch and the first school was also located there. Although Yolo was not itself a gold mining area, it shared in the gold rush prosperity as a supplier to the miners and had its own boom and bust towns such as Washington and Fremont. Pioneering experiments in irrigation were carried on here as early as 1856 and one irrigation canal was built in 1857 to irrigate the first alfalfa grown in the State, from Chilean seed, by a gold miner turned rancher.

AREA, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Situated in the southwestern part of the Sacramento Valley, Yolo County includes within its boundaries a total of 661,770 acres, of which 95 percent, or 625,006 acres is privately owned, and 36,764 acres are publicly owned. There are 347,000 acres of cropland and 186,000 acres of grassland.

The county fronts on the Sacramento River for 42 miles, and nearly two-thirds of its area is covered by the rich alluvium of the Sacramento Valley and Yolo Basin. From the broad valley floor it rises gradually westward into the hills of the east slope of the Coast Range in the west and extreme northwest. Elevations are lowest at from one to six miles west of the Sacramento River, and highest along the western boundary, where some points reach a maximum of 1,500 feet. Drainage is northeast toward the Sacramento River; the Cache and Putah Creeks and Willow Slough are major water resources of the area, and many lesser creeks are sizable streams during the rainy season.

The climate is characteristic of the entire Sacramento Valley; dry, rainless summers from about May to October followed by winter months during which an average annual rainfall of 17 inches is usually fairly well distributed. Snow occurs rarely, but killing frosts are expected between November 15th and March 20th.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Yolo County has shown a steady gain since 1950, rising from 40,640 to an estimated 57,800 in mid-1958, an increase of 42 percent, some 3 percent above the state average. Highest annual rate of gain was 8 percent between 1951 and 1952, followed by a 7 percent increase between 1954 and 1955, and a 6 percent rise between 1956 and 1957. The population of Davis increased 103 percent between 1950 and late 1957, contributing some 3,500 of the increase.

Personal incomes increased from \$65.4 million dollars in 1950 to \$106.2 million in 1956. Partly because industrial expansion has been only moderate, the increase in per capita income has been at a somewhat lower rate than for the State. As may be expected, in a county dependent upon agriculture and small business, a high proportion of all income, 29 percent, is in the form of proprietors income. This is nearly two and one-half times as high as the average for the State. Wages and salaries account for only a little over one-half of all incomes as compared to the state ratio of two-thirds. Agriculture, food processing, trade, and government are the main sources of this type of income. Total retail sales were estimated at \$69 million during 1956, an increase of 16 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

Probably no other county is more dependent upon agriculture and related industries. The mild climate and favorable topography are ideal for diversified farming operations. The county is a leader in sheep and wool production. Leading crops are barley, rice, almonds, hay, sugar beets, tomatoes, seed crops, and apricots. The pattern of agriculture is shown below.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1947	1953	1957
Field crops -----	\$22,632	\$29,730	\$33,710
Fruits and nuts -----	3,470	4,041	7,414
Truck crops -----	10,565	10,119	13,997
Beef cattle -----	1,381	4,090	3,553
Dairy products -----	1,253	1,121	866
Poultry and eggs -----	1,176	1,460	1,340
Sheep and wool -----	1,175	1,565	3,024
All other -----	1,211	2,904	2,588
Total -----	\$42,863	\$55,030	\$66,492

MINERALS AND MINING

Probably the first mining in the county was for gold along Cache and Putah Creeks. Mercury production was first reported in 1873.

Sandstone has been quarried from near Putah Creek and a volcanic tuff in the area was used locally for a few buildings in the early days. Minor coal seams have been noticed in the Cache Creek Canyon, and although there has been no commercial production, some of the coal has been used locally. Sand and gravel was the most important mineral product during 1956, with natural gas of almost equal importance, and miscellaneous stone making up the remainder of the \$1.3 million total.

Mineral extraction was of no great importance until just prior to World War II, though sand, gravel, stone, and small amounts of gold and silver were taken out each year. There are important mercury properties which during the war period had output valued at more than \$1 million.

MANUFACTURING

Food processing is the largest industry in Yolo County. The major products of this area include rice, beet sugar, and tomatoes. Other products are fresh, canned, frozen or dehydrated fruits and vegetables; dairy products, including milk, ice cream, and butter; soft drinks; meat, and prepared meat products.

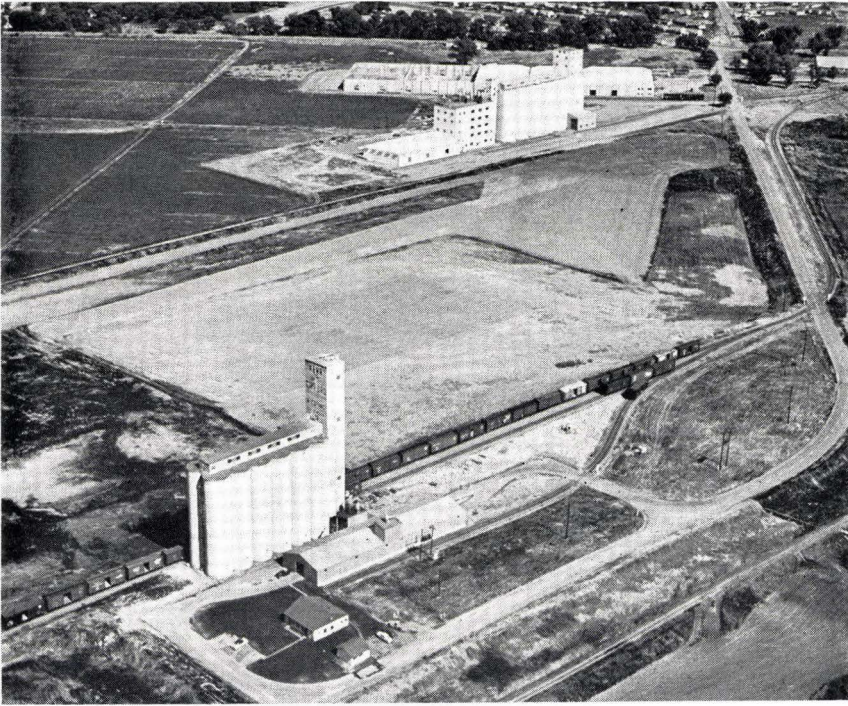
Six establishments engage in the manufacture of lumber and lumber products, including cabinets, boxes, and crates. This is the county's second largest industry. Third place, in size of payrolls, goes to eight nonelectrical machinery manufacturers, whose products are closely allied to the agricultural interests of the county. Items manufactured include land leveling equipment, compressed air-driven farm tools, bale loaders, rice harvesters, nut cracking machinery, and well drilling equipment.

A number of firms engage in the production of aggregates, sand, gravel, hot asphalt, concrete, and concrete pipe. Five companies form the basis for the printing and publishing trades. Other items manufactured in the county include truck trailers, mattresses, awnings, and tents. Total factory payrolls during 1956 amounted to \$8.1 million, representing an increase of 70 percent over levels attained in 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroad service in Yolo County includes the main line of the Southern Pacific, and lines of the Sacramento Northern, which handles freight only. Major arteries include the western route of U. S. 99, in the east central part of the county; State Highway 16, which follows Cache Creek in the west, connecting the area with Woodland and Sacramento; and State Highway 128 which follows the southern boundary, linking Winters, Davis, and Sacramento. There are 198 miles of state highways and 852 miles of county roads, including 270 miles of primary roads.

Yolo County has seven airports, one state, one county, and five privately owned. Sacramento has the closest airport handling scheduled commercial flights.



View of industrial area adjacent to Sacramento-Yolo port turning basin, showing the port district's belt line railroad.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data on incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population			Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date	Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Davis -----	3,554	Sept., 1957	7,216	\$5,578	\$10,750	93	\$410	\$3,057
Winters -----	1,265	Oct., 1954	1,670	604	1,384	129	1	1,226
Woodland -----	9,386	Oct., 1954	11,555	7,475	18,763	151	220	11,283

Woodland, the county seat and largest city, is located in the center of the western half of the county, in an agricultural area producing sugar beets, barley, tomatoes, alfalfa, and rice. It is the major industrial community and trading center for the county and had wholesale sales of \$17.4 million and retail sales of \$27.2 million in 1954, 27 and 47 percent respectively of the county total.

Davis, 11 miles to the south, had a population of 7,216 in 1957, an increase of 103 percent over 1950. In addition, there were some 2,200 students at the University of California College of Agriculture, which, with the agricultural experimental station, is located here. The city is developing a manufacturing industry, with a steel fabricating plant, a farm machinery producer, and a cannery under construction.

West Sacramento, a large unincorporated community directly across the river from Sacramento, is the site of a large rice mill, a beet sugar refinery, and plants manufacturing meat products, box shooks, and truck trailers. Development of the Sacramento-Yolo Port District facilities, and completion of the Sacramento-Yolo Deep Water Channel which will permit ocean-going vessels to reach the port, are expected to increase its industrial importance.

Other communities include Broderick, Clarksburg, site of another beet sugar refinery, Rumsey, Capay, Zamora, Brooks, Esparto, Guinda, Madison, Tancred, Dunnigan, Yolo, Knights Landing, and Bryte.

YOLO COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	662,000
Cropland.....	347,000
Grassland.....	186,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	75,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	14,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 5.2%	34,170
--	--------

4. Topography and Climate
Elevations range from 0 to 1,500 feet.
Davis station elevation 51 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	35.7	46.3	53.6	3.52
February.....	38.5	50.6	59.7	2.98
March.....	40.6	54.7	65.9	2.36
April.....	43.2	59.4	72.7	1.20
May.....	47.2	65.7	80.8	0.60
June.....	51.9	72.4	87.2	0.15
July.....	54.0	76.1	95.4	0.01
August.....	52.2	74.7	93.9	0.01
September.....	50.6	70.8	88.8	0.23
October.....	45.4	63.5	78.9	0.78
November.....	38.6	54.2	66.2	1.60
December.....	34.9	47.2	54.8	3.28

Year avg. 44.4 61.3 74.8 16.72

Average length of growing season 249 days.

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		17,105	22.8	.50
April 1, 1930.....		23,644	38.2	.42
April 1, 1940.....		27,243	15.2	.39
July 1, 1947.....		37,370	37.2	.38
April 1, 1950.....		40,640	8.8	.38
July 1, 1957.....		56,400	38.8	.40

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$26,521	\$33,024	\$54,409
Other labor inc.....	359	575	1,270
Proprietors inc.....	21,867	20,338	30,332
Div.-int.-rent.....	5,752	6,914	14,177
Transfer payments....	2,963	4,570	5,970
Total.....	\$57,462	\$65,421	\$106,158

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prod.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$23,710	\$1,174	\$16,587	\$19,677
1947.....	57,462	4,706	42,958	28,499
1950.....	65,421	4,815	45,361	37,205
1952.....	83,058	5,407	59,037	45,674
1953.....	86,697	5,204	55,030	49,627
1955.....	98,345	7,511	65,639	58,491
1956.....	106,158	8,137	70,654	63,265

¹ Taxable sales 1941.

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	1,304	1,158
Acreage in farms.....	502,921	580,153
Cropland in farms.....	341,863	412,625
Percentage of tenancy.....	17.3	21.6
Value of all prod. sold.....	\$23,735,795	\$39,711,819
Field crops.....	10,214,705	24,021,535
Fruits and nuts.....	3,551,536	3,690,115
Vegetables.....	6,114,548	6,607,435
Horticult. specialties.....	465,211	182,951
Dairy prod.....	888,738	932,713
Poultry & poultry prod....	527,162	638,699
Other livestock prod....	1,973,885	3,628,397
Forest prod.....	10	9,974

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of prod.....	\$261,428	\$1,318,930
(1) Sand and gravel.....	70,276	632,609
(2) Natural gas.....	*	618,000
(3) Stone (misc.).....	—	68,321

* Unapportioned.

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	32	48
Number of production workers.....	1,006	1,075
Number of employees.....	1,202	1,333
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$3,820	\$5,282
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$13,214	\$15,553

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Food & kindred.....	23	1,715	\$2,091,706
(2) Lumber.....	6	115	134,720
(3) Mach. (ex. elect.).....	8	66	85,212
(4) Printing-publ.....	5	51	54,902
(5) Chemical & allied.....	5	30	37,109
(6) Stone, clay & glass.....	3	15	15,066

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	49	60
Payroll (000).....	\$1,070	\$1,526
Number of employees.....	387	332
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$28,943	\$63,281

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	408	476
Payroll (000).....	\$3,131	\$5,089
Number of employees.....	1,411	1,759

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$12,840	\$16,689	\$19,019
Eating-drink places.....	3,620	4,214	4,971
General merchandise.....	2,787	3,764	4,386
Apparel.....	787	975	1,381
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	1,050	1,266	1,266
Automotive.....	7,925	10,489	14,281
Serv. sta. and parts.....	5,022	7,262	8,319
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	6,783	8,063	7,853
Drugstores.....	1,263	1,686	2,009
All other retail.....	4,702	5,266	5,519

Total..... \$46,779 \$59,674 \$69,004

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	73	\$1,196	\$366	160
Auto rep.....	29	835	165	38
All other.....	155	3,475	649	306
Total.....	257	\$5,506	\$1,180	504

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Manufacturing.....	57	2,130	\$2,587
Construction.....	116	776	994
Utilities.....	93	827	996
Trade.....	424	2,517	2,235
Finance.....	39	223	214
Service.....	264	1,335	991
Other.....	25	185	254
Total.....	1,018	7,993	\$8,271

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000) ..	\$37,426	\$53,523	43.0
a. Time (savings) (000) ..	\$18,881	\$30,795	63.1
a. Demand (000).....	\$18,545	\$18,058	-2.6
b. Telephones (total).....	5,298	11,156	110.6
c. Tax ret. \$5-10,000.....	799	14,575	472.6
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	553	11,161	109.9
d. Auto registration.....	12,406	21,425	72.7
d. Truck registration.....	3,317	6,680	101.4

¹ Tax returns for 1955.

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of prop. (000).....	\$45,856	\$97,691
Property tax levies* (000).....	2,403	6,031
Avg. tax rate per \$100.....	5.24	6.17

* Combined county, city and district levies.

YUBA COUNTY

Yuba County, which took its name from the Indian tribe inhabiting the area when Captain John A. Sutter established his Sacramento Valley empire in 1841, is one of the original 27 counties founded in 1850. Probably the first white man to enter the county was Gabriel Moraga in 1808, and in the period from 1830-1841 it was occasionally visited by Hudson's Bay Company trappers. Settlement began in the 1840's when part of Sutter's vast holdings were leased to Theodore Cordua, who established a stock ranch and trading post on the California-Oregon Trail at the present site of Marysville. Gold was discovered on the Yuba River in 1848 and mining camps grew up along every stream. The population grew so rapidly that some eight elaborate townsites were laid out as pioneer land speculations, of which only Marysville survived.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Yuba County, which lies between Butte and Nevada Counties, has an area of 690.4 square miles, most of which is privately owned. The county's western portion lies in the great Central Valley, at an elevation so low that, in the Marysville section, levees are required. The eastern portion consists of the foothills and slopes of the Sierra Nevada up to elevations of 5,000 feet.

The county is bounded on the west by the Feather River; and the Yuba River, the Bear River, and their many tributaries form a drainage system which serves as a basis for hydroelectric power and irrigation development. A large dam, reservoir, and powerhouse are located on the site of Bullards Bar, once a noted gold-mining center.

The climate in the valley is typical of that of the entire Sacramento Valley, with warm, dry summers, and rainfall confined to the winter months.

POPULATION, INCOMES, AND RETAIL TRADE

The population of Yuba County rose from 24,420 in 1950 to an estimated 32,300 in mid-1955, an increase of 32 percent. Despite a loss of 18 percent between 1955 and 1958, the mid-1958 estimate was 26,600, an overall increase of 9 percent.

Personal incomes of county residents were estimated at \$62.7 million in 1956. There has been a substantial rise over the previous decade but the increase was relatively less than for the State. The expansion in overall prosperity was relatively large as shown by per capita income, which rose at a considerably greater rate than that of the State. The distribution of income by source did not differ markedly from state-wide averages, although proprietors incomes were a somewhat larger percentage of the total and wages and salaries somewhat smaller. Total incomes in 1956 dropped below 1955 because of a sharp curtailment of military activities in the county that had been an important source of income. Total retail sales were estimated at \$55.3 million during 1956, an increase of 16 percent over 1954.

AGRICULTURE

The western half of the county lies on the smooth alluvial floor of the Sacramento Valley where the soil is deep and suitable for nearly all types of cultivation. The eastern half consists of mountains and foothills which provide an abundance of excellent livestock range. Consequently, agriculture has maintained its position as the most important factor in the county's economy. Nearly 60,000 acres are under irrigation, more than twice the amount in the period just before World War II. Of this, about 20,000 acres are in irrigated pasture. Farming is more diversified and is now actually of greater relative importance than in the prewar years. Leading crops are peaches, pears, rice, and beans. All livestock products are produced and the county is a leader in sheep and wool output. The table on the following page shows the pattern of agriculture in recent years.

Product group	Value of production (000)		
	1948	1953	1957
Fruits and nuts	\$3,006	\$3,713	\$4,409
Field crops	3,740	5,596	3,286
Beef cattle	2,637	1,856	2,514
Dairy products	718	849	1,343
Poultry and eggs	1,265	1,072	683
Sheep and wool	835	882	840
All other	1,515	1,688	1,237
Total	\$13,716	\$15,656	\$14,312

MINERALS AND MINING

The chief source of mineral wealth in Yuba County is auriferous gravels which are mined by gold dredges in the Yuba River and used for stone aggregate and road materials. During 1956 and 1957 large bucket line dredges, although reduced in number, still produced gold from the placers of the county.

In gold refining processes, silver and platinum are also produced. Clay reserves are large but scattered. Deposits of limestone of good quality for lime and Portland cement manufacture occur along the north fork of the Yuba River south of Camptonville, but they are too remote to be of commercial importance at the present time.

Other minerals found in the county include brick clay, pottery clay, copper, mineral water, asbestos, talc, limestone, and slate for flagstone.

At times in the past, Yuba has led all the counties in gold production. Just prior to World War II, production was averaging well over \$3 million annually. Production revived for a time after the wartime shutdown, but in recent years gold production in the county as in the State has been declining steadily.

LUMBERING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING

The uplands at the eastern end of the county contain over 218 billion board feet of commercial saw timber, most of it readily accessible. Furthermore, the favorable location of the county has resulted in large quantities of logs and semimanufactured wood products being shipped from adjoining counties for further processing. Consequently, in the post-World War II period, wood products industries have expanded greatly, accounting in 1956 for three-fourths of all manufacturing payrolls. For the past several years lumber production has exceeded 100 million board feet annually and the industry has employed nearly 700 workers.

Food processing is the second most important manufacturing industry in the county. Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, meat packing, processed rice, olives, and nuts account for the major activities in this field. Other products manufactured in the county include concrete pipe, wooden boxes, mattresses, and oil burners. Total factory payrolls for 1956 amounted to \$4.1 million representing a gain of 63 percent over 1947 levels.

TRANSPORTATION

The main line of the Western Pacific Railroad from San Francisco to Salt Lake City crosses the west end of the county, as does the Southern Pacific line up the east side of the Feather River, through Marysville. Another Southern Pacific line from Roseville in Placer County also connects at that point. Freight service is also provided by the Sacramento Northern Railroad.

The county road system includes 68 miles of state highway and 507 miles of county roads, of which 232 are primary county roads. Important routes in the system include U. S. 99E from Wheatland to Marysville and thence to the Pacific Northwest; State Highway 20, linking Marysville with Smartville, and Grass Valley, Nevada County, to the east, and joining the Donner Pass Highway; and State Highway 49, which crosses the eastern portion of Yuba County, through Downieville. From Browns Valley a highway, formerly a famous stage road to the mountain gold diggings, branches off to La Porte and Quincy in Plumas County. There are three airports in Yuba County, one municipally operated and two privately owned. Marysville is served by regularly scheduled flights of Pacific Airlines.



Left foreground, 87-acre industrial tract south of Marysville at Yuba County Airport, complete with transportation facilities and utilities, with City of Marysville shown in the background.

COMMUNITIES

The following table gives data for incorporated cities in the county:

City	Population		Assessed valuation (000)			Bonded debt 1955-56 (000)	Taxable sales first half 1957 (000)
	April, 1950	Special census Date Count	1947-48	1955-56	Percent change		
Marysville -----	7,826	-----	\$11,708	\$23,335	99	\$156	\$19,070
Wheatland -----	581	-----	307	494	61	12	222

Marysville, the county seat and largest city, with its sister, Yuba City, directly across the river in Sutter County, and environs, constitute a community of some 30,500 population. Ready accessibility by all forms of transportation makes it a central distributing point. It is a major trading area for the county and its 1954 retail sales volume of \$43.5 million was 90 percent of the county total. Manufacturing has heretofore been confined to lumber production and food processing, but the establishment of a new industrial tract has brought the beginning of diversification, with a machinery manufacturing firm, a house trailer manufacturer, and a steel storage tank firm. A \$10 million contract was let in late 1957 for improvements at nearby Beale Air Force Base, preparatory to reactivation. Neighboring residential communities are Olivehurst and Linda, and to the east of Linda is Hammonton, heart of the gold fields of the same name.

Wheatland, the second largest city, lies southeast of Marysville in the center of the fruit, ladino clover, alfalfa, and dairy production section of the county, and is a shipping point for these products.

Smartville, on the eastern boundary of the county, and one of its historic mining towns, is now a supply center for ranches and farms. Camptonville, in the northeastern corner of the county, once a supply center for miners, is now a lumber community. The Pelton water wheel was invented here. Challenge and Woodleaf to the north are also lumbering communities. Brownsville, Browns Valley, Oregon House, and Dobbins are all names that dot the path of California history.

YUBA COUNTY ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. Land Resources—Area in Acres	408,000
Commercial forest land.....	116,000
Publicly owned.....	45,000
Privately owned.....	71,000
Cropland.....	56,000
Grassland.....	210,000
Urban, industrial, etc.....	26,000
Desert, marsh, and barren.....	9,000

2. Area in Federal Ownership 29.0%	118,375
---	---------

3. Timber, 1,000 bd. ft.	Public	Private	Total
All species.....	1,470,754	1,347,897	2,818,651
Pine.....	623,611	672,834	1,296,445
Other species.....	847,143	675,063	1,522,206

4. Topography and Climate

Elevations range from 40 to 5,000 feet.
Marysville station elevation 65 feet.

Monthly average	Minimum	Temperature Mean	Maximum	Precipitation (inches)
January.....	37.1	46.8	53.9	3.71
February.....	40.6	50.6	59.6	3.41
March.....	43.9	55.6	65.6	2.79
April.....	47.3	60.6	72.4	1.45
May.....	51.4	66.9	80.2	0.81
June.....	57.5	74.5	89.7	0.24
July.....	60.4	78.9	96.3	0.00
August.....	58.5	77.4	94.5	0.01
September.....	54.8	72.6	88.5	0.30
October.....	48.8	63.6	78.1	1.06
November.....	40.4	54.9	65.8	2.24
December.....	36.9	48.3	55.2	3.75
Year avg.....	48.1	62.6	75.0	19.77
Average length of growing season 279 days.				

5. Population (Census Enumeration)	Period	Number	Percent of change	Percent of State
January 1, 1920.....		10,375	3.3	.30
April 1, 1930.....		11,331	9.2	.20
April 1, 1940.....		17,034	50.3	.27
July 1, 1947.....		22,460	31.9	.23
April 1, 1950.....		24,420	8.7	.23
July 1, 1957.....		26,700	9.3	.19

6. Personal Incomes of Civilian Residents (000)	1947	1950	1956
Wages-salaries.....	\$22,670	\$24,245	\$40,140
Other labor inc.....	388	531	1,107
Proprietors inc.....	9,005	8,466	10,114
Div.-int.-rent.....	3,341	3,827	7,034
Transfer payments.....	2,560	4,144	4,281
Total.....	\$37,964	\$41,213	\$62,676

7. Economic Trends—1947-1956	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Personal income	Factory payrolls	Value of farm prods.	Taxable sales
1940.....	\$14,582	\$245	\$3,793	\$10,954
1947.....	37,964	2,497	9,676	33,339
1950.....	41,213	2,322	14,442	35,472
1952.....	56,084	3,100	16,639	41,354
1953.....	61,643	3,511	15,656	42,481
1955.....	68,112	4,101	13,887	44,457
1956.....	62,676	4,073	16,309	49,094
¹ Taxable sales 1941.				

8. Census of Agriculture	1945	1954
Number of farms.....	735	804
Acreage in farms.....	208,944	254,926
Cropland in farms.....	78,615	81,343
Percentage of tenancy.....	16.1	9.1
Value of all products sold.....	\$6,350,351	\$10,006,974
Field crops.....	2,123,738	3,426,659
Fruits and nuts.....	2,027,626	3,120,319
Vegetables.....	71,466	339,452
Horticultural specialties.....	5,031	27,690
Dairy products.....	637,566	814,214
Poultry & poultry prods.....	440,498	636,303
Other livestock products.....	1,020,376	1,570,582
Forest products.....	24,050	71,755

9. Mining and Minerals	1947	1956
Value of products.....	\$2,559,132	\$3,651,441
(1) Sand and gravel.....	*	959,442
Other minerals: Clay, gold, platinum group metals and Silver.....		
* Unapportioned.		

10. Manufactures (Census)	1947	1954
Number of establishments.....	27	35
Number of production workers.....	595	669
Number of employees.....	670	792
Wages and salaries (000).....	\$2,073	\$3,543
Value added by mfr. (000).....	\$4,748	\$6,052

Leading group manufactures: Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls
(1) Lumber.....	24	678	\$914,829
(2) Food.....	6	154	196,482

11. Wholesale Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	40	29
Payroll (000).....	\$899	\$1,289
Number of employees.....	258	266
Sales or receipts (000).....	\$15,266	\$17,831

12. Retail Trade (Census)	1948	1954
Number of establishments.....	397	425
Payroll (000).....	\$3,873	\$5,475
Number of employees.....	1,653	1,755

By major groups (000)	1950 sales	1954 sales	1956 sales
Food group.....	\$8,542	\$11,118	\$11,048
Eating-drink places.....	3,243	3,166	3,989
General merchandise.....	5,558	6,337	7,291
Apparel.....	1,787	2,239	2,716
Furn.-hshld. appl.....	1,034	1,713	2,175
Automotive.....	7,992	8,009	10,572
Serv. sta. and parts.....	3,644	5,919	6,418
Lumber-hdwe.-impl.....	4,438	4,843	4,818
Drugstores.....	932	1,194	1,353
All other retail.....	3,114	3,148	4,896
Total.....	\$40,284	\$47,686	\$55,276

13. Selected Service Trades—1954 Census

	Establish- ments	Receipts (000)	Payrolls (000)	Em- ployees
Pers. serv.....	57	\$793	n.a.	n.a.
Auto repair.....	37	622	n.a.	n.a.
All other.....	91	2,379	n.a.	n.a.
Total.....	185	\$3,794	\$788	330

14. Business Patterns—Third Quarter, 1956

	Number firms	Em- ployees	Payrolls (000)
Mining.....	6	174	\$194
Manufacturing.....	40	967	1,248
Construction.....	56	859	1,317
Utilities.....	35	625	798
Trade.....	302	1,939	1,719
Finance.....	43	264	243
Service.....	176	882	706
Other.....	9	32	39
Total.....	667	5,742	\$6,264

15. Wealth Trends

	1947	1956	Percent change
a. Bank deposits (000).....	\$26,662	\$33,852	27.0
a. Time (savings) (000).....	\$13,566	\$16,983	25.2
a. Demand (000).....	\$13,096	\$13,041	— .4
b. Telephones (total).....	7,017	15,515	121.1
c. Tax returns \$5-10,000.....	436	1,375	215.4
c. Tax ret. over \$10,000.....	190	312	64.2
d. Auto registration.....	8,044	11,874	47.6
d. Truck registration.....	1,424	3,000	110.7
¹ Tax returns for 1955.			

16. Public Finance	1947-48	1956-57
Assessed value of property (000).....	\$24,738	\$43,821
Property tax levies (000)*.....	1,334	2,688
Average tax rate per \$100.....	5.39	6.13
* Combined county, city and district levies.		

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